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## THE NĀLADIYĀR

OR

FOUR HUNDRED QUATRAINS IN TAMIL
G. U. POPE

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## HENRY FROWDE

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## THE NĀLADIYĀR

OR

## FOUR HUNDRED QUATRAINS

IN TAMIL
with

INTRODUCTION, TRANSLATION, AND
NOTES CRITICAL, PHILOLOGICAL AND EXPLANATORY

To which is added
a $\mathbb{C o n c o c d a n c e}$ and zerícon
WITH AUTHORITIES FROM THE OLDEST TAMIL WRITERS

BY THE
REV. G. U. POPE, M. A:, D.D.
SOMETIME FELLOW OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY MEMBER OF TIIE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

AND OF
THE GERMAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY

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invocation.





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બ゙ண்னி யæ&டூடிக \sigmaன்றy:
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Knowing, like bow displayed in heav'n, man's advent here, To earth my head I bow, to GoD in truth draw near, Touch of whose foot earth never knew; thus what my mind Conceives, I pray may happy consummation find.

This invocation is said to be by the commentator Pathumanār.

## INTRODUCTION

## THE FOUR HUNDRED QUATRAINS

OR

NĀLADPI-NĀNŪRRU.

## I. General Introduction.

This edition of a popular Tamil Classic was undertaken mainly with the view of assisting Europeans to acquire some acquaintance with classical Tamil. It is intended to be taken up after the study of the Second Catechism of Tamil Grammar ${ }^{1}$, to which references are given throughout ; and is a companion volume to the Kurral ${ }^{2}$ : these two great works serving as mutual commentaries, and together throwing a flood of light upon the whole ethical and social philosophy of the Tamil people.

I am not without a hope and belief that such editions of their great classics may find favour with some at least of the great multitude of young Tamil men who pursue with enthusiasm and fair success their English studies, but are, I apprehend, in some danger, alas! of neglecting their own wonderful language.

To avoid repetition, the student is referred to the introduction

[^0]to the Kurral for information on many matters connected with Tamil, and important to those who would thoroughly master the Nāladi.

This work is recommended to the student of Tamil for several weighty reasons.

These are not so much the originality of its teaching, as the peculiar terseness and vigour of its style; and the fidelity with which it reflects the thoughts and ideas of the great mass of the Tamil people, and indeed of the yeomanry of India; for, though composed most probably by Jains, it contains scarcely any traces of their peculiar tenets. [For these the student must read the Fïvaga Chintämani, and this is no easy task, though made easier by the publication of an admirable edition of it by Mr. Vē. Çāmināthaiyar. See p. xli.]

The Nāladi-nānnūrru, or 'Four Hundred Quatrains,' is often called the Vella $\bar{l} l a r$-V $\bar{c}$ tham, the 'Bible of the Cultivators of the soil.'

Not only is it one of the text-books prescribed for the Oriental Honour School of this University, but it is moreover a chief subject of examination in the Madras University; and is taught, in some shape, in every vernacular school in the Tamil country.

I have therefore in my official capacity prepared, under some disadvantages, this edition, with an extensive critical apparatus, in the hope of bringing at least a few European minds into closer contact with those of our Tamil fellow-subjects ; and of inducing young Tamil students to bring the freer and more invigorating, though more laborious methods of European study to bear upon their own great classics.

The old method of continuous verbal commentary and paraphrase tends to paralyse the mind, and compels the student to go round and round in the mill of traditional interpretation.

A recent Tamil editor of the Nālaḍi begins his preface with these words, 'The Nālac̣iyār is one of the moral text-books emanating from the (Madura) Academy (ғウ்ळம்), and, therefore, came into existence 4000 years ago!'

He also gives, with slight variations, the current tradition regarding the 400 quatrains. It is briefly this: 'Once on a time, 8000 Jain ascetics, driven by famine, came to a Pānḍiyan king and were supported by him. When the famine was over they prepared to return to their own country, though the king wished to retain the learned strangers who added lustre to his
court. At last the poets were driven to depart secretly by night. In the morning it was found that each bard had left on his seat a quatrain. These were examined and found to differ widely from one another. The king then ordered them all to be thrown into the river Vaigai, when it was found that the palmleaf scrolls containing these 400 quatrains ascended the river against the current, and came to the bank. To these the king gave the name of Nālaḍiyār (the quatrainists).' Some other verses reached the banks at various spots, and are found in two collections, called 'Old sayings' ( $\varphi$ மொழி) and 'The Essence of the way of virtue ' (அрळெрிச்சாォம்) ${ }^{1}$. These latter works have never obtained the popularity enjoyed by the Nāladiyär; and I should regard them as mainly imitations due to a later period, though some of the verses are certainly more or less ancient.

These traditions point to a collection of popular verses made after the impalement of the Samanar (or Amanar = Jains, lit. ' naked ones'), perhaps in the time of Sundara Pāṇdiyan (or Kinn-P.), who probably lived in the twelfth century A.D. [See C. D. G. pp. ${ }^{132-140 .]}$

These verses, mainly but not, I think, exclusively of Jain origin, were doubtless expurgated by the Çaivas, under whose chief guardianship Tamil literature has since remained.

They were re-edited, interpreted, arranged, and forced into a kind of parallelism to the Kurral by Pathumanār (पम्न 'a lotus'), of whom nothing is really known. I have printed an elegant invocation ascribed to him. No other editor has done much for the quatrains.

The fact that to them exclusively the title of Nāladi (or quatrain) was given seems to render it probable that they constitute some of the earliest specimens of this elegant metre, the Alcaic of Tamil.

As might be expected from their history, no consistent and developed system of philosophy, religion, or morals can be deduced from them; and it may be said with truth that these utterances have too little sequence and connexion to admit of any scientific criticism. Yet it is a kind of merit to put a happy point upon a commonplace; and these epigrams, drawn sometimes from Sanskrit sources and oftener forming the ground

[^1]of ornate Sanskrit verses, written in imitation or rivalry, have become household words through all South India.

I am unwilling to enter here on any discussion of the date of this and other Tamil classics, since there are scarcely any ascertained facts or ancient inscriptions from which to reason. The discussion of these matters requires aptitude, leisure, and opportunity for archacological research (and these I do not possess), in addition to a critical acquaintance with Tamil literature. The want of this last essential has rendered many otherwise profound researches almost valueless. A very careful consideration of many masterpieces of Tamil literature leads me to think that between A.D. 800 and 1200 the greatest of these works were composed ${ }^{1}$. Internal evidence, as far as I see, is all we have to rely on.

Hiouen-Thsang, the Buddhist pilgrim who visited the continent of India in 640 A.D., says that in Malakīta the people were not much addicted to the cultivation of literature, and only valued the pursuit of wealth; and mentions Jains as the most prominent sect. Now, this Malakūta must be = Malakōtta, Malainādư, Malaya, Malayālam, and seems to have included the whole southern part of the Madras Presidency (Hultzsch, South-Indian Inscriptions, vol. ii. part i. p. 2 note): the Pāṇdya and Çēra kingdoms.

The Jains were great students and copyists of books (Burnell, S. I. Palaeography, p. 88). We may feel quite sure that the seventh century A.D., at the latest, saw the beginning of Tamil literature under Jain auspices. Perhaps the Jains fostered the vernaculars partly out of opposition to the Brähmans. Reformers and missionaries, who generally address themselves to the intelligent middle classes, have often been the most assiduous students and promoters of the vulgar tongues. Quatrain 243 of the Nālaḍi shows the fecling of hostility that existed between North and South: between Hindūs and Jains. The great antiquity of Tamil, which is the one worthy rival of Sanskrit, is abundantly plain.

The ancient grammatical works existing in Tamil, and its wonderful metrical system, prove its assiduous cultivation for long ages. An elaborate, scientific series of metres, such as Tamil glories in, adapted to every style and theme of composition, is the growth of centuries. Classical Tamil bears every

[^2]mark of slow and natural evolution ; but the subject is complicated by the number of works in circulation falsely attributed to old writers. The many really ridiculous forgeries of this kind bring discredit on all Tamil literature. Tamil scholars should banish, among other things, such spurious works as many of those attributed to Agastya, Avvai, Patṭaṇattu-pillai, and others.

In regard to the teachings of these epigrams-philosophical, theological and ethical-I have little to add to what is said in the notes and analyses of chapters.

There is no mention of God in the Nālaḍi (save in the quite modern invocation) and no trace of religion. In this respect the quatrains differ from the Kurral. There are indeed a few poetical references to certain deities, and allusions to popular beliefs and rites, but the bards evidently were not orthodox Hindūs.

As in most Hindē ethical and philosophical writings the ruling idea is that of Karma, which is discussed in pp. 66-69. A study of this is quite essential to the comprehension of all Hindu systems.

The misery of embodiment ( $\Delta \rho \propto \Omega$ ) in successive and infinitely varied forms, and the bliss of release ( $\omega \dot{\rho} \dot{\sin } \boldsymbol{3})$ from all of these, are often expressed, and illustrated with every kind of figure. It is assumed that always, to all, conscious existence on earth, as well as in any heavens or hells, is an absolute evil. Here, of course, we find ourselves in antagonism.

Yet pervading these verses there seems to me to be a strong sense of moral obligation, an earnest aspiration after righteousness, a fervent and unselfish charity, and generally a loftiness of aim that are very impressive. I have felt sometimes as if there must be a blessing in store for a people that delight so utterly in compositions thus remarkably expressive of a hunger and thirst after righteousness. They are the foremost among the peoples of India, and the Kurral and Nālaḍi have helped to make them so.

It is in vain to discuss elaborately the origin and possible sources of the work. The majority of the verses were almost certainly sung by Jain ascetics, yet there are a few that seem to be from the Mahābhārata, and undoubtedly many of the quatrains are fragments of the old ethical teaching which goes under the name of Nìti-çāstra ${ }^{1}$. The history of South India permits us

[^3]to expect to trace not only Buddhist, or Jain, but also Greek, Christian, and even Muhammadan influences in the early Tamil classics, as much almost as those inspired by Sanskrit writings.

When we examine each quatrain as an artistic whole-a kind of cameo-we find that there are several distinct and clearly marked types. Some of these may be conveniently arranged in classes.
I. There are the simply didactic.

Here the student must first master the third and fourth lines, in which is enunciated the truth, precept, or principle, of which the former part of the quatrain gives the proof or illustration. This is a prevailing type also in the Kurral. A Vcnbā verse, like a sonnet, should have a very effective and striking finish.

This is seen in the first quatrain, where the aphorism is, 'worldly prosperity is a thing of no account.'

This axiom is illustrated by a matter of daily experience. The connective is எனின் $=$ ' if this is an undeniable fact, then . . . ' Compare also 293.
2. One class of the didactic quatrain depends for its effectiveness chiefly on some apt and ingenious simile, illustration, or analogy. To us some of these seem forced and fanciful conceits, but we really are not always in a position to judge or rightly estimate them.

In 290 the aptness of the figure, the beauty of the expression, the wonderful terseness of the conclusion, together with the perfection of the form and rhythm, leave nothing to be desired.
3. In some of these the simile is simply thrown in, while the most prominent thing is the clear enunciation of a truth. Here the whole runs on like rhetorical prose. Examples of this are $8,49,87$.
4. Some are cumulative, with or without a climax.

Thus in 65 we find three statements, with a thread of connexion: 'It is the difficulty of the achievement that makes it meritorious.' In So we have three precepts. In 100 there is a climax. Sce 4, 55, 88.
5. Others are enumerative, where the various parts and accessories of some idea are summed up. See 74, 81, 83, 84, 119 .
6. A few are antithetic, suggesting a contrast with or without a simile ; as, 48, 5I, 52, 89.
7. A very few contain puns. So 39,56 .

If I am not deceived there is in many of these verses something far beyond mere technical skill. At times by a few happy touches an idea is expressed in such apt language, and illuminated by
such a picturesque use and adaptation of familiar words，each chosen with truest and most accurate discrimination，that the quatrain becomes a group of life－like pictures，on which the mind is fain to linger long，and to which it recurs often．In this matchless verse［135］－

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { மெல்ல நியみக்க்்் பிணிபல - தெள்ளிிின் }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { பாஇண் குருறி் றெரிந்து- }
\end{aligned}
$$

not a syllable could be spared ；while almost every word is common and easy，yet is the very fittest，and is used in its exact meaning． It is somewhat archaic；－has a fascinating air of mystery；－ pleasantly exercises and amply rewards the student＇s ingenuity ；－ seems dark at first，but once lit up，sparkles for ever．

Thus கணை＝shore suggests a metaphor：＇learning is a shore－ less－infinite－ocean．＇

Then comes the simple antithesis，＇the learners＇days are few．＇ In Tamil the use of the same root twice（in கவ்ه and எற்பهவ்） and again in the third line（ $\varnothing \dot{\oplus}\lrcorner \odot ே)$ imparts an added charm．

Into these perfectly（to Tamil ears）harmonious lines is com－ pressed a whole chapter ：
＇The subjects of study（๘ล่هใ with a plural verb）are infinitely numerous；but the learners＇days are few；and if it be calmly thought out，men are liable to many diseases．［ $\cup$ かी＝natural infirmities or＂bonds，＂that enfeeble and restrict．］Youthful en－ thusiasm may lead men to anticipate great and varied triumphs； calm reflection teaches them their natural weakness．So，men should learn with discrimination（Фெロ்ளிது），examining closely （ஆூாய்）things befitting（அமை，＂suit，satisfy，gladden＂）them，with intelligence（தொிந்தg）like that of the bird（the semi－divine Hañça）， that drinks only the milk and leaves the water，when these mingled are presented to it．＇Of course this last is received as a fact！

## II．Grammatical Notes．

As to the grammar of the Nālaḍiyār，the Second Catechism is amply sufficient．
［In the IIIrd Grammar，which is much fuller，the Nannizl is given．This my late lamented friend Dr．Bower partly reprinted in 1876 （S．P．C．K．Press）；and added a good translation of the Nannill preface．］Here notes are added in which most of the
poetical forms and difficulties in the text are explained，referring to the questions of the Grammar．These pages are in fact an appendix to that little manual．

It is，however，to the appended Lexicon and Concordance that the student should chiefly look for assistance．Notes，com－ mentaries，and translations have their uses ；but he who follows out a word through all its forms，and wherever it occurs，will soon gain a familiarity with the poetical style and diction which he will not easily obtain otherwise．

These grammatical notes follow the numbers of the Second Catechism．

G．12．Āytham．
This is a letter which is not classed as vowel or consonant；so its other name is gandizo（what stands alone）．It is in effect an aspirate，equivalent to $ह$ in the middle of a word．Its name is，I think，from its shape，the trident（ Яி円 occurs in 39 ，where it simply lengthens the syllable，as the metre requires（ $-\cup \cup-$ ）． Exactly so in 6r， 250 ；it is $h$ or $\chi$ ．
In ${ }_{1} 37$ it seems an integral part of எஃ๐＝ヒ̆нGU．［See Jī．Chin．i．255．］

So in $39^{8}$ શo̊grשí must be（ $u \cup--$ ）．

Āytham must be preceded by a short vowel，and followed by either $\varepsilon, \approx, L, \xi, u$ ， or p．Nannūl， 96 ．

G． 14 ．

1．This lengthening of vowels in $N$ ．is（I）to fill up the metre ；（2）to emphasize the meaning（see $18_{4}$ ）；（3）to form a vocative case ；or（4）in adverbial participles of certain verbs．

2．The most usual அのயuaை is when to a long syllable is subjoined its corresponding short．［So＇He入los for＇Hicos．］
 201，254，255，310， 337.

3．Another kind first lengthens a syllable，and then extends it as above：



4．A third kind seems like அarロum b but is simply the omission of a：e－q्｜


With this is found a real prolongation：

5．Another शarQuanц，found in certain adverbial participles，is made by taking the
 makes $\omega \pi, \omega_{0}$ ，$\omega$ f Q．

6．There is also a double qart．This is very picturesque in 184.
7．Some examples，as in 246 ，combine some of the above methods；but are poetic anomalies．［G．137．］

C．19－39．
A table is here given of sixteen orthographical changes．To this the student can refer throughout．

CONSPECTUS OF THE SIXTEEN DIFFERENT CHANGES OF LETTERS．


| ©． | （2） |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | 2. |  |
| ${ }^{51}$ ． | $\dot{\text { ®，}}$ |  |
| 8. | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \infty, \pm, \\ \dot{s}, \dot{\Delta} \end{array}\right\}$ |  |
| （6） | $\dot{\text { ம }}$ |  |
| \＆ | ¢் ந்，ய் | இரடடி¢くும் ．．．．．．．．．．．．3I． |
| ${ }^{\text {■．}}$ | $\stackrel{\bullet}{\text { ¢ }} \dot{\mathrm{D}}$ |  |
| ＊． |  |  |
| Es． | ซึ่ |  |
| 80. | ล่ |  |
| Ex． | ส่ |  |
| ¢2， | ซ่ |  |
| 55. | ธ่ |  |
| むも． | ล่ |  |
| $s$ 可 | \％ |  |
|  | \％ |  |
|  |  |  |
| ®¢． | 的 |  |

See the Appendix on this subject in my H．B．Part II，pp．4I－4t（4th edition）．
G． 24 ．
Фற்றியவிதைம்，i．e．ž shortened．Its quantity in verse is half a measure．See Nammul， 93， 94.

When a word（other than a dissyllable，whose first syllable is short）ends in 2 ，that letter is short（குウறியலyஃロம்），and is cut off before the initial vowel of a following word．
 word begins with $\dot{\psi}$ ，the＇furtive＇ 2 is changed into furtive（8．
2.46 ：செய $\dot{\omega} g+w \pi \dot{r}$ ．இ not reckoned as a syllable）in the metre（ $u v--|--|--|$ u u－）．

G． 27 ．
This rule，with its exceptions，affects the pronunciation，decides not infrequently as to the meaning，and is very important．

The student should examine into the reason of every doubled consonant ！

1．The following examples in regard to four ambiguous verbal forms will be found useful ：－
 finite verb．Comp．88，243．［G．89．］
（b）\＄斤 positive adv．participles，and after these $s, \mathcal{F}, \Delta, L$ are always doubled． ［G．S6．（s）］．

 are always doubled．
 ［G．90．］After these $s, \sigma, s, 4$ are never doubled．This discriminates them from（b）．
2．In compounds of all sorts where the members are Tamil words，or quite naturalized，the initial of the second is generally doubled ：

3．When there is an ellipsis of the sign of the 2 nd case，$x, 8,5,4$ are not generally doubled，203；but many exceptions are found．Thus after Curí（28）these are not doubled．For ض்்ஜூப்டே

G． 55 ．
1．In Tamil poetry nouns may be declined as in prose ；but the normal method is to discard all case－endings，and to use the noun itself to express all relations．［G．152．］
 ๔ $₫$ ถ่ are second cases．

2．The next step is to nse the inflexional base（stem or crude form）to express any
 ェாட்க， 25 ．
3．This base is strengthened by addition of இ๗்，भ๙்，etc．［G．65，108．］In 12 ，


G． $5^{6,57}$ ．

This leads to the consideration of the formation of new personal derivative nouns． ［G．93．］

 ＇wide in extent．＇பேயய்，＇even by name，＇ 200.
 （self－suppression）that forms their adornment．＇［See H．B．§ 151．］

G． 58.
1．The accusative，or direct object，often adds $¥, 3$ ．
In 273 ，for emphasis，the object is given thrice．

3．Ellipsis is common ：ஒன்カోor， 4,255 ．
In ellipses of this case， $\mathscr{F}, \mathscr{F}, \mathscr{F}, \nu$ are not，as a rule，doubled ；but usage varies．See Nannū̀l， 255 ，and notes on G． 27.

4．A noun preceding a verb may be so joined to it as to form a compound verl，in which the meanings of the members are more or less modified．For these，see notes on G． 27 ．

G． 59.
J．The 3rd case expresses cause and connexion：with，by．It also has the effect


2．Фொக்்ல is used as a sign of the $4^{\text {th }}$ case，396．［H．B．§ 239．］

4．\％ல் and 2 டสi are found without any noun．See Lex．pp．324， 332.
G． 60 ．
1．The Dative，or $4^{\text {th }}$ case，is used as in prose ： $1_{3}, 15,202$.
2．With இब்， $12 \mathrm{I}, 148$ ．


5．Note the remarkable ellipses in 145 ．
G．6I．



 ＇from，＇ 129.

G．62．OF．
Genitive or Possessive relation．
I．This is oftenest expressed by a compound，analogous to the तन्पुरुप in Sanskrit．

See qрத்த்ப்பா் and the headings of most of the chapters．
The first member of the compound is the noun itself，or its inflexional base． Certain changed euphonic insertions are found．§ I30，etc．
 elided and doubled．See Nannūl， 219.

Thus maぁぁp．urí in I is two nouns joined so that the former defines the latter：＇the category of placing．＇This is then declined by G． 93 ：＇it belongs not to the category of things to be reckoned．＇

2．உாைய as case－ending is shortened to உாை：91， 274 ．
In this case a following $\varepsilon, \notin, s$, or $L$ is abnormally doubled．
3．இ囚ir．This euphonic insertion is found in बணூ
N．B．இब் answers very constantly to the English＇of of reference．＇

G． 63.
The 7th or Locative Ablative．
Its termination is இஷ்，இण்，21， 207.
But a great number of nouns，used as adverbial particles，having an idea of place， time，or manner，may be used with，or instead of，இธ．

Each of these has its own shade of meaning. See Lex. Among these are (I) Qட்,






The ellipsis of this case-ending in nouns in qio [see under G. 55] is very common.

G. 64.

The Vocative Case.

1. Here a finite verb in the second person is often used for a noun in the vocative


2. There are ordinary forms: நெச்்ூே!


Qafia@! ili.
So ซล่องกน่ is formed as in G. 93.
G. 69.

Plural Nominative Endings are besides ぁ்テ (37) -
 ( $\mathrm{I}, 2,4,36,194,206,320,368$.)
 or-ppí (35). This is an exception to G. 30.

By Nannizil $\mathrm{I}_{7} \mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{n}}$ no letters are doubled after a neuter plural in $\%$.
The pluralizing particle is often suppressed.

G. 76.

Various strengthening and modifying particles may be added to the original root ( $\boldsymbol{f r g}$ ). These the Lex. will show.

The root is used for the infinitive occasionally.
 กึை рม, 360 .


G. 83.

Most of the forms of the past and future tenses as given in this table occur in the text. Note especially-

1. The aoristic future in $u$.

All South-Indian languages may reject the personal terminations of finite-verb forms. This has become the ordinary usage in Malayālam.



qশ｜ $\mid$｜Rit， $106=$＇ye would know ：＇an ancient form．
$2 \pi+8+$ Qi．This may be compared with the Telugn kot！－it－iri， kott－ed－aru，kot！－ud－uru．（A．D．Campbell，p．IO3．）
Cuf｜ $.8,55,376$ ，is the sing．of the foregoing：＇goest thou，＇or＇wilt go？＇［Tel． $p \bar{o}-t i$－$(v i)$ ：where the termination $v i$ may be thrown away in poetry．$]$

बतb｜
\＆\＆ํㅂ，＇＇we shall prosper，＇ $181,33^{2}, 336,359,37^{2}, 378,385$ ．［Comp．Telugu aorist， avu－du－mu．］

G． 84.
The verbal root is the ordinary imperative，and person singular．

Sometimes a termination is added，giving a form which is liable to be confounded with the negative．［G．89．］


G． 85 ．
For optative in $\S$ ，we meet with an elision，as in 326 ，போ Сென்ஜみய்．

G．86．［Comp．G． $1^{40-142}$ ．］See Nannıūl，3＋2－34＋．
1．The positive adv．participle in of is a difficulty，as being liable to be mistaken for a negative form with the same termination．See $I_{4}$ ．



3．Adverbial participles in $\%$ G． 140.
बォロัu，399，＇in order to go，＇about to go．The paulo－post futurum．Almost＝ ดெล்ญ．
So 24ุ，u， $33^{2}$ ．


G． 87.
Adjectives，or Adjuncts，or Enlargements of Noun．Comp．H．B．，Lesson XLIII， and G．119，121， $1_{5}^{1-157 .}$

 and note that
1．The future Cuwir $\boldsymbol{\sigma} \dot{\sigma} \dot{\Delta} \dot{\text { i }}$ is always liable to be taken as a finite verb．This may mean＇the watercourse will fertilize the field；＇or＇the ．．．which will ．．．＇

2．When it is taken as பெயர் नசசம்ம it connects two nouns，one of which is its object （ดsiu）and the other its subject．What channel？The field－fertilizing one．
 appellative［G．93］．





Commentator：＇who has power to carry ont；＇and one says $\varnothing \dot{\circ}=$＇power．＇There is not，I feel sure，any authority for this．It is cுடி＋க்，with இबi between $\begin{gathered}\text { and } ぁ \text { ．}\end{gathered}$

Telugu forms a few verbs so：koppagintsu．
So தேர்இற்கும்＝தேர்ம்， $35^{2}$ ．
G． 89.
Finite Negative Verb．
 பெசேம்，366．செல்னார்，24I．Comp．especially 338．சோார்， 378 ．

A negative aorist is formed with இல் and அ்் added to the root，with or without கு or ఉகு；or to other forms of the verb：

| ェண் | （4） | இธ் | शir | ＇have they not seen？＇ 48 ． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| செப் | \％ | அธ் | कृं | ＇they do not．＇ |
| ब（6） | ¢ ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | ฯவ் | शi | ＇we do not（cannot，will not）support，＇ 203. |
| S18 | $\dot{\text {－}}$ | அல் | श®ㅂ | ＇we sunder not，＇ 376 ． |
| F | ¢ | அธ் | ணல் | ＇he giveth not，＇ 272,338 ． |
| श（ | 万क | இவ் | ＠${ }^{\text {r }}$ | ＇you know not，＇ 165. |
| ax | （1） | શั่ | क | ＇refrained from darting，＇ 395. |
| প\％ | ぁぁভு | இவ் | \％ | ＇will not rid themselves of，＇ $35{ }^{2}$ ． |
| 2ロை | $\dot{山}$ | शல் | $\star$ | ＇speak not，＇ 7 I ． |
| வெ๐ |  | શவ் | மின் | ＇desire ye not，＇I 7 ． |
| சேர் | ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | ขவ் | \％（ $\left.{ }^{(\dot{r}}\right)$ | ＇that join not，＇ $12 \mathrm{I}, 327$ ． |
| ङ | $\dot{\text { ® }}$ ¢ | શவ் | \％ | ＇does not equal，＇ 236 ． |
| பூண் | ¢ | அธ் | क | ＇submits not to the yoke，＇ 350. |
| Фொறy | ¢்¢ | அธ் | 앙 | ＇that sustains not，＇ 203. |
| บा？ | வத | இவ் | शi | ＇they grieve not，＇ $35,157$. |
| ஹை | ப்ப | இธ் | शं | ＇they will not reckon，＇ 50. |
| விமை | 「்்̇ | இล่ | ๔்่ | ＇we desire not，＇ 339. |

G．91．
செய்குரு $=$ செய்யாத， 362 （செய் + கு＋உருத）．
G． 92 ．
Negative Imperatives：Prohibitives．
ฉரையр்க，＇say not！＇ 7 I．
பy வன்மிண்，＇boast not！＇92．Here the negative auxiliary அั்［G．125］is inserted பற்றன்ம்ன்，＇cling not，＇ 92 ．between the root and the termination［G． $76,8_{4}, \mathrm{~S}_{5}$ ］． கూ ఎฝ் ஸின்，＇hide not，＇ 92 ．



## G． 93 ．

This is Nannül 321.

 may be derived other nouns，in a way analogous to verbal conjugation．

These have been called conjugated appellatives，fronominals，etc．The Tamil name
 verbs, but always with the substantive verb ( $\%$-ब) understood.

The following are references under the six classes. Consult Lex.

 garlanded man,' 390 . 山worss: 3 pl. neut. 'they (are) replete with corpses,' 121.


 Cேய + + +8 [G. 93] = 'that which is distant.' When thus used there is really a
 far off.'








G. 94 .
I. Negative Verbal Nouns are formed thus: $\sqrt{ }+\approx+\infty \infty$. [H. B. § 154.]




II. Verbal Nouns in શヘ்.

See 334 .

 comp. 97, 104.



These verbal nouns are used as optatives, as well positive as negative [G. 85]. But


Some verbs lengthen the root syllable in forming this noun: Сோட்่, 77. [ดொ बir +

G. 95 .

Participial Nouns.
In 24 : बெकेळু
(1) It is often difficult to distinguish, in poetry, the finite verb from the participial noun. ( $\$ 88_{7}, 88$.)


Almost any person of the finite verb may be used as a noun, in fact it becomes a truc participial noun, losing none of its verbal habitudes and powers:

 'thou hast attached thyself to ;' or, as a voc. of a noun, 'O thou who hast . . .!'

मीaxp $p=$ ' that which has stood,' 192. Here it is so far a finite verb that \%ه depends upon it = 'Even that which originally was a twig, that bending to every breeze, stood by the wayside.'
 Nannül, 318 .


G. 109.
 swixL giml $\dot{8} \dot{8}$, ' it is as if one saw.' See note on G. 14.3.
2. Curr governs an accusative, but there is generally an ellipsis of case-ending, without doubling of $\approx, \approx, \notin, \sqcup, 2$.
G. 119 .

This is explained in G. 87.

The use of $2 \infty<$ as nearly equivalent to 2 an is worthy of study:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Бகவு } \mid \text { ఇळレ|யார், 24I, } 2 \text { I6. } \\
& \text { இ)யல்ப| உைை|யாா், 244. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The opposite is இல:


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { बलित | அबता | शir, } 216 .
\end{aligned}
$$


बோட்ட்ப (Сோ®), 215 . बயப்பு, 215 .
Verbal roots become adjectives by G. 157 . So $\approx 8$, 275 . This is merely a contracted

G. 120 .

Tamil has few real adverbs. See Баึ, 200.

Some forms in of are found (probably from G. 90) : aroor, 'silently,' 325 . [Comp. चixter.]


क्ष generally in the nominative case, often with $\boldsymbol{m}_{\boldsymbol{w}}$ [G. Ir3], but sometimes in $3^{r d}$ case.


G. 12 I .

Adjectival prefixes. [See H. B. § iзı.]
 pound a nasal is inserted.




இสஸ்టかァ, 241 .
G. $12+$.

Many verbal forms are used in poetry when the original meaning is so nearly lost that they may be considered as mercly symbolic. Such are-

2. ஆఠ, etc. \%ம் is often redundant.

4. $\sigma \pi \pi^{\pi}$ in 327 . [See G. 1 19.]

 partly irregular and defective verbs.
 much affliction of soul.'
7. Examples of the true passive are found. H.B. § $9^{2}$.

See Lex. $\nu{ }^{G}$ and H. B. § 92 ; but the learner must weigh such examples as-


 ments (Cuாக்்க்்) are things which the Creator has assigned to each in due measure.'

In 197, कி்่யப்பட்ட is passive.
G. 137. [Nanniul, 416-425.]

These anomalies are the result in some cases of the poets' need requiring them to take a license (which in Tamil they sadly abuse); in other cases of corruptness in the tradition.

 persons (ฉшїดஷ๐or). This is a kind of syneedoche.

Personal subjects often have neuter predicates. This seems to indicate contempt often ( 242 ), thongh the form itself is of no gender or number.
G. $137^{*}$.

1. In regard to Case there is naturally much ambiguity, See note on G. 55 .
(a) The noun itself may stand for any case.
(b) So may the inflexional base.
(c) So may the base with அத் $\mathcal{B}$, இண், அண்.
2. Besides this, there are examples of one case being used for another.
 dative, 50.
G. 140.
3. This form comes nearest to an English infinitive mood. [§§ 41, 168-171.]

4. Its use will be gathered from examples.


In 61，இゆ\＆\＆，Qurgixs，75，the infinitive is identical with the optative．G． 85 ．
 men may hear ：for（them）to hear．＇


In 204， $2,84, g_{r}=$＇openly and completely．＇Used as adverbs．
In $5, \Omega_{\infty}, 2 \mu$ ，＇so as to come into ．．．so as to escape．＇
Many infinitives are used as adverbs：so \％（for q凶），as ；qp，without．
G． 141 ．
Condition．Comp．G． 86 （2）．
 less lose their verbal signification．

2．These forms have three stems and three terminations in our text．





3．IF，When，etc．are expressed as shown in note to G．143．Note especially those in aro่．See 35 ．

5．The negative is used with ๔กั่．See 323 ．
G． 142 ．
Concessive．［See G．86．］


1．2ம் is added to past adverbial participles：past subjunctive：Caxi்ம்（and


2．عiம is added to any of the forms in G．I4I（2）：FUT．and AORISTIC ：ศof（ुyा亡， 32.



G． 143 ．
The use of adjective participles（or the root used for the participle，G．153）with particles（really nouns）of place，time，or manner，to form adverbial phrases of every shade of meaning，or［G．93］actual predicates，is a notable feature of Tamil poetry．


2．The following are fair specimens．Comp．Lex．
（ace It is to be noted that final $\%$ of the adjective participle is sometimes dropped； and that in other cases an initial $\&, \notin, \pm$ of the particle is abnormally doubled．

```
बண், 96, 97, 141. உぁை, 271. ఎ๓ை, 36.
```







2ழி：செல்வும（செล்＋வ்＋2ழி：செல்சு is an old future relative participle），8， 230.




Ordinary forms：

Consider 329 ：these particles form compounds with nouns．

 of $\dot{\infty}$ ，of which no certain explanation has been found．
［அடைウ்தぁகால்．Comp．Tel．chēsinappuḍu．］
 وணைウ் + ＋$+\infty \pi \dot{\circ}$ ．The $N a n m \bar{u} l, 343$（or rather the Commentator），makes these dis－ tinct forms of the adverbial participle．（H．B．§123．c．）

The negative is frequent，and presents no anomaly：உர்க்க்்．
G． $150-157$ ．




2．In शึiமr，141，we have two nouns，of which the principal，เom，indicates the genus， and the accessory， 月nt $^{\text {，the species ：＇an animal of the lion kind．＇}}$

In the same verse $த ெ \pi ட ி ப ட ப ் ல ~=~ ' g r a s s ~ o f ~ t h e ~ c r e e p i n g ~ l i n d . ' ~$

 once ；and Яிைy $=$ ®டல் by G． 162 ．

ฉ．ப்ம்கிவாி（noun＋verbal root＋noun），＇brackish water saturated with salt：＇＇salt－ crowded－salt－water．＇

Adj．＋noun＋adj．＋noun．
＇Thou who wearest a refreshing wreath of fragrant flowers！＇

Nom＋noun + adj．＋noun．
＇White rice like the claw of a tiger．${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$


$$
12 \text { 10 } 11 \quad 11 \quad 8
$$

sessed of）heroic strength，like the lion，whose paw is mighty，and whose claws are
$6 \quad 5 \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad 2^{3}$
sharp，which inflicts wounds on the elephant＇s sputted face．＇
G． 162.
1．Many words for a lady are by metonomy from her ornaments．Gagr 4 is＇a brace－ let，＇and＇the lady who wears one，＇III．அம்மர்்்ுு＝＇a lady with beantiful waist，＇ 396.

2．புல்வாப்＝＇grass－mouth，＇for மク๗்．

## III. Metrical Introduction.

In my edition of the Kurral (Introd. pp. xxv-xxviii) the peculiarities of the Venbz metre common to both that work and the Nāladi have been briefly explained.

A summary is given in G. 185-190; and the native authorities may be found in the IIIrd Grammar.

The Veṇbā (هெண், 'white, clear, bright,' $+\Delta \pi$, 'verse') is the recognised metre for moral precepts and for all gnomic poctry.

The Nālaḑi quatrains are of two kinds, Nēriçai, (డோிசை= regular) and Inniçai (இன்னிணை=euphonic).

Of the 400 verses we find that about 300 are Nīriçai quatrains, which consist of three lines of four feet, followed by a line of three feet, of which the last is one அணை, or metrical syllable. The fourth foot of the second line has the rhyme of the first and second lines, and is by some regarded as a distinct line, called தேிி்சொல் = zvord that stands alone. Thus the Nèriçai quatrain has been defined generally, 'two Kurrals, connected by a short line, or நனிச்சொல்' (G. 189) ; it must, however, be noted that the third foot of the second line is not the short foot that ends a Kurral, but an ordinary foot.

The remaining 100 are called $I_{n \underline{n}}^{2}$ içai (G. 190), being mainly like the Nêriçai, but without the rhyming தணிச்சொண். They have irregularities adopted for euphony. In general an Imuiçai $V \subset n b \bar{a}$ may be thus defined: 'a quatrain with three lines of four feet, followed by one of three feet,' as in the Kurral couplet.

In order to scan and read these verses (and I would give to all students of Nāladi the advice of Bökh to readers of Pindar: master the metre of each line before trying to construe it: when you can intone your quatrain you will find the interpretation comparatively casy) it is necessary to consider (1) metrical syllables, (2) feet, (3) lines, (4) connexion of feet, and (5) rhyme and alliteration.

## A. Metrical Syllables.

A single syllable is called a Сோ், and always has the arsis; for Tamil metre is not governed by quantily only. (G. 169.)

closed）may equally have the metrical ictus，and be＇long，＇－． （G．170．）

A pair of syllables，of which the former is short both by nature and by position，constitutes a ถைைை or pyrrlic．

Thus கவ，கఎம்，கఎா，கலாம் are all metrically equal to $\cup \cup$ ，and both syllables are unaccented．

## B．Metrical Fect（G．171）．

Three kinds of feet（ $\mathscr{F} \dot{r}$ ）are used in these quatrains ：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { அணை்்ஜ் (single); } \\
& \text { இயம்ச்ச் (double); } \\
& \text { வெண் } ஜ \dot{\pi} \text { (treble or hypercatalectic). }
\end{aligned}
$$

1．A Single foot consists of one அணை or measure ；and may be a long syllable，whose mnemonic is 厄пळ்（NĀ！．）；a pair of short syllables，Lơi（MALAR）；or either of these followed
 the last foot of a quatrain．
 ஐாチ：a Cோ with the very short $\_$．

வமம்， 8 ，is மலர் ：a 万ிகை．

As a rule each foot consists of a single word，or of words closely connected ；and it is generally thought inelegant to allow a word to be divided between two feet．Hence right scanning makes lines intelligible，while in most other languages it confuses． In this work I have generally separated the feet，a matter about which native usage is not uniform．Sometimes I have neglected this division for some special reason，or by oversight．

2．A double foot consists of two metrical syllables；and is called இயம்ஷ் $\dot{r}$（＝natural）．It may have four forms：
（1） $\operatorname{C} \boldsymbol{\pi} \dot{+}+6 \pi$ r，i．e．-- ，spondee ；for which the mnemonic ஞேமா is used ；

（3）मிळை＋Cேோ，i．e．$\cup \cup-$ ，anapaest ：प பளிம．；

With regard to the combination of these in lines the law of sequence is（G．179）

> மாடுன் बிறையும் ஷிம்டுன் நேரும் :
A. A foot ending in -, (a long syllable,) must be followed by one beginning with $\cup \cup($ dactylic $)$; B. and a foot cnding in $\checkmark$ must be followed by one beginning with a long syllable (anapaestic).
 must by this law be preceded and followed by a long syllable, we have... $\smile \cup \cup \cup \cup\lrcorner \ldots$, that is an antispast, consisting of dactyl + anapaest.

The combinations of A, B, C constitute what is called the balanced recitative rhythm. [ூா்்கிசைச் செப்பல். All Venbbā verse is recited or chanted according to its scansion : this is செப்ப்், and is of three kinds : (1) ஆாங்யிசை்்செப்பல் (ஆா்்ு, $v$. 'balance, swing') $=$ the balanced (lively) rhythm ; (2) எi்திஆை்்னெப்பல்
 அழுலிணச்்செப்ப்் (ケழுரு, v. 'flow on') = mixed, flowing (casy) rhythm.]

Few lines and still fewer verses consist only of these four feet in this threefold combination. Two complete quatrains $(65,89)$ only of this kind will be found in the Nāladi. These may be studied with advantage:


Here the rhythm is anapaestic. The three antispasts relieve the monotony. But the tune is decidedly lively and lilting !

So too,

3. The third kind of feet used in $V$ enbba metre is called, for this reason, Venciir. There are four of these formed by adding to each of the former a hypercatalectic syllable (called बாய்), which may be any one of the four kinds of Сбг், but is alzoyys accented or metrically long. And in a line this $\propto \pi \dot{u}$ must always be followed by a long (accented) syllable; or ஃாய் முக் ढேர் : $0 \mathcal{B}$ K $\bar{A} Y$ is followed by a NER. (G. 179.)

This brings in another kind of antispast ( $\ldots \subset \mid \perp \ldots$ ), and imparts dignity, sometimes heaviness, to the line. And this is the 'grave rhythm.' A few lines, but no entire quatrains, exhibit this unmixed gravity.

The verses almost always, and the lines very generally, contain a mixture of 'light' and 'grave,' which is the 'flowing' or 'easy' rhythm.

Examine the following, 139 :

| I | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| கல்லானே | ஆயிலு |  | சோ்நதொழுகன் |
| தேமமாங்காய் | テாவிளம் | தேமாங்காய் | சூ-விளங்காய் |
| - - - | - - u | - - - | - $\cup \cup$ |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| நல்லpிவு | நாளூ5 | தலபப்பவவர் | தொல்திறப்பின் |
| कூவிளங்காய் | தேமா | கருவிளங்காய் |  |
| - $-\cup$ | - - | $\smile$ し | - $\cup$ |


| 9 | 10 | II | 12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| จண்ணிறப் | பாதிกிப | சேர்தலாற் |  |
| Onவிளம் | シュவிのங்காய் | சூவிளம் | ¢ேமாங்காய் |
| －$\checkmark$ | －$\downarrow$－ | －$\cup$ | －－－ |
| 13 | 14 | 15 |  |
| தண்ணீர்க்Cுத் | தான்பயら5 | தாங்கு． |  |
| தெமாாங்காய் | ¢ூவிளம் | காசு． |  |
| －－－ | －$\cup$ | $\checkmark \checkmark$ |  |

This system may at first sight appear artificial，but its superiority to Sanskrit prosody is very striking．It is admirably adapted to the nature of the Tamil language，and seems naturally evolved from it．The great variety of the melody of $V c n b \bar{a}$ verse is apparent from the fact that 512 types of the longer lines can be formed．

This variety is in effect much increased by the fact that a Tēmā may be really a spondee or a trochee ；and a Pullima may be（ $\cup v-, \cup \cup \cup, \cup--$ ，or $\cup-\cup$ ）anapaest，tribrach，bacchius， or cretic ；and similarly the other feet．

I have analysed all the 900 full lines，and find about 300 varieties．This analysis is given as a curiosity of literature．

The fourth line admits of thirty－two types，of which thirty－ one are found in our work．

These tables are subjoined．There are few lines in Pindar，or in any Greek chorus，which will not find a representative here．

Lines beginning with $\operatorname{gzan},-$ $=282$.




|  |  |  |  | பளிமா，v－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| தரூ かிளચ்காய்， いuレuー |  |  |  | ப伯மாシ்காய்， <br> いいー－ |  |  |  | あரூ』ிம்， ưuv |  |  |  | 4 बी：0r， <br> vu－ |  |  |  |  |
| －vu－ | －－－ | －uv |  | u | －－－ | $-u v$ | － | －40 | －－－ | －uv | － | いいいいー | uv－ | yuuv | uv |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 1 & 1 & \\ c & 1 & \\ c & 1 & c & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 1 & 1 & \\ c & 1 & \\ c & 1 & c & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 1 & 1 & \\ 0 & 1 & c & 1 \\ c & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \end{array}$ | $C$ $C$   <br> $C$ $C$ $c$  <br> $C$ $C$ $C$  <br> $C$ 1 $C$  <br> 1 1 $C$  | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 1 & 1 & \\ c & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 1 & 1 & \\ c & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ c & 1 & & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 & & \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 1 & 1 & \\ 6 & 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & 6 & 1\end{array}$ |  | 1 1 1  <br> $c$ 1 $c$ 1 <br> 0 1 6 1 <br> 1    | $\|$1 1 1  <br> 0 1 0 1 <br> 0 1 6 1 <br> 1 1   | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lllll}1 & 1 & 1 & \\ c & 1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1\end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 1 & 1 & \\ c & 1 & 1 \\ c & 1 & C & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 1 & 1 & \\ c & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & c & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 & 1\end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{llll}1 & 1 & 1 & \\ 6 & 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{llll}C & C & C & \\ C & C & C & C \\ C & 1 & C & C \\ C & 1 & C & 1 \\ 1 & & \end{array}$ |  |
| － 0 ow | －00－ | $000 \infty$ | NOO | －0．0w | 0000 | 000 \％ | NWW | － $0.0 \omega$ | 00～ジ | 0000 | $v \rightarrow \infty$ | 00000 | $000 \%$ | 000 出 | $\cdots \omega \omega \rightarrow$ |  |

 しいいい．$=154$ ．



| Cேெமாங்காய்，－－－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ ！ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  －uレー |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | chalmix，$-\cup u$ |  |  |  | Cster-- |  |  |  |  |
| －レu－ | －－－ | －uv | － | － | ． | －uv |  | －uv－ | －－－ | －uv | －－ | ひuvu－ | uv－ | ưuv | u－ | ¢ II |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 1 & 1 & \\ 0 & 1 & c & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 1 & 1 \\ c & 1 & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ | 1 1  <br> $c$ 1  <br> 1 6  <br> 1 1 1 | $\begin{array}{llll}c & c & \\ c & c & \\ c & c & c \\ c & c & c \\ c & c & \\ 1 & 1 & c & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 1 & 1 \\ c & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llllll}1 & 1 & & \\ c & 1 & \\ c & c & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 1 & \\ c & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & c & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}c & c & \\ c & c & c \\ c & c & c \\ c & c & c \\ c & 1 & c & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 1 & 1 & \\ c & 1 & \\ c & c & \\ 1 & 1 & 6 & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 1 & 1 & \\ c & 1 & \\ c & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 1 & 1 & \\ c & 1 & \\ c & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & c & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}c & c & c \\ c & c \\ c & c & c \\ 1 & c & c \\ c & 1 & c \\ 1 & & \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 1 & 1 \\ c & 1 & 1 \\ c & c & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 1 & \\ c & 1 & \\ c & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}c & c & \\ c & c & c \\ c & c & c \\ c & c \\ c & c & c \\ 1 & 1 & 6 & 1\end{array}$ |  |
| 0000 | Namer | HONO | $\mathrm{N} \sim 00$ | OnNH | Heor | HANH | Nmmo | －Noo | －$\infty$ ow | numur | $m+$－ | － 0 w m | いがo | N＋USO | ジざ。 |  |

Lines beginning with புீிゅாต்காய்， ，$\cup$ и－－．$=138$ ．


Lines beginning with or，விตாற்சாய்，



Lines beginning with बரூவிのய்ゅாய்，
とuもuー．$=73$ ．


Of the fourth line, consisting of two full feet, with a catalectic third, there are thirty-one varieties in our text. (I cannot discover in Tamil verse the thirty-second : $\cup \cup \cup \cup-|---|-$.)

The most usual are -

1. $\begin{gathered}--- \\ (--\cup)\end{gathered}\left|\begin{array}{c}-- \\ (-\cup)\end{array}\right| \cup \cup$ (of which I find forty-five).

2. $\begin{gathered}-\cup u \\ (-\cup-)\end{gathered}|--| \cup \cup$ (there are thirty-two).
3. $\cup \cup--|--| \cup \cup($ also thirty-two).

Ex.
 (தேமாங்காய்——தேமா—ம๐ர்.)






On rhyme and alliteration I have nothing to add to what is said in Kurral, Introd. p. xxvi.

| Metres of 4th lines． |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 19 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I． |  | いい－ | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | 1 | じいー | － |  |
| II． |  | － |  | 32 |
|  | ？ | －uv | － | 9 |
|  |  | －u |  | 8 |
| III． | ； | ごごへ | u u | 18 10 |
|  |  | u |  | 8 3 |
| IV． | ？ | －－ | u | 22 9 9 |
|  | 3 |  |  | 5 4 |
| V． |  | －－ | u |  |
|  | 1 | －－ | － | 6 |
| VI． 1 | ＇ | －－ | $u$ | 16 |
|  | 3 | こご | － | ${ }_{2}^{5}$ |
|  | 1 | －－－ |  | 3 |
| VII． |  | －こ | u u | 32 |
|  | 3 |  | － | 9 |
| VIII． |  | －－ |  | 15 |
|  | 3 | －ǔ | － | 8 |
|  |  | －uv－ | － | ${ }_{0}^{4}$ |

## IV．Bibliographical References．

It will be of use to the student to have a list of some of the chief Authors quoted in this volume with a very brief account of their writings．
1.
 yan，or Vallabha Dēva．See C．D．G．p．i44，etc．He lived in the sixteenth century．Many works，composed under his patronage，are now ascribed to him；but he was himself doubtless an elegant writer of verses．Three of his works are of especial interest ：the Naidatham，Kāci－kāndam，and Vetti－vē－kai．
（A．）The Naidatham（ळைடゅம்），from S．नैषध，an epithet of the hero Nala，king of Nishaḍa．It is the story of Nala and Dama－
yantī told in Tamil fashion in 28 chapters, and 1112 Viruttan quatrains. The following is parallel to Nāladi 285 etc. :-
ஆற்றソ' மாேடும் அறிவுங் கவ்வியும்
மாற்றரூஞ் \&ர்த்தியு' மாற்றும் என்பவே.
' O (thou that wearest) bright armlets! To stand imploring aid for one's need, to receive alms and eat, and to endure (a dependant) life, will destroy a man's power though boundless, his honour, his wisdom, his learning, and his unchanging renown.'
(B.) காசி்காண்ட்், KĀÇI-KĀṆP̣M. See Taylor's Oriental MSS. vol. iii. pp. 112-115.

This is a translation of a portion (காண்ட்) of the Skandam, relating chiefly to Benares (ळாЯ), in 101 chapters, and 2524 Viruttam quatrains.
(C.) வெற்pிவேவ்ணை, VETTI-VEEL-KAI : 'the hand (that holds) the conquering dart.'

These are the first words of the verses, and are an epithet of the author. Sce Taylor's MSS. vol. ii. App. p. 21.

## 2.

Avv. Avvalyār, அவ்ணவயாா்.
The poctess Avoaiya $\bar{r}$ is currently said to have been a sister of Tiruvalluvar, though I feel sure she belongs to a later period. She composed two school-books, in universal use, in which a scries of moral and prudential precepts are expressed in elegant and very condensed sentences, each beginning with a different letter of the alphabet ${ }^{1}$. Besides these, about fifty quatrains of great excellence are, on good grounds, attributed to her. Legends regarding her abound, most of them connected with miracles, which she is supposed to have wrought. All ascribe to her a quaint and highly original character. One story about her is amusing. The 'wonderful old woman' was sitting one day in the verandah of a small way-side temple, with her feet

[^4]stretched out straight before her, a position not considered respectful in the presence of a superior. The priest of the temple rushed out with the question, 'Are you not ashamed to stretch out your feet in the presence of the Çămi (idol or lord)?' To which she replied, 'Very true, sir, if you will show me where the Ç $\bar{a} m i$ is not, I will stretch out my feet there!'

She was once asked, it is said, to compose some verses about the four great topics discussed by Hindū authors, 'virtue, wealth, pleasure, and heaven;' since Tiruvalluvar had sung his $133^{\circ}$ couplets on the three former. She replied in a quatrain:

```
ஈதல் அமம்; ஜி&ினனவட் டீட்டல் பொரூள்; எஞ்ஞாா்றும்
காத\dot{் இருவா் கருத்தூpळைத்-த|ாரவவு}
```



```
ிட்டதே போின்ப هீ(!
```

' Giving is virtue; wealth what's gained eschewing sin; And evermore 'tis pleasure when, their hearts at one, Two live in love, sustaining and sustain'd. To leave All three, heart fix'd on God, is perfect bliss of heaven.'
I am not sure, however, that these are her lines, though given to her by almost universal tradition. They savour of a later date and of a different school. There is no reason to doubt her authorship of the following :

ஜாயயர் Фெட்டாஇ்் ஜாியர் ஜாாயதே!

பொன்னின் கடம்உடைந்தாற் பொன்னைு்்; என்னகும் மண்ணின் குட்் உடைங்த் ஃால்?
' Tho' worthy men be ruin'd, worthy men are still Right worthy men; when worthless men are ruin'd, what Are they? If vase of gold be broken, still 'tis gold! What is there left, when shatter'd lies the earthen pot?'

## 3.

B. I. S. Indische Sprüche, by Dr. Otto Böhtlingk. 2nd edition. St. Petersburg, 1870.

The authorities cited are not seldom modern South-Indian writers. And these verses are presumably translated occasionally from the works of Tamil poets. It is of course peculiarly difficult to trace a proverb or an epigram to its source.

It would be possible, indeed, to find a close Sanskrit parallel to nearly every gnomic verse in Tamil poetry; but in many cases the
beauty，spontancity，and terseness of the Tamil stanza seem to prove its originality．

## 4.

Ci．Çilappathigāram，Яலப்ப国ळாゥம்：＇the chapter of the Çilambu．＇［Яロம்ப is an anklet worn by dancers．It is hollow and filled with pebbles，which give forth a tinkling sound． S．शिला ？］

This is an elegant，but little known composition，one of the
 story like＇The Lady of the Lake，＇and not rising to the dignity of an epic．Only a small portion has been printed．Its author was Çēramãn，of whose personal history absolutely nothing is known；but he was certainly a Jain．

The following is a specimen of its style．It is the dedication of the first canto ：－

```
                            I.
```




```
๑ங்கண் உఎகளித்த ఎான்.
    2.
```




```
மேரு வఎந்,ञ|!த ఎான்.
    3.
```



```
15\piமரீா் வேலி உல囚iற் &வன்அளிபோ\partial்
மேみிக்ற, தாள்சரச்த ఎாஜ்.
    4.
```




＇Praise we the moon！Praise we the moon！for，like the cool white umbrella over the fragrant－flower－garlanded head（of the king），it affords grace to the fair and spacious world．

Praise we the sun！Praise we the sun！for，like the chariot of the lord of Kāviri＇s domain，it wheels around Meru＇s golden heights．

Praise we the vast cloud！Praise we the vast cloud！for，
like his grace, it pours down blessings on the world begirt by the fearsome sea.

Praise we flowery Pugār! Praise we flowery Pugār! for it uplifts itself and spreads itself and grows together with his (the $k i n g$ 's) clan, above all the world surrounded by the swelling ocean's tide.'
 three lines, being in fact Kurrals with an additional line prefixed. See Introd. to my Kurral, p. xxv, etc., and note on Quatrain 250.
5.
C. D. G. Dr. Caldwell's Dravidian Comparative Grammar. 2nd edition. Trübner. 1875.

A work of profound learning and research; but the grammatical portions are often founded on insufficient data.
6.
C. P. B. C. P. Brown's Telugu Dictionary.

Very unscientific, but full and accurate.

## 7.

El. or Elā. ĒL̄̄thi, ஏఎா国.
The name is $S$. एल, 'cardamom,' + श्रादि $=$ ctc. $=$ a perfumed confection of எ৯ம், 'cardamom,' கர்ப்பூரம், ' camphor,' எாிகாசF, 'an odorous wood,' சங்தோம், 'sandal,' and Фேன், 'honey.'

This mingling of perfumes is used for the hair. The name is given to this collection of gnomic verses because each quatrain is supposed to combine, compare, and illustrate five or six things.

The work is of Jain origin. Its author's name is Kani$m \bar{c} t h a i y \bar{a} r=$ ' he whose knowledge is appreciated (by all).' It is one of the eighteen lesser classics : சங்க்் செய்யுள். Of the author nothing is really known. He is styled a disciple of Makkāyanār, son of Tamirr-āçiriyar, one of the Madura Academy. It is probably not of much later date than the Nāladi itself; and is once quoted by the Commentator on the Jì. Chin. The Madras edition of 1887 is referred to. Perhaps a careful study of Elāthi will, more than any other minor poet, help the learner to understand the Näladi.

## 8.

Ellis. Ellis, F. W. See Introd. to my Kurral, page v.
Mr. Ellis' MSS. fell into the hands of the late eminent
orientalist，Sir Walter Elliot，who left them by will to me． They are now in the Bodleian Library．There are in them some unpublished translations．His texts were often incorrect， and his translations in general have not had the benefit of careful revision．See also Burnell＇s South－Indian Palaeography， p． 35 ．
9.

G．Ç．Gōvinda－Çatakam，கோهிந்தசதぁம்．
102 choice proverbs，each illustrated by a quatrain．This is not at all a classic，but well worth studying．

It is by Narāyana－bhāratiyār．
10.

G．My Second Catechism of Tamil Grammar；or IIIrd Grammar．［In＇First Lessons：＇Clarendon Press．］
11.

Gu．Dr．Gundert＇s Malayālam and English Dictionary．
A very useful and scientific work．Mangalore， 1872.

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12 .
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Jī．Chin．Jīvaga－Chintāmanı，धهக－คウ்ぁாமணか，S．जीवर्गचन्ना－ मfएा．This is，on the whole，the greatest existing Tamil literary monument．My references are to the very admirable edition published by ஷே．சாமிராळதயா்，of the Combaconam College，at


The late lamented Dr．Bower published an edition of the first book in 1868．To these indispensable works I must refer the student．A lexicon and concordance to this poem would afford a basis for a complete dictionary of Classical Tamil．All that is given as the history of the book rests on the very slenderest authority．

The author＇s name was Tirutakka－dēvar（திருச்த்்－தேவர்），and he is said to have been born in Mayilāpūr or S．Thomé，now a suburb of Madras，where the author of the Kurral also lived．

The work contains the life of $\mathcal{F i v a g} a n$, a king who governed Rāja－mā－puram，the capital of Yēmāngadam（हेमा戸द＝golden－ limbed，a name of a Gandharva）．A very minute examination of this poem leads me to conclude that it is somewhat later in date than much of the Näladi．Meanwhile there is scarcely a word， phrase，or idea in the four hundred quatrains that is not in the сріс．

The following (Ji. Chin. i. 325) compared with 289 will exemplify this:-

## VIJAYAI IN THE WILDERNESS FORLORN.

பாலடை அமிர்தம் பை்்பொ்் கலத்திடை பாவை அன்ன
 சேல( கண்ணி காங்தட் டிருமணித் துபுபு டுன்கை வாலட கரூளித் செய்ய வனத்துதை தெய்வம் ஆனள்.
'The lady, whose eyes excel the $C \bar{l} l$ in brightness (395), did not deign even to glance at the ambrosial food mingled with milk which fair ones, like pictures, with waist slighter than a thread, presented in a vessel of pure gold ; but feeding herself with a mess of simple herbs,-her hand,-beauteous as a Känthal flower,-erewhile adorned with sacred gems,-serving as a ladle, became as a ruddy demoness dwelling in the woods.'

Tirutakka-dēvar has worked out in wonderful stories too diffusely what the Nāladi asserts in terse epigram. There is a tradition that before the composition of his epic, he had been the author of verses on the 'Instability of the Body,' the 'Transitory Nature of Wealth,' and kindred subjects. I feel inclined to believe, from careful consideration of style, that some of the earlier quatrains are not improbably his.

The great romantic epic, which is at once the Iliad and the Odyssey of the Tamil language, is said to have been composed in the early youth of the poet, when still residing with his teacher, or Áçiriyar. They had come, tradition says, to Madura, the great capital of the Pāṇiyan kingdom, and centre of religious activities, which was especially renowned as the seat of the Tamil Academy or Çangam, founded by the god Çivan himself. (See Pope's Kurral, Introd. p. iv.) Of this Academy he became a member, and in the freedom of social converse (the Tamil writer refers to Nāladi 137) some of the associated literati reproached him with ignorance of erotic works, which, they added, 'are so much esteemed.' This refers perhaps to the Kali-togai and similar compositions.

To this he replied, that he had never written poems on sensual subjects, because his fellow Jains held all such poetry in detesta-
tion, but that he could write amatory verses with the best of them if he chose to do so.

They ended by challenging him to produce a work which should cxhaust the whole subject of sensual. lustful indulgence.

He accepted the challenge, and the Chintamani is the result. It was admitted on all sides that he had fully succeeded!

He makes his hero drink the cup of pleasure to the very dregs, and the poet carefully photographs everything, using words and giving details of unparalleled-as I supposc-grossness. Jivagan does, indeed, at last renounce all; but without the faintest idea of repentance, or of the existence of any cause for penitence, and obtains a glorious 'release.'

I much wished to edit and publish some parts of this great poem, but found it impossible. If any native scholar could expurgate and condense it, not only removing the hopelessly licentious cantos, but bringing the epithets throughout into something like harmony with what we regard as higher and purer instincts, the very greatly diminished poem, like a cut and polished diamond, would shine the brighter for the operation.

A tradition exists that the Dēvar, on the production of his work, was quite naturally asked how he, from his childhood pledged to perfect purity, could compose a poem exhibiting such an unequalled familiarity with all that is connected with sensuality.
'You must be an habitual debauchee,' said they.
His reply was to take up a red-hot ball of iron with the words, 'May this burn me if I am not absolutely pure!' and he came out of the ordeal unscathed!

Certainly the poet of the Jīvaga Chintāmaṇi could not with Hippolytus speak of himself as $\pi a \rho \theta \in ́ v o v ~ \psi v \chi \grave{\eta} v{ }^{\prime} \chi \chi \omega v$; though his work is one of the great epics of the world. I have mentioned all this in order that the Tamil idea of the character of the poem may be clear; and also to show from what species of traditions we have to glean the material for South-Indian Bibliography.

## 13.


This is a collection (தொळை) of love songs in the ぁ๐l metre [G. 192]. The ฮهிப்பா (or 'resonant') metre has what is called the કூள்ளவ் ஓணை, or 'saltatory' rhythm. This is the result of its
law of connexion of feet in the line，which is the reverse of that
 （See p．xxviii）．

But its connexion is often quite irregular．
The Kali－togai is by Nallanthuvañ $\bar{a}$（ธல்ぃ码வのர்），and is in five books，containing 150 lyrics，in which a series of some－ what disconnected stories of a pastoral and amatory kind are rather outlined than related；the imagery and accessories being confined in each book to one of the five kinds of country found in the Tamil land．A careful study of it will convince any one－
（1）That very much that is puerile，absurdly conventional， and even of an injurious character，is inextricably mingled up with these old Tamil bucolics；
（2）That with all this there is much of pathos，beauty， felicity of description，exquisite use of language，and even occasional sublimity；
（3）That a people possessing such a language and such gifts may，by throwing off some of these conventionalities，produce a literature not inferior to that of any age or country．

The commentator is Nachinārkkiniyār of Madura，the same great scholar that edited the Jivaga Chintāmani，and many other poems．Of its date and history absolutely nothing is known．It seems to me to be somewhat older than the Naladi． See notes on ch． xl ．

## 14.

K．Rām．ぁம்மдтьтயணண்，Kamban’s Rāmāyanam．See C．D．G．p．134，and my H．B．pp．4， 163.

Six books by K．and the seventh உத்தgबாண்டம் by a later author．

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15 .
$$

Kit．Dr．Kittel＇s Canarese Dictionary．
A thoroughly satisfactory work．
16.

K．The＇Sacred＇Kurral of Tiruvalluvar：the Tamil Text， with Introduction，Grammar，English Translation，Notes，and a complete Lexicon and Concordance，by the Rev．G．U．Pope， M．A．，D．D．Allen \＆Co． 1886.
17.

## Mū．The Miuthurrai or Vākkundäm．

This consists of thirty quatrains（டேேேைவெண்பா）on ethical and social topics，ascribed to Avvaiyār．

Many editions are in circulation．That published by சォ』ணப் பெரூமால் ஐயர் in $\mathbf{1} 833$ is the princops．

Several stanzas are identical in meaning with well－known Sanskrit verses．Much of it cannot be very ancient．

Mitthurai $=$＇old word；＇the whole work being an exquisitely beautiful setting of old proverbial sayings．

Vākundam is the beginning of a very modern invocation prefixed．

## 18.

N．M．K．NĀN－MANT－KAḌIGAI，ரான்மணがக்கடிணை，＇the salver of four gems．＇

This is a series of quatrains of the same metre and general character as the Näladi．Their peculiarity，indicated by the title，is that in each stanza four things are somehow associated in the way of antithesis，comparison，or illustration．Thus（23）：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Qொய்சிஞைக்கும் ஒற்றயை இன்யை ; அருவன்ப் } \\
& \text { பொய்月ணைக்கும் பொன்போலy' மேனியயப் ;-வெய்த }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { धームார்षட் कーடி விடிக். }
\end{aligned}
$$

（As）1．Want of union ruins society；
（and as）2．Falsehood ruins even him whose form is re－ splendent as gold；
（and as）3．The vessel into which one is poured ruins the flavour of milk；
（even so）4．If you ally yourself to those whose alliance is forbidden，it will ruin your race．［See Nāl．ch．xxiii．］

A useful edition was published at the ๔๐ாாத்நாळஏம் Press，with a good Tamil commentary，and（a poor）English translation．
 lived in the fifteenth century．

The printed work contains 106 quatrains；but a MS．，belonging to Mr．Stokes，gives only ior．Many are very modern；some are elegant ；but more are rather rugged and pedantic．Parallel verses occur in Böhtlingk＇s Indische Spriiche．A work of this
name is mentioned second in the list of ச்்ச்் செய்யுள், or poems that received the sanction of the Madura College.

This work is quoted or referred to in pp. $3,5,6,37,43,44,45$, 61, 92, 120, 181, 187, 198, 222, 236, 237, 248, ctc.

## 19.


This consists of forty quatrains by Çiva-piragāça-çuvāmi of Turrai-mangalam. They are printed in 'Minor Poets,' and separately. Though comparatively modern (seventeenth century) they are classical and of great value. Every verse has its apt, and often very ingenious simile.
20.

This is an admirable series of 102 quatrains. An excellent edition with translations and much valuable information was published by H. Stokes, Esq., M. C.S.

The author was Kumāraguruparam, a Tambirān or Hindū monk. He was a native of Streevaiguntham in Tinnevelly, and lived about A. D. I7co.
21.
N.V. NALVARTI, $\check{\dot{\alpha} ه ழ ி ~=~ ' t h e ~ g o o d ~ w a y . ' ~}$

This is ancther work ascribed to Avvaiyār, in the same metre. It contains forty quatrains. The following is quite in the style of the famous 'old lady:'




```
எமக்சென்னெन் pிட்ல்ண் டிரு\dot{ம}.
```

' O dwellers on this vast earth! Though ever, from year to year, you weep and roll on the ground, will the dead come back? Let be! That's our way too. And till we go, let us give and enjoy, saying, What's death to us?'
22.

NañūL, Бส่ ӊூல்.
This is the most useful Tamil Grammar. In the edition printed in my IIIrd Grammar, the rules are numbered from

1 to 462．All that is necessary，or indeed useful，is given in the Catechism．

## 23.

 three spices．＇

These are dry ginger，long pepper，and black pepper（チக்கு， ，தப்பில，மிஊகு）．Each stanza，of which there are 100，introduces three things for comparison，contrast，or illustration．A very fascinating little cento．

Thus wealth，science，and speech are introduced in 90：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ஈதற்குத் செய்ெ पொரூூ~; அصロெெ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { அருள்பாி்து சொல்ஹுண சொல்ல : இம்மூன்றும் } \\
& \text { இரூளூンळஞ் சேோத ஆற. }
\end{aligned}
$$

＇Acquire wealth in order to give ；
Learn great works that you may walk in the way of virtue ；
Speak every word with gracious purpose：
These are the paths that conduct not to the world of darkness．＇
The author is Nallāthanār（Бல்லாதஞ்ர），of whom nothing is really known．It is impossible to assign an earlier date to this work than the fifteenth century．

Parallels to most of the verses will be found in Böhtlingk．

I have gratefully to acknowledge the liberal assistance of the Secretary of State for India in Council，as formerly in the case of the Kurral．The Delegates of the Clarendon Press procured type especially for the book，and made the arrangements by which this Tamil classic is issued with a typographical accuracy hardly ever attained in a similar work．To them my most grateful thanks are due．

His Highness the Mahārāja of Travancore has also subscribed liberally to the work．

To the skill，patience，and unwearied zeal of Mr．Pembrey， Oriental reader at the Clarendon Press，it is mainly due that no table of errata is needed to a work so complicated and difficult．

It will be seen that the editor and translator has sought carefully and patiently to interpret his authors，and has avoided
all controversy. His aim in this work has been simply to introduce Tamil thoughts to English students. We need to understand one another and love one another, if we are to be of any mutual benefit. He who knows and loves 'sweet' Tamil may come to know and love those to whom it is so dear, and thus to be known and loved by them.

> G. U. P.

Indian Institute, Oxford :
February, 1893.

## A N A LYSIS

of the

## CHAPTERS OF THE NĀLADI．

நா ா லடி நா ானூ $\dot{ற}$ றி ன்
みक्षீாा அடைவு．

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## N Ā LA PI.

I.

TEXT, ENGLISH TRANSLATION, AND NOTES.

## PARTI.

## ON VIRTUE.

## அறற்தூப்பால்

[CII. I-XIII]

##  

The editor Pathumanär has arranged the 400 quatrains, in accordance with the K'urral, into three parts, treating of Virtue, Wealth, and Pleasure. [Sce Pope's Kurral, Introd. pp. vii-ix.]

Part I. ஆறம் (=virtue), thirteen chapters;
Part II. பொரூள் (=wealth), ch. xiv-xxxix ;
Part III. இன்பம் (=pleasure), ch. xl.
The titles of chapters are modern.
Of these ch. i-vi correspond roughly to ch. xxxiv-xxxvii of the Kiurral, being an introductory exposition of 'spiritual wisdom' (ஞாळம்), which sees things as they are, and discerns their unreality and transitory character.

## CHAPTER I．

## THE INSTABILITY OF PROSPERITY．

## அ国काபம் क．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { செல்வாிிலயாாைை }
\end{aligned}
$$

The following（from N．M．K． 67 ）is a fitting motto for this chapter：





The desires of the wealthy will be gratified；－from the seeds a multitude of sprouts will arise，if there be water；－all riches will flow in，if the bright goddess of prosperity vouchsafe a favouring glance ；－but all will perish，if she visit man with affliction．＇

So（in N．M．K．43）：
（Wealth）will increase of itself，if the good goddess approve；when（that wealth） perishes，even what man has seen（the desire of his eyes）will vanish away！＇

The analysis of the chapter is：
1．Wealth does not remain with men ：there are vicissitudes of fortune．［ $\mathrm{I}-3$.
2．Death，at any rate，robs men of their possessions；virtue alone survives．［4－8．］
3．How foolish then are misers！［9，10．］

## 1.


அறு チவை உண்டி அடர்ந்कில்லாள் ஊஊட்ட Lロதுசிகை நீக்கிஉண் டாருi் — வクிஞூராப்ச் சென்றிெட்ルா் ஓரிட்்துக் செ ு்எனிற் செல்வம் ஒன் றுண்டாக வை்்க்்பாற் றவ்ற றリ．

## Who to－day dine luxuriously to－morrow beg．

Those who ate erewhile，course after course，food of six flavours，supplied by their complaisant spouse，now roam as
paupers and beg a mess of pottage here and there；if so，let wealth be counted as a thing of nought！
 बஜ．）இடத்．G． 63 ．

The six flavours are－

> ๓बப் (ब夫), bitterness,இลிப்ப, sweetness, よ®iப்ப, astringency, 4ீப்ப, sourness, बпriபц, pungency.


 considered．＇G．93．This quatrain seems to have been suggested by Jī．Chin．xiii． ${ }^{25}$ ．343．See Lex．sשூ20x．
For the idea，comp．K．333，and the whole of ch．xxxiv．शivitg suggests the ＇placens uxor＇of Horace．In Tel．Vēmana i． 200 may be usefully compared．
For metre，see G． 189.
 p．xxvi．

## 2.



 அおடிெ யாா்டாட்ட நிில்லாது செல்வம் சぁடக்கால் போல வருட்．

Wealth abides not，share it and enjoy．
When you own ample wealth acquired by blameless means， with many sharing eat the grain that steers have trodden out！ In centre poised prosperity stands with no man，but revolves like the waggon＇s wheel．

Ellis，p． 86.
 37,153 ．

For metre，see G． 190.


 doubling of $\ddagger$ is anomalous，since by G． $27 \&, \notin, \pm, \dot{L}$ are not doubled after au adjective
 time of its acquisition．＇（Lex． $\boldsymbol{๔} \pi \dot{\Delta}, \boldsymbol{\sigma} \infty$ ．）K．ch．ix．

## 3.

5ாล்வल
 சேன்த் कृலவொப்ச் சென்ருரும் - ஏใன வினேவப்ப வேகூ ஷீழ்வர்தாங் கொண்ட


## Mighty warriors fall.

Those who rode resplendent forth on the neck of an elephant, beneath the state umbrella's shade, as the leaders of the host, when 'other deeds' destroy, shall change and fall, while foes lead away their wives as captives.

```
\sigma: செக்ரேர்ர.-U: बீம்ஃர். Comp. 21.
```

A man's rank will not save him from vicissitudes of fortune (N. M. K. 42):

Nor will even Fortune on account of lineage abide.'

K. ch. xxxviii and ch. xi of this work must be studied for बiar olior, which is the key of the whole. (See Pope's Kurral, pp. 197, 248, etc.) The quatrain is a reminiscence of Jī. Chin. i. 29 S .

## 4.



தொன்றின ஒன்ทின வல்తே செயிற் செ|ம்; சென்றன சென்றன வा!்நநர்், செறு फ்நுடன்


## Do jour duty, knowing the instability of all things. Time flies ! Death comes!

The things of which you said, 'they stand, they stand,' stand not ; mark this, and perform what befits, yea! what befits, with all your power! Your days are gone, are gone! and death close pressing on is come, is come!

[^5]```
                        5 .
```



```
    வ゙৫ி\பறி๙ர்.
```

என்லனன் ஒன்றுநங் கைபும்பெற்றக்கால் 19்்வை தென்று 18டி்்திா,—டுன்னே
 தொடித்தாறு செல் அு்் சுர்்.

## Give before death comes.

When you have gained and hold in hand any single thing, retain it not with the thought, 'This will serve some other day!' Those who have given betimes shall escape the desert road along which death, an unyielding foe, drags his captives away.


```
Comp. Lex. कृ.\dot{p\dot{ம}, वr!\dot{ம}, कற. A doubtful construction.}
Curious and instructive is N. M. K. 69:
```






To those who think not beforehand events that cause a shudder follow after! To those that have been wise before, these things were (foreseen and provided for) before! Desire grows with acquisition! Firm will their mind be who in their poverty are virtnous!'
6.

இழைத்தநாள் எல்ช இகவा ; பிைைத்தொாீஇக் бூ $\dot{p} \eta$ ங் كூ
 துீஇநந்தழீஇந் தண்ணம் படிட்.

## Death inevitable. Hoard not!

Man's days pass not their assigned bound. None here on earth have ever escaped death's power, made off and got free.

Сн. I. 7, 8.
O hoarder of ample wealth, dispense it! On the morn the funeral drum will sound.

Comp. however Nīti. 51 with Mr. Stokes' note.

 Yaman is given. See Lex. org.

## 7.

 தஇळொ்்க.
தோற்றத்சான் ஞாயிタy நாழியயா வைक லங்
 அற்்செய் கருளூடையீர் ஆகுமின் ; யாரும் டி刀ந்நும் இறவாதா ாில்.

## Death inevitable.

Death every day takes that fount of light the sun as a measure, metes out your days, and so devours. Do deeds of virtue full of kindly grace. Though all are born, none are exempt from death.


Ellis, p. 86. There is another reading in the last line: Spari\$nfion : 'thcy are to be reckoned among those who have never been born.' It is ambiguous. Lex. $\checkmark$ p.

## 8.


' செல்வா் யாட்' என்றுதாஞ் செவ்வுழி எண்ணை பு்லறி வாளா் பெருண்செல்வi்—எவ்லி் கருங்கொண்டூ வாப்தறந்த மின் னுப்போற் டுன்ரி மருங்கர்் कெட்டு விடிய்.

## The wealth of the foolish like the lightning's fiash.

The ample wealth of men of mean understanding, who say, 'We're rich,' yet ponder not their path and end, appears, and perishes, and leaves no trace ; like the flash, when the black thunder-cloud by night opens its mouth.


```
Ellis, p. 86.
```



``` that meditates this world's instability.'
The idea is given in neat proverbial form in \(\bar{E} l \bar{a} .22\) :
```



```
                        Wealth and strength-these fade.'
```


## 9.




உண்ணன், ஒর্ளiநிசுன், ஓங்கு புக்் செய்யான், துன்னருங் கேளிi் ந्राபர்கひூபான்,—கொன்னே வழ்ந்கான், பொருள்காத் திர்ப்பான் ஏல், அ ஆ! இழு்தான்என் றெண்ணப் படிப்.

## The miser loses all.

He eats not, sheds no light of splendour around, performs no deeds that merit lofty praise, soothes no sorrow that choice friends feel, spends nought, but hoards his wealth in vain: 'Aha! he's lost it all,' shall men pronounce.

[^6]
## 10.


உடா அதும்ம உண்சூ काந் कட்டுLட்ப செற்றுட்

 உய்த்துட்டிந் தேனீ்் கா9.

## The miser like the honey-bee.

Those who stint in clothes and food, and mortify their bodies, yet do not deeds of deathless virtue, and bestow nothing, hoarding shall suffer loss:-Lord of the cloudcapped hills!-this the hoarding honey-bee attests.

[^7]
## CHAPTER II．

## YOUTH ABIDES NOT．

அकிகாரレロ 2．

## இிளைை மி でலルாடை


The transitoriness of youth．C．says＇from the age of 16 to $3^{2}$ is the period of passionate excitation．＇

Analysis：
1．Youth will give place to age and decrepitude．［II．］
2．Love and all joys of youth are fleeting．［12．］
3．＇Tis best to renounce earthly joys ere feeble old age comes．［13，14， 15 ．］
4．The silly slaves of youthful lnsts．［16．］
5．Your darling will become a decrepit，sightless crone．［17．］
6．Listen to courteous enquirers after your health ！［IS．］
7．Death may take you off in your prime．Be wise betimes！［19，20．］

## 11.




நரைவரும் என்றெண்ணி நவ்லyி வाளர் குழவி இடத்தே துறந்தார் ；— பரைடீோ மன்ல இெமை மகிம்ந்தாரே கோலான்றி இன்ற் கெடுந்கிருப் பாா்．

## Age will come．Be wise early．

＇Grey eld will come，＇－the wise remembering this renounce
the world even in tender age ；but they who joy in youth， unstable，never free from fault，shall erewhile painfully rise up leaning on a staff．


```
Comp. K. 342.
```



```
the very nature of youth.'
E}lā.22
```



```
    Youth will pass away, disease and eld will come!'
```


## 12.


 அற்பு் कひாயும் அவிழ்ந்தன ；—உட்．ாாய！ வாழ்தலின் ஊதியம் என்னண்டாடம？வந்ததேேே ஆழ்கலத் தன்ன கலி．

## All is vanity．

Severed are the ties of friendship；minished are the pleasant ones；love＇s bonds are loosened too；then look within and say，what profit is there in this joyous life of thine？The cry comes up as from a sinking ship！

```
शเ4 for அ๙்ப. G. 41.
```


## 13.


 பற்கழூன்று பண்ட்் பழிகாறும்—இற்செறிந்து காம நெशிபLடருங் கண்ணிலுiக் கல்でலயே बレ நெशிபாடரும் ஆதை．

## Men are loath to give up bodily pleasures．

Speech falters，they lean on a staff，and walk tottering， their teeth fall out ；yet，till the vessel（the body）is scorned by all，they linger in the house，still indulging fond desires； to these no way of safety opens out．
 எ：ซロ．ーム：இல்\％．

## 14.




 அம்மடனக்கோல் ஆூாப ஞான்று．

Whe cherished wife of your youth．
To men that cherish weak desire for her that＇s doomed to droop and fail，supporting her palsied limbs with a staff， and then to fall and pass away，what anguish comes，when she grasps in her hands the staff her mother held！

There are different interpretations of the latter half of the quatrain：＂When she becomes decrepit as her mother did before her．＇

## 15.

இவ்வுல囚
எனக்குத்தாப் ஆகிபாள் என்னனஈ்் கட்டுத்

 டேகுப் அளித்திவ் வைசு．

## Endless series of successive generations．

My mother bare me，left me here，and went to seek her mother，who in the selfsame manner has gone in search；and thus in ceaseless round goes on the mother－quest．Such is the grace this world affords！

For the last line，comp．K． 336 ，where Фиฮணம is used in the same ironical manner． But see शofl．
For $2 \mathrm{q}^{\prime}=$＇in like manner，just so，＇comp．${ }^{276}$ ．


## 16.


வெpி அルi் வெங்களக்து வேன்மென் பாணி

 அறிவுடை ルாளர்கண் இவ்．

## The lamb before the sacrificer．

The lamb in the ruddy slaughter－house will crop the fra－ grant shoots that dangle from the garland in the slayer＇s hand ；such transient gladness of the thoughtless，youthful hour is never found amid the wise．

எ：மஇழ்ょЯ．—u：இவ்．
This pathetic rerse illustrates the thoughtlessness of youth．The scene may often be witnessed in S．India，and not a syllable of the description is out of place．

The sacrifice of animals is common to many sects，though slaughter of living creatnres is forbidden．

Comp．Niti．97．Фெை seems to be the wild dance of the Püjāri or hierophant； and so the whole line is literally：＇in the azuful place whore they perform divil dances．＇

## 17.


பளிபடி சோஜலப் ப|பன்டரட் எல்லாட்
 வேற்கண்ணள் என்றிவடி வெஃேன்ாின்; மற்றிவளுi் கேrற்கண்ணள் ஆசூங் குனிந்து.

## Fruit only ripens to fall. Youth leads to decay.

The sweet fruit from every tree that bears in the dewy grove must fall to earth. Thus youth decays. Desire not her whose eyes gleam bright as darts. Full soon she too will walk bent down, with a staff to aid her dim sight.
 205.93).

## 18.


பருவi் எใனக்துள ? பல்லின்பால் ஏใன? இருசிகையுட் உண்டீதோ ? என்று—வ்ரிசையால் உண்ணட்ட் கொவ்ளப் படிதலால், யாக்கைக்கோள் எண்ணா் அறிவுடை แார்.

Constant anxieties about health.
'How old are you ?' 'How last your teeth ?' and, ' Do you eat two courses yet?' men ask with kindly courtesy. By such close questions urged, the wise will learn to judge the body as a thing of nought.

Comp. 284.

## 19.

 'цற்றறிவா நல்வின, แாம் இடியம்' என்@து கைத்துண்டாட் போழ்தே கரவா தワத்செ|்்்மின்;
 ஏற்காப் உதிர்த லும் உண்நு.

## Against procrastination.

Say not, 'in after time we'll learn virtue, we're young;' but while wealth is yours conceal it not; do virtuous deeds. When evil tempests rage, not the ripe fruit alone, but the unripe fruit's fair promise also falls.

Comp. 17. The poet says, fruit ripens only to fall; but some falls even before it is ripe. The longest and most prosperous life must end in death; but in immature age also death often occurs. Tamil has a wealth of words which English lacks; thus, in its first stage, new from the blossom, the apple is a $V_{\text {®jés }}$; developed, but still
 'produce' is பயண்.
20.


 பள்னのயைத் தாப் அலறக் கேTLலான் மற்றதன் கள்ளங் கடை ப்படித்த ளன்று.

## The infant slain by death.

Relentless death is roaming round, and eyes his man! 'Tis true. Take up your wallet, scape betimes. He bears away the new-born babe, while the mother sorely laments. It is good to bear in mind his guile.

Comp. 328.
 to the goal whither they are tending.'


## CHAPTER III．

## THE BODILY FRAME ENDURES NOT．

அ馬कानம் $\sqrt{\hbar}$ ．
யாக்கை ही லலルாமை

The perishable nature of the bodily frame．
Analysis：
1．Reckon up the roll of the mighty ：none have escaped death．［2i．］
2．See how suns rise and set：measuring off your life．［22．］
3．The marriage drum beats for the funeral too．［23．］
4．＇The dying bear forth the dead．＇$[24,25$ ．］
5．How vile the body reft of soul！［26．］
6．A bubble．［27．］
7．A cloud on the hillside．［28．］
8．A dewdrop on the blade of grass．［29．］
9．The corpse a deserted nest on the tree．［30．］

## 21.


டிலடிசைத் தோன்று டதியம்போல் ルானன்்
 து்்சின் என்றெ（b）்துத் आற்றட்பルட டாா் அல்லால் எஞ்சல் இவ்வுயகத் कில்．

## Mighty kings die．

Even kings that rode on elephants beneath the state umbrella＇s shade，like the moon appearing over some hill， have had their names proclaimed on earth as dead；－not any in this world have escaped．


```
Comp. 3.
```

22. 


வாழ்நாட் கலகாய் வயங்கொளி மண்டிலட்
வீழ்நாட் படா அ தெடூநலால்,—வாழ்நாள்
உலவாடுன் ஒப்பா வாற்றயமின்! யாருட்
றிவவாா் நிலமிசை மேல்.

## Time is fleeting,-use it.

As the measure of your days the shining orb each day unfailing rises; so before your joyous days have passed away, perform ye 'fitting deeds of grace'; for none abide on earth.



```
    Comp. }7\mathrm{ and K. ch. 34.
```


## 23.



மன்றங் கநந்க மணப்பறை ஆூபன அன்றவ்் காங்கே தணப்பறையாப்ப்—|S்றை ஒலித்தலுட் உண்டாட், என் クுப்ந்துபோட் ஆூேே வலிக்குட்ஆூ் மாண்டார் மாம்.

## Mutability of earthly joys.

The marriage drums that sounded out in the festive hall, there and that very day have served for him as funeral drums! Men of lofty minds will note that thus it haps, and will strive to gain the way to escape.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& 24 .
\end{aligned}
$$

சென்றே எறிப ஒருकால் ；சறுவリை நின்றே எறிப பறையிใன ；—நன்றேகாண் ！ புக்காてலக்கொட்டினுண் ழூடித்த்க்கொண்டைடுவா்，－ செத்தாளைச் சாவாா் சுமந்நூு．

## The funeral．

They march and then strike once！A little while they wait， then strike the drum a second time．Behold，how fine！The third stroke sounds．They veil it，take the fire，and go forth：－ the dying bear the dead！


```
4.னூं. G. 63.
```



```
a noun.
```


## 25.


கయサங்கொண்டி ச்ற்றத்தார் கல்லென் றலறப்
 （bிண்டிண்டுண் டென்ணும் உணா்விற் சாற்றும் தொண்டொண்டொ டென்னும் பறை．

## Death pours contempt on human joys．

To him，who，although he sees them bear the corpse to the burning ground，while friends in troops loudly lament， boldly asserts that wedded life is bliss on earth，the funeral drum speaks out，and mocks his vain utterance．



```
K. 331.
[He says:- und' und\mp@subsup{'}{}{\prime} undqu= it is! it is! it is!
and it says, with mocking echo:-
    tonḍ' onḍ' onḍu !]
```

26. 




 செ த்தல் புறப்பட்ட் கால்?

## The dead body.

When the 'soul,' that, taking its stand in this skin-clad frame, has fully wrought its works and partaken of life's experiences, has gone forth, what matters it whether you attach ropes to the body and drag it away, or carefully bury it, or throw it aside in any place you light upon, or if many revile the departed?

 the soul causes it to experience the fruit of works' so that they are consumed.' See note on बी?

Comp. Chhāndogya Up. VI. xi. 3, xv. 3 .
 which... has departed so that life's work comes to an end; (2) taking it with செய்த and ஊட்கிம, 'feeding it with life's joys and sorrows and so doing life's appointed tasks thoroughly;' or (3) as in note above.

## 27.





 நேர்ப்பார்பாா் நீ円ிலத்தின் டேல்?

## The body a bubble.

'Like a bubble, that in pelting rain appears full oft, and disappears, is this our frame.' So sages have judged, C 2
steadfast in wisdom, and have decided to end this dubious strife. On this wide earth who equal these ?

Comp. Nīti. I:





Youth is a bubble on the water; wealth's plenitude is as long waves that roll on its surface ; this well-knit frame is writing traced on the water. My friends, why bow we not within the courts of Him, our Lord?'

## 28.


யாக்கைகை ルாப்புைத்தாப் டெற்றவ்் कாா்பபற், பாக்கையால் ஆூப பான்கொள்க !—ルாக்கை



## The body like a cloud on the hillside.

Those who've gained and held fast by this well-knit frame (a human body) should take the gain the body they have gained is intended to yield. Like a cloud that wanders over the hills, the body here appears, and abiding not, departs leaving no trace behind.

Comp. K. ch. xxxiv. The attainment in the round of the metempsychosis of a human form is hard (Jī. Chin. xiii. $\mathbf{I}^{\mathbf{1}}{ }^{\mathbf{1}-5}$ ). Tiru-takka-dèvar says, 'it is as difficult for a soul to escape the infinitely numerous matrices in the universe, and obtain a human mother, as it would be for a peg cast into the Southern Ocean, to reach and adjust itself in the centre of a yoke floating in the farthest Northern Ocean :






Having then through the grace of Çivam obtained this favourable position, so live as to obtain Nuttti at the end of this brief stage of existence.

Comp. 34 .

## 29.



 மிவ்குன் இருந்துன் கடந்தான்றன்் கேள் அலற்் சென்ருன் எனப்பலுத จான்.

The body like dew on the tip of a blade of grass.
Considering that all things are transient as the dew-drop on the tip of a blade of grass, now, now at once, do virtuous deeds! 'Even now he stood, he sat, he fell,-while his kindred cried aloud he died :' such is man's history!



## 30.




கெளாதே வந்து कிலォकளா இ்்ீேுன்றி வாளாதே போவாான் மாந்த்்கள்,—வாளாकே சேக்கை மான்ஒழிியச் சேணீங்கு பட்போல பாக்கை தமர்க்கொழியே நீத்து.

All human relationships merely temporary.
Unasked men come, appear in the home as kinsmen, and then silently go. As the bird silently deserts the tree where its nest yet remains, and goes far off, so these leave but their body to their friends.

[^8]consolation there is none!) Vijayai, his too fondly loved queen, on the eve of their separation (Jī. Chin. 270):

```
[Metre: . . बीのт்் | . . шr | . . wr bis.]
```










Count up our births of old, their bound exceeds the sands dug out of ocean's bed.-Strangers through all of these were we; and in those homes, through which, departing hence, we pass reborn, we shall not join again. Two days we met, and in one house abode. Lament not thou because this brief relationship is ended thus!'

## CHAPTER IV.

## THE MIGHT OF VIRTUE.

அफிகாபட் ச. அทன் வலியுyுக்தல்

The fourth chapter of $K$. has the same title. The one idea is, that virtue is all that makes life worth living. What virtue is does not appear so clearly here as in the Kurral. But see chapter vi.

Analysis:
This is a discursive chapter, of which the theme is the necessity of employing all life in charity and asceticism.

1. All but the virtuous excluded from bliss. [31.]
2. Man must steadily regard the end and use of life. [32, 39.]
3. A man must not be hindered by afflictions: they come from former deeds. [33.]
4. Use your period of human existence to gain future bliss: this is the sugar-cane's
juice, the body is the dry refuse. $[34,35,37$.]
5. Against procrastination. [36.]
6. Virtue gains infinite reward. [38.]
7. Death better than life protracted for a brief space by dishonour. [40.]

## 31.


அகத்தாேே வтழ்வார்என் ற

 தவக்தாற் றவஞ்செய்யபா தார்.

## The door closed．Too late．

＇Yes，those within are blest，＇so saying，they look up，but obtain no entrance ；their place is at the outer gate．There will they suffer much，who thro＇lack of former penitence do no penance now．［In a former state penance won for them a human shape．As men they have now failed．］

 omitted penance in the former birth，and so they have not power or inclination to perform it now．（K．372．）

For metre，G．188．K．Introd．p．xxvi．
 ＇within the house who（are living happily）？＇

## 32.


ஆவாநாட் ஆூ்க் நசைஇி அறレロந்து

 சென்றクன செய்வ துறை！

## What wilt thou do in the end thereof？

Say not，O silly soul，we will live desiring wealth and die forgetting virtue！We＇ll say that ceaselessly toiling thou shalt live long；but tell me，what wilt thou do when all thy happy days are over？

[^9]
## 33.




 தெவ்でひ இகந்தொருவு வாा்．

The wise accept the sorrows of life as retributive．
When the＇fruit of deeds＇is come，the fool sighs heavily， and all his soul dies out；but those who reflect and say， ＇＇Tis old desert，＇will pass beyond the bound of life＇s perplexity，and escape（by devoting themselves to virtue）．

Ellis，p．${ }^{7} 7$.
In the Jivaga Chintamani，when the king Çachanthan is on the point of losing his kingdom and his life，he says to his idolised queen，whom he is sending to a place of safety（I．240）：





Death and birth，too，are the fruit of men＇s deeds；so，too，all prosperity and ruin． This is the natural course of things．All grief and desire are signs of want of refined understanding．Is it not so？ O silly one，whose arms are adorned with bracelets， thou art greatly in fault，said he．＇

## 34.


அரும்பெெ்் ルாக்கையைப் பெற்ற பயத்்ால் பெருi்பாயும் ஆற்றவே கொள்க ！—கருட்பூர்ந்த சாறுபோற் சாலவு் பி்்னுதலி；மற்றதன் கோதுபோற் போகுi் உடі்ப．

## Virtue is the gain. The body mere refuse.

As the gain from the mortal frame now reached-and which is so hard to reach-with all thy might lay hold of virtue's lasting good. As the juice expressed from the sugar-cane 'twill afterwards be thine aid, when the body goes like refuse flung away.

Comp. 28,37 ; K. 36 , and my notes.
The simile is found also in the next quatrain.


That day will bear away her precious life.'

## 35.


கருட்பாட்டிக் கட்டி Яறுகாலல் கொண்டார் துருi்பெடூந்தூ வேங்कாற் आルா் ஆூ்் டுெவார்;
 வருங்कா்் பாிவ क्रीலा்.

## the same. The body only sapless stalks.

Those who have pressed the sugar-cane, and early taken the juice, when the refuse heaped up burns, will suffer no grief : those who have toiled and gained the fruit won from embodied existence will feel no pangs when death shall come.

$$
36 .
$$


இன்றுொல், அன்றுகொல், என்றுகொல், என்றூது
 ஒருவுடின் றீயவை, ஒல்லுட் வகையான் மருவுமின் டாண்டாா் அறம்.

Death stands waiting behind you. Delay not!
'This day?' 'That day?' 'What day?' O question not the time! Bethink you death stands behind you ever
waiting! Put from you every evil thing; and with all your powers embrace the virtue which sages teach.

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\sigma: கீ @ிர
Ellis, p. 87.
Comp. K. My ed. p. 197.
```


## 37.


ம்க்ளாவ் ஆூப பெருட்பாயைம் ஆூப்ஙால்

 फட ந்துண்லப் பண்ञாப் படிட்.

## Use the body to gain the world to come.

When you examine closely the mighty gains to be acquired by birth in a human shape, if they seem manifold, perform not deeds which suit the body's frame alone, but deeds whose fruit is joy in the world to come!

அப்பூ थ. K. ch. xxii.
Comp. 28, 34 .

## 38.



 தான்சினி தாயூுு் தக்கார்कைப் பட்டக்கால் வான்சிறிதாப் போர்த்தூ விடிட்.

## A benefit conferred by the worthy on the worthy.

The banyan seed, though it be minute as one might see in dreams, grows to a mighty tree of amplest shade ; so gifts from a virtuous hand, received by a worthy hand, though small, will hide the diminish'd heavens.


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Ellis, p. 84.
```


## 39.



 வைகலுட் வைகてช வைகுட், என் றின்ட|ய1வா் ; வைகலும் வைகற்றi் வாழ்நாண்டேல் வைகுதல் வைகてல வைக்துணா தாi்.

## Days pass.

Daily they see the passing day added to the sum of the days gone by, as a day that is spent from out the store of their days; yet daily, as they see day dawn, they say joyously, 'This day will abide with us till the close of day.'


This curious verse exhausts the meanings of ஹைைั். The last line means : 'at least we are sure of this day.'

## 40.




பான அருங்கல நீக்க இெவென்னுட்
ஈன இளிவிறல் வாழ்வேன்டன், —ஈனத்தால் ஊட்டியக் கண் ணுட் உ றுலிசேர்ந் कிவ்வுட ம்பு நீட்டித்து நிற்குட் எனின் !

## Why should man maintain the perishable body by dishonourable begging?

Parting with honour's jewel I might still consent to live a suppliant's life of shame, if when maintained by such disgrace, this body could abide in strength and last for length of days.

This is fitter for ch. xxx.

## CHAPTER V．

## IMPURITY．

## அ团काォธ்（15．

## தூ ய் த ன் மை


The essential impurity（of the human frame）．
Analysis：
 waxes old（ch．ii）；his bodily frame decays（ch．iii）；virtue alone is his strength （ch．iv）；but the body tempts to sin．To enable him to overcome the lusts of the flesh，let him consider the essential vileness of the hody．And

I．The body is a festering mass of corruption．［4I．］
2．The body is a bag of skin hiding loathsomeness．［42．］
3．And no perfumes disguise its foulness．［43．］
4．Consider the eye．［44．］
5．The teeth．［45．］
6．Its internal composition．［46．］
7．Its outlets．［47．］
8．See it on the burning ground．［48．］
9．Listen to the message of the skulls on the burning ground．［49，50．］ Nuthing can surpass the disgusting realism of this morbid chapter．

## 41.


LIக்கேழ் LOLநல்லாய் என்றy்்று்் சான்றவ்் நொக்காா்கொ ஞேப்யதோா் ப்க்てல？——ாக்கைக்கோir ஈ்்சிெகன்னதோi் தோவ் அரினும்，வேண்புடை காக்கை கடிவதோா் கோல்．

## Any slight wound may fester, and reduce the fairest form to a loathsome state.

'O gentle maiden, fair and good!' These paragons that thus rave, know they not 'the heavenly home invisible?' Let a bit of skin be broken slight as an insect's wing, and you need the stick that drives away the crows!

[^10]
## 42.




 பைட்டடロறியாப் பார்க்கப் பலிட்.

## The body's beauty only skin-deep.

If the body which, with a covering of skin above, possesses many apertures, owes its beauty only to that outward cloak that veils the false (the inmer foulness), then is it fitting to say no word of lustful desire which hides the false from itself by the covering veil, but to regard that body as an undeveloped embryo.

[^11]
## 43.


 பொய்க்கோலஞ் செய்ய ஒழியுடே－எக்कтலு் உண்டி வினயு் உறைக்குi் எனட்பெரியோi கண்டிகை விட்ட யயபவ்．

## Outward adornment is not inward purification．

Will impurity ever cease from the worthless body which the great have abandoned，knowing it to be reeking with odours from processes connected with nutrition，though aromatics be chewed，the head covered with garlands，and the body adorned with false splendour？
 body．＇Pred．is æゆ4ழセே，＇will they cease，be removed，pass away？＇

## 44.


＇தெண்ணீர்க் ருவใの பொருऊபல் வேல்＇என்று
 உண்ணீi் கひேந்த்்கா னு்குசூன் றிட்ட்்ன கண்ணீiபை கண்டொடுகு வேன்．

## Female eyes shall not bewilder me！

Shall I abandon（my ascetic purpose）because blind，low men worry me，saying（that woman＇s eye is like）the water－ lily in the clear stream，or the warring carp，or a javelin？ I will pursue my virtuous way as having seen（that）the eye＇s real nature（is），like（that of）the palm－tree fruit（which is）scooped out，after the water has been drained off！

[^12]
## 45.



டுว்ல டுகைடுறுவ் டுத்தென் றிவைபிதற்றுந் கல்லाப் பு்்மாக்கள் கவற்ற விடெலே? எจ்லாருங் காணப் புறங்காட் நிிிர்ந்துக்க பல்லென்பு கண்டொழுகு வேன்.

## The beauty of women's teeth shall not bewilder me.

Though worthless men untaught should fret my soul and rave of teeth like jasmine buds and pearls, shall I forego my fixed resolve, who have seen in the burning ground those bones-the fallen teeth-strewn round for all to see?

[Here அฺுळேே่ is taken as part. noun. See note to 44.]

## 46.


குடருங் கொடுவுங் குருதியுட் என்பு்் தொடரு நரம்பொடி தோலு்்-இடையிடையே
 எத்தி $p$ த்தாள் ஈர்ங்கோதை ルாள்?

## 'This vile body.'

(The body) is entrails, and marrow, and blood, and bone, and connecting tendons, and skin, and here and there flesh interposed, and fat. In the midst of these, what sort of a being is she who wears the fresh garlands?

## 47.




 கருந்தோலா்் कண்விள்ணப் பட்(b).

## The body disgusting.

The fool will address the earthen pot (the body), from which defilement oozes, which from nine disgusting outlets scatters pollution, and in which slimy liquids move to and fro,-and say, ' $O$ thou of the rounded arms,' ' $O$ thou with armlets decked,'-because it is made bright to his eyes by a covering of black skin.


## 48.




 யூைட்சாका ட்சின் றுழி?

The body a prey to corruption.
They know not what the body is; with sandal paste and flowers they make it fine. Have they not seen, I pray, the vultures and their mates in flocks with busy beaks devour the body foul when the chariot-axle is snapt?

Comp. Jī. Chin. xiii. ${ }^{2} 3$, for the figure.


Ye charioteers,-since many, toiling hard, and not finding it possible to obtain a new axle and ride on, have lost (their car); and, since in the river, whose stream is trouble, the car will be submerged,-before the axle of that car snap, take goodness, which is


## 49.


கழிந்தாா் இநெெช कண்டாா் நெஞ்துட்கண் ভுழிந்தாட்ந்த கண்ணவாப்த் தோன்றி — ஒழிந்தாபைப் டொற்றி நெறிநின்பின் இற்றிதன் பண்டென்று சாற்றுங்கொல் சால்் சிர்்்துு.

## The eyeless skulls teach.

The skulls of the dead, at the sight of which the gazer fears, with deep cavernous eyes appear, and grinning say to those who still survive, 'Guard well! In virtue's path stand fast. This is the body's grace and worth.'

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๓: इใ~.—u: &ாற்ற்ஸ.
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## 50.


உயிiபோயா்் வெண்டてல உட்கச் சிரித்துச்
 கண்ாட்ற் றிதன்வว்றゥi் என்பதறு் றம்மைஓ்் பண்ாடத்துள் வைட்ப कிலர்.

## The sight of the skulls cures pride.

The skulls of the dead, grinning so as to excite disgust, cure the vain lovers of life of their folly. Those who are cured of this folly, seeing (the skulls in the burning ground), say 'such is this body,' and so value themselves as nothing.






Behold! perform ye rare penances and give gifts, before the dark heads become white heads (skulls in the burning ground, or grey), even while you still abide in the home of those whose teeth are pure white, like the young palm's shoot, drinking the intoxicating wine of youth, with no perception of aught else!'

## CHAPTER YI．

RENUNCIATION．


का ? 毋 毋.

Comp．K．ch．xxxy and xxyii．

 to worldly wealth without，and to the body within（the lusts of the flesh），in view of their impermanency．＇

Convinced of the instability of all things without（ 4 рம்）and within（ $2 \boldsymbol{q}^{\dot{\omega}}$ ）；feeling that virtue alone has power；and made sensible of the innate impurity of the flesh， nothing remains but that man should betake himself to the highest form of virtue， asceticism（20．0．0）．This includes ascetic life，which is the real subject of the chapter．

But the student may here with advantage compare Jī．Chin．ch．xiii，§ 26 ，verses 384，etc．There the author＇s real intention is unfolded．Queen Vijayai and her son have drunk deeply of the cup of all human enjoyment，and at last betake themselves to the desert．

The analysis is：
1．Light now dawns on the ascetic，and clarkness flees away；［51］
2．but he must not be misled by vain philosophy．［52．］
3．Nor do the wise delay；for they discern［53］
4．the unreal and transitory character of pleasure．［54，60．］
5．Yet the mind hesitates，loath to take the decisive step；［55］for
6．wife and home detain men．［56．］
7．Perseverance is the crowning virtue ；［57］
8．and this must be accompanied by meekness and compassion，though themselves contemned．［58．］
9．Sensual desires must be thoroughly subdued．［59．］
It will be manifest that，as far as this book reveals it，the system takes no account of God．Man－the embodied living principle（2．0ir）－is in face of nature（இi்mo）， of deeds of some former existence（ch．xi），and of a higher state or states which he may reach（qiemb，மymb）；and by ascetic virtue is to work his way，unaided，to some un－

 won．

The poet (or poets) occasionally refers to gods and immortals, in a conventional way, as poetic machinery, but God is not alluded to in the whole of the 'Yeoman's
 it differentiates the book from the Kurral, and renders it an inadequate exponent of South-Indian religious thought. Its literary value is nevertheless indisputable.

## 51.


விளக்குப் பகஇருன் பாய்ந்தா்் ศொருவன் कவக்தின்டுன் ஷில்லாकாட் பாவம்! — விளக்கூநெ|ு் தோப்விட,்துச் சென்றிருவ் பாப்ந்தாங்கு நல்வใன


## Penitence puts sin to fight.

As when a lamp enters darkness dies, so sin stands not before man's penitence. As, when in a lamp the oil wastes, darkness rushes in, so evil takes its stand where deeds of virtue cease.

## 52.





 1ித்தாி் பேதையா் இல்.

## Put away useless studies.

The chief of men reflect on change, disease, old age, and death, and do their needful work. Those who raving teach the endless round of sevenfold science, and the lore of stars, are maddest of the foolish throng.

## 53.


（8）ல்லம் இளைை எழில்வனப்ப மீக்ஞ̆ற்ற ட் செல்வம் வலிஎன் றிவைஎல்லாட்－மெல்ல



## Renunciation at once．

The chief of men in quiet thought discern how house，and youth，and beauty＇s grace，and high estate，and wealth，and strength，all pass away；and thus，to save themselves，pro－ longing not the time，renounce all these．

The verses in Tamil which dwell on this theme are very numerous．Comp． Ēlā． 20 ：



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        #.आहुआतां
```




Youth passes swiftly away，disease and eld draw nigh，bright flowers of wealth and strength fade fast．While life is thine，desire not earth＇s gifts，（thou whose words as milk are sweet ！）desire release．The law is this．＇
See N．M．K．49， 59.

## 54.

 จมञu゙．

தூञ்பi் பலநரவ் உழுந்தும் ஒருநாஷா
இன்படே ஈாடுソுவi் எழையリாi ；— இன்பi்

ทடைவொழிந்தா் அூன்றடைர்் कார்．

## Pleasure and pain．

Though wretched men suffer afflictions many a day，yet one day＇s delight they eagerly desire．The men of calm and full wisdom，in pleasure＇s core see pain，and quit the pleasant household paths．

Comp．K．202；and 60，which seems another version．

## 55.


कொன்னே கழிந்த்ன் றிலெமையுட்，இன்னே பியொடி யெப்பі் வருட்ஆல்，－தூணிவொன்றி
 நன்னெறி சோ ரேடக்கு？

## Unreflecting soul，why not seek the way of peace？

In vain is my youth spent．Even now disease and old age will come．O soul！be bold ；wrangle no more with me， but rise！Wilt thou not go where both thou and I may gain virtue＇s path？


## 56.


டாண்ட குணத்कொடி மக்கட்பே றில்லெனினும் பூண்ாடான் கழித்தற் கருடைロルால்，— பூண்ட பிழினன்னு்் காேணத்தில் டேன்டுறைக் கண்னே கடிஎன்யூர் கற்．pグந் क्रார்．

Though your wife possess no excellence and bear no child，it is hard to get rid of the marriage bond．For this cause since he who weds puts sorrow on，in olden days the learned made marriage a synonym of dread．
［A play on $\begin{aligned} \\ \text { 4 }\end{aligned}$ ，which means，among many other things，＇marriage＇and＇dread．＇］

## 57.


ஊக்கத்தாங் கொண்ட விறதந்கள் உள்ளூடையத்
தாக்கருந் துன்பங்क டாந்தてல வந்தக்கால் ரீக்க நிறாஉi் உரவோரே நல்லொடூக்கட் காக்குந் कிருவத் தவர்．

## Patience and perseverance．

When troubles arise，hard to resist，to cause them to break the vows which their lofty spirits have pledged，the men of power set griefs aside，and firmly fix their souls in right． These are the blessed，guarding＇decontm＇s＇rule．


## 58.


 றெட்மை இகட்ர்ந விてனப்பாயத்ஒால் —உi்ைை எगிவாய் நிォயத்து வீழ்வ்கொல்，எவ்று


## Forbearance and pity for evil－doers．

To bear with those that speak contemptuous words；yea， more，to say，＇Ah，will these sink in the other world to hell， the place of fire，as fruit of their contemptuous words；＇and to grieve，is duty of the perfect man．

T．13：



He is a（true）ascetic who is faultless and possessed of eminently good qualities．＇

## 59.


மெப்வாய்ணண் யூக்குச் செவிஎளப் டேiிபெற்ற ஐவாய வேட்கை அவாவின்க் ーைவாய் கலங்காடறற் का ்்தூப்க்குட் ஆற்ற அடையயான் விఎந்காது வீட பெறைப்．

## Repression of sensuous emotions．

He who undisturbed，in the ordered way of rıght，has power to guard and guide the desires and lusts that find entrance by the five sense－gates，called＇body，mouth，eye， nose，and ear＇－unfailing shall gain＇release．＇

[^13]T. 43 :
'. . . . . . பிபாய்பின்ா
ிெக்க் அட்்கதத் வீடாகும்:
The soul's yielding to moral discipline, in perfect truth, is release.'
And T. 80.
With regard to the doctrines here tanght in relation to asceticism ( $\varnothing \propto \dot{\omega}$ ), those who feel an interest in exploring the bye-paths of the history of quasi-religious thought, may compare the accounts of the Béguins (or Béguards), a sect of heretics or schismatics, that arose in the $13^{\text {th }}$ century, in Germany and France, in the bosom of the church. Some of these still survive in the neighbourhood of Saint Etienne. These even taught the doctrine of the metempsychosis.

## 60.




 பஅைதல் பிியாநா' மேல்.

## The bitter pleasures of life,

Though wretched men behold afflictions urge and press, renumiation is not in their thoughts; delight they eagerly desire. The great in every joy behold its pain, and seek it not.

Comp. 54 .

## CHAPTER VII.

## TIIE ABSENCE OF ANGER: MEEKNESS.

## அछஆாாேட் எ.

## Я னமி ன் ๓ $ை$



The subject is patient endurance of reproaches, slights and injuries; and is essentially the same as ch. viii.

The practical part of the work begins here, the six preceding chapters laving rather shown the necessity of virtue than explained its character.

Compared with the Kurral, the present work is weak in its formal ethical teaching.
Here anger is forbidden; and in ch. viii, forbearance is inculcated : meekness and patience are the greatest virtues. In ch. ix, adultery and lust are condemned. Ch. x inculcates liberality. Ch. xi teaches submission to the decrees of destiny. Ch. xii insists on reality. Ch . xiii is on the fear of evil. This is the sum of the doctrine of virtue.

This chapter refers to all, but 'anger' seems to have been the 'last infirmity' of many ascetics, as Hindu stories testify. Durvăsa is a noted example.

The analysis of the chapter is:
I. Do not be concerned about the way the world treats you ; [61]
2. nor renounce life in disgust ; [62]
3. nor be provoked into the use of passionate words ; but [63]
4. bear with composure angry words. [64.]
5. Forbearance is most excellent in the mightiest, and [65]
6. meekness is instinctive in noble minds. [66.]
7. Avoid all conflicts. [67.]
8. Good men's anger dies of itself. [68.]
9. The noble persist in goodness, even to the unthankful and evil. [69.]
10. An illustration : No one bitten by a dog bites it in return. [70.]

Comp. the following :
Ēlā. 61: ' பேண\& Яøா் = ungoverned wrath.'



N．M．K． 3 ：



Be not wrath with low－born persons，tho＇your heart be hot within yon．＇
N．M．K．17：

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'. . . . . . बெลั囚%
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If you would conquer，let go anger！＇
N．M．K． 41 ：

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'. . . . . . लिञीயuTgnt?
```



Fortune will accomplish the desires of those who wax not angry．＇

மூனியா ツఁுக்கத் தவன்：
He whose way of life is freed from anger against any shall be called a pleasant man．＇
N．M．K．$\$ 2$ ：
＇．．．．．．ธெセப்பக்்
வெகுரி Øெக்த்த వிட்் ：
If a man will destroy anything，let him destroy anger！＇
T．14：
＇．．．．．．шாண்ய்ம்
செ சிவோடி ஙிற்க் Яறாம ．．．：
Meanness ever abides with anger ：the mean are implacable．＇
Among vain things is reckoned（in T．54）

கன்பயய்் காய்விஷ்கட் சூ－ゅல்：
The utterance in heat of passion of great threats that come to nothing．＇［Play on $\omega \omega \omega=$ fear，and $\omega \omega=$ yield profit．］

## 61.



 ஈயு் कृலடேல் இருத்தலால் அํㅜநிவாi் காயு்் கதபின்பை நன்று．

## Disregard of the esteem or disesteem of men．

Who pass esteeming us，let them pass on！And those who contemn and trample on us as they pass，let them too pass on！If even a fly（especially unclean）should climb， trampling on their head，it is well that the wise who know its worth，should feel no wrath．

[^14]
## 62.


फண்டா்் 月ெப்பிற்றi் இன்னுயைைத் தாங்ऊாது கண்நிபி எவ்லாந் துறப்பவோ ？－ 10 ண்！ி அ1ிபெயயリா தாற்ற விளிவந்த டோட்கில் டுடிகிற்குட் உள்ளத் தவர்．


## Resolute men bear meekly the evils of life．

Although disgraces throng thickly，and may not be re－ pulsed，will those whose minds are set upon finishing the work begun，renounce sweet life＇s unfailing worth in their impatience，whenever they see（evils）？

The question debated is，whether a good man may in angry impatience throw away his life，so losing the opportunities afforded by his birth as man：Hamlet＇s question， ＇To be or not to be？＇The idea of K． 970 seems opposed to this verse．

In N．M．K． 4 it is said，
＇குறைபL ஹாழார் உ ஹோர்：
The magnanimous survive not disgrace；＇and
＇தனக்தொவ்வாச்சொ ற்பட்டாற் சாவதாஞ்சாவ்பு：
Greatness dies if subjected to mworthy reproach．＇
The same idea，that a man should not survive the loss of his honour，is expressed in Nïti． 4 I：





If any would cherish sweet life，having incurred the loss of strength and honour， let them cherish it；if only they can be sure of immunity even for a little while from death．＇

## 63.


கाவா தொருவன்றன் வாய்திறந்து சொல் ல்்சொல் ஓவाதே कன்てன்் சுடிெலால் — ஓவாதேே



Eashness in speech hurts one's self.
If a man open his mouth and speak unguarded words, his words will ceaselessly burn his soul. The wise who ceaselessly hear, and ponder well and calmly, even in their wrath, will never give utterance to words of fire.


## 64.



 உள்ளக்கான் உள்ளி உாை்க்நாப் ஊiகேட்ப安


The grood man's meekness. The low man's ungoverned fury.
When men who are beneath them confront them, and speak unscemly words, the excellent wax not hot with anger. The base man will brood over it, chafe and rave for all the town to hear, and leap, and dash his head against a post.

[^15]
## 65.


 இல்லான் கொடையே கொடைப்ப!பள்? — ォல்லாiீ ஒதுக்கு Lெதுகை உானுைை பாளன் பொறுக்குi் பொறையே பொறை.

Self－restraint in youth，gifts from the poor，and forbearance in the mighty are excellent．
The young man＇s self－restraint is self－restraint．The gift of him who owns no stores of wealth is gift indeed．When man has means and might to punish every fault，if he forbear， call him the patient man．


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Comp. K. 152, p. 223. This really belongs to the next chapter.
So Shakespeare on Mercy: 'tis mightiest in the mightiest.
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## 66.

 கல்லெறி்் நன்ன காவர்வாப் இன்ஞச்சொல் எவ்லாருங்कாணப் பொறுக்துய்ப்பா்，－ஒல்னல இநிநீற்றுற் பை அளிந்த நாகம்போ்் றத்தம் கு＇ிமைルான் வாதிக்கப் பட்கி．

Noble instinct restrains．
As stones the base shower down their bitter words：the noble bear，in sight of all，and let them pass，by sense of noble worth constrained：like serpent＇s crest at once by touch of sacred ash subdued．

The idea is that sacred ashes sprinkled on a cobra lower its crest at once and subdue
 ash from burnt cow－dung．For बஎ৭ைை，see K．ch． 96.


## 67.



ஆ்்சுமை என்லா அறிவுடைルாா் — ஆூ்றுமை
 பேi் க்क्रின்＠செய்யாமை நன்று．

## Return not evil for evil.

When men stand forth as our enemies, and would begin the conflict, to decline the strife is not, in the language of the wise, lack of power. Even when men have confronted and done us intolerable evils, it is good not to do them evil in return.

Here an absolute peace policy is taught: 'to decline a challenge is no sign of weakness, and not to avenge oneself is virtue.' Comp. K. S61, which is less heroic in strain.

## 68.

## 

நெமிப்கால்் ஓடினு நீசா் வெயூளி




The wrath of the base never expends itself. That of the good of itself dies out.

Long time though base men's wrath run on, it spreads abroad, and knows no time when heat is spent ; as the heat of water, when boiled at cooking time, itself grows cool, the ire of perfect men of worth abates.


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For வெகுகி comp. K. 309. In T. 93, 95 வெகுब்வ्य is found.
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## 69.







It is not the way of the noble to do evil to those who injure them．
Though men think not of good received，and do much ill to men of family whose fame has touched the sky，these still do good；nor are they wont，provoked by faults，to render evil to the thankless ones．

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ब: ๗ぁぁล்.—u: இவ்.
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## 70.



 குமபக்கள் கழாய சொவ்லிபக்காற் சொவ்பவோ， டேன்டக்க டம்வாபான் மீட்（b）？

## Return not railing for railing．

Though a dog，in rage，should lay hold of them，there are none in the world who，in return，would lay hold of it with their mouth；and thus，when low men speak，not what is fitting，but low words，will high－minded men，in reply，utter such words with their mouth？

[^16]
## CHAPTER VIII．

PATIENCE．

அकीकाரட் थ．

## ๑ொறையைைைைロ




This is the subject of ch．xvi in K．；but here chapters vii and viii differ little．
Analysis：
I．Bear with folly．
I．Don＇t answer a low，ignorant wrangler．Forbear in silence．［71，72．］K．153， 159.
II．Bear with friends．
2．Bear and forbear when those you love use harsh words．［73．］
3．A patient，contented，disciplined life is free from sorrow．［74．］
4．How to deal with unfaithful friends．［75，76，77．］
The idea is that forbearance is necessary to friendship．
III．Bear ills and trials of life．
5．Bear want．It is better to suffer and die in uncomplaining silence than to beg．［78．］
6．Patiently and unswervingly go on in the way of virtue．［79，80．］
Here patience（Qurmp）is used in a very wide sensc，for meekness，tem－ perance，self－restraint，and magnanimous forbearance，nearly answering to શடக்ぁம்，and so compare K．ch．xiii．
The connexion between this and the last chapter is thus very close．
In Sanskrit घ्वमT＝पெतgmb．Comp．B．I．S． 2495 ：＇घ्यामा गुएाबतां बलम्，for－ bearance is the strength of the virtuous．＇

## 71.


कோேை அருவி்் குளிiவவை நன்＠ு！—

 வழுண்க்க் குிதலே நன்று．

## Don't argue with the foolish.

Lord of the pleasant land, where down the cool mountains the streams fall as garlands!-With a fool hold no converse. If you speak with him, in replying he will pervert your words. To slip away from him as best you can is well.

G. 24. Comp. 325. [See K. p. 227.]
72.

நொல்லார் நீபல்ல சொல்லியக்கான் ட்றறறது தாரித் कीருத்த றகுकी; $i \triangleright \dot{y}-$ Cுருi் பகட்டையாக் கொள்ளாது பொங்கூநீi் ஞாலம் சுடழுமையルாக் கொண்டி விடுட்.

## Insults from inferiors.

When persons not our equals say unfitting things, to bear and to be still is worthy conduct. The world girt by foaming waters regards not a contrary course as praiseworthy, but as discreditable.

சொவ்லியக்கா்். Comp. $86=$ சொண்சுள். See H. B. § 97 note.

 comp. B. I. S. 5614 : 'तस्मानित्यं द्यामा तात परिडतैरपवारिता, therefore ever by the wise, my dear, is forbearance blamed.' This is probably the meaning here. Constant forbearance is condemned, since it may be mistaken for weakness. But see also 67.

## 73.


காதலாi் சொல்லுங் கடுஞ்சொல் லுவ்துறைக்கும் ஏकிலார் இன்சொலிற் றீதாடோ, — டோதெெொம்
 ஆவ தரிவாiப் பெறின்?

Harsh words of those who love are better than complaisant words of foes．
Lord of the swelling sea＇s cool shore，where bright insects hum around every flower！－Are severe words from loving lips harder to bear，if men can only rightly estimate their result，than pleasant words that strangers courteously speak？

Or，＇words of reproof．＇Comp．Ps．cxli．5，and K．795．

## 74.

 தன்பம் இல்ธ๐．

அทீவ कரிந்தடங்क அஞ்சுவぁஞ்சி
உறுவ क्னுலுவப்பச் செய்து－பெறுவத＠ல்
இன்பு்று வாடும் இ｜பவ்படையாா் எஞ்ஞான்றுந் आன்பு்று வாi்தல் அரிது．

The thoroughly disciplined and contented man is happy．
Those who know what should be known，and rule them－ selves thereby；who fear what should be feared；who use all their faculties to bless the world；and whose nature rejoices in all good gained：are for ever free from woes．


This is Contentment，S．संतोप．Comp．B．I．S．6800，which speaks of the blessed－ ness of（संतोघामृततृपानां－शान्तचेतसाम्）＇those satisfied with the Ambrosia of Contentment，the men of quiet minds．＇

## 75.



வேர்றுைை இன்றிக் கலந்कிருவ்் நட்டக்கால் क्ञ்லு ஒடூக்கம் ஒருவன்கண் உண்டாルி்்，
 தூற்セூGே தூリ விடல்．

## If a friend act doubtfully，forgive or quietly withdraw．

When two with strict accord unite in friendship＇s bond， if one betray the other＇s confidence by unkind act，this latter should endure as best he may．And if he can＇t endure，he should not divulge it，but withdraw himself．


This seems better to fit ch．xxiii．Comp．221，229，and K． 807.

## 76.


（8ன்ல செயினு்்இனிய ๒ழிகென்று தன்னனய काஞேவின்，அவ்லது－துன்ளிக் कலந்தாரைக் ைைவிடிதல்，—கானक நாட！— விலங்கி்்கு்் விள்ளல் அாிது．

## If a friend do evil to you，think it good，refrain from anger and blame yourself；but never forsake him．

Lord of the woodlands！Separation is hard even to beasts；therefore if friends do things that are unpleasant， think them pleasant，bid yourself cease（from wrath），and blame yourself alone；but forsake not those that have been joined to you in the intimacy of friendship．



```
    Comp. 223, and my K. p. 223.
```


## 77.


பொியாா் பெருநட்ப் கோடசுஞ் செய்த அரிய பொறுப்பனன் றன்டேே ？－அாியேோ－ ๑ல்லென் அருவி உயர்வறை நன்®ுட！ நவ்ல செய்வாi்க்ு் தடロi ？

## Forbearance cements friendship．

Is not the reason why the close friendship of the great is sought，that they will bear even with faults hard to endure ？ Lord of the good land of high mountains with resounding waterfalls！－to good people are intimate friends rare？


```
Comp. Kamb. Rāmb. I. x. 80:
```


பெரிய هர் ®டமே எள்பர் :

Ever to bear with things done ill is special duty of the great，they say．＇
This seems to refer to the வெற்றிவேற்கs of King Athi－vīra－rāma Pāndiyan ：

All the little faults that little ones commit it is the duty of men，if great，to bear with．＇

## 78.


வ்்றிம்் ๙ுற்றப் பசிப்லும் பண்ாிலாi்க்

 துறக்குங் து खிவிலா தூர்．

## Bear want．

Though sore wasted with hunger，let not men tell out their destitution to ungracious churls．Those indeed who lack resolution to deny themselves may tell their wants to those who are able and willing to save them from destitution．

The idea is，it is better to die than to beg．Comp． 292 and ch．xxxi ；also K． $105^{1-}$ 1057.

## 79.


இல்பi் பயந்தாங் कிழிவ தலலவாிळi்，

 பழி タुका ஆढே कृல．

Forsake pleasure that brings disgrace. To avoid guilt is the chief matter.
Although shameful things may present themselves as things that yield pleasure, flee from that pleasure's side! Though thou couldst see pleasures that cease not soon,Lord of the land of fountains high!-the guiltless way is best.

Pleasure that brings disgrace is to be shunned. It is transitory, and if it were not so, to keep innocence is best.
80.

தான்கெடினுங் ஏக்ஈiரiகே டெண்ணற்ெ; தன்னுட்ுின் ஊன்கெடி யுட் உண்ணா்கைத்துண்ணற்க;—வான் கவிந்த வையகம் எல்லாம் பெறினுட் உதையற்த


Never desire evil, nor eat with improper persons, nor lie.
Though ruin seize you, plan not ruin to the just! Though body's flesh should waste, eat not from hands unfit! Though the whole earth o'er-arched by heaven accrue as gain, never speak word with falsehood mixed!

[^17]
## CHAPTER IX．

## THE NOT DESIRING OTHER MEN＇S WIVES．

அकीகாリட் ऊッ．<br>


This chapter is naturally divided into two portions，of which verses $8 \mathrm{r}-87$ set forth the danger and disgrace of adultery，and 88－90 the evils of lust．

Analysis：
I．I．Fear and many evils are caused by it．［8i－84．］
2．The punishment in another birth．［85．］
3．The injustice of it．［86．］
4．An illustration of its perils．［87．］
II．5．The terrible torment of lust．［88－90．］
The use of the $S$ ．द्गर in 81,82 points to a Sanskrit original．Many verses in B．I．S．（see Introduction）bear on this subject．

## 81.


அச்சம் டொிதால் அத்்க்ன்ப்் சி்றளவால்
நிச்ச＇நிசியு்்ாாற் கோக்கொலலルால்— நிச்சலு்்
 நட்ப்்க நாணுைை ルார்．

## Against adultery．

The fear it brings is great；its pleasure is brief ；each day if it is divulged death threatens by the king＇s decree；and ever it is a deed that tends to the pains of hell；O shamefast men，desire not your neighbour＇s wife．


See K．p． 22 I，and Niti． 77.

There are coincidences in language between this and Ji. Chin. xiii. 17I, which are worthy of note:





Lord of elephants! He who, while his wife is fading away with grief, utters bitter reproaches, hardens himself, and transgresses with another's wife, trusting in the easiness of the crime; for his sin shall shriekingly embrace a brazen image heated thoroughly in a blast fumace till it glows with fire, while men cry ont, Ah, horrid sight!'

No copies of Jì. Chin. agree. The metre is भुคीual © $\ddagger$ giv, and the rhythm

82.

அறட்புகம் கேண்பை பெருமைஇi் நான்கும்
 நச்சுவார்ச் சேருட் பகைபழி பாவமென் றச்சத்தோ டிந்நாற் பொருள்.

The sinner forfeits much, and incurs much.
Virtue, praise, friendship, greatness, all these four draw not anigh the men who covet their neighbour's wife. Hatred, disgrace and guilt, with fear, these four possessions abide with men who covet their neighbour's wife.

Comp. my K. p. 222. Nièti. 79.
'This seems to be K. I46. Which is the original? Or, are both from Sanskrit?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Нळைபாவ்் அச்சம் பிஎா ாாக்குக் }
\end{aligned}
$$

## 83.


ப்க்விட.த் தச்சம், போநரும் போதச்ச்்,
 எக்காலுப் அச்ச் தருபாவ், எவன்கொலோ உட்கான் றிறனfiல் பகல்?

## Fear on every side．

In entering in there＇s fear；in home returning fear ；during enjoyment is fear；in guarding the secret is fear；it ever－ more brings fear：why shuns he not with dread the entrance of neighbour＇s house？

## 84.


கाணிi் குட்பழி ஆூ்，கைஉறிற் கால்குறையும்，
 काவ்பi் பாயக்குடா்் றுச்சாரி，நீகண்ட


## The way of transgressors is hard．

If any one see，disgrace lights on the house ；if any hand should seize，leg＇s maimed；in the doing of the shameful cleed is dread ；it yields as fruit vast hell＇s affliction：tell me， O profligate，what measure of delight is thine ？

```
\sigma: ธ.,-u: &-g.
```


## 85.

U．pウit மiaruா
செட்டைஒன் றின்றிச் 月றியாா் இனத்தராய்க் கொட்டை வரிபுலலルா டோண்டரீஇ）—உi்ைை வலியாற் பிறர்டனனமேற் சென்யுரே இட்பை அலியாகி ஆூடிஉண் பார்．

## Punishment of ravishers．

Those who，in a former state，without any regard to right， becoming associates of the mean，enjoyed the embraces of beautiful women，and by violence approached their neighbour＇s wife，in this state will become eunuchs，and dancing shall earn their bread．
86.

பல்லார் அறியப் பறை அறைம்து நாட்கேட்லி்் கல்யா円்் செய்து கடிப்பு்்－டெல்லியவ் காதன் เமனாயாளூம் இல்லாளா என்றெருவன்


Why should a man who has his own wife look at his neighbour＇s？
While his loving wife dwells in his home，the tender one whom he espoused，－seeking（out an auspicious）day，and sounding the drum，for many folks to know，－and whom he guards as his own，－what means a man＇s glance at another＇s wife？

நேォக்கு $=$ ரேन்குइல்．Nìti．So．

## 87.


அம்பவ் அுய்்லுப்ப அஞ்சி்் த्रமர்பரீஇ
 நிరூமையி னெஞ்சத்தான் துப்புவு பாட்பின் தでぃநக்ல அன்ன துடைத்து．

Pleasure dearly purchased．
The enjoyment of the man of unstable heart，who under the influence of infatuation，approaches his neighbour＇s wife and sets his affections upon her，while neighbours spread abroad his guilt，and kinsmen dread and mourn，is like（that of the person who takes pleasure in）licking a serpent＇s head．

## 88.


பリவா வெளிப்படா பல்லோ்்ட் டங்कா உロவோi்ட் காடロநோட்，ஓஒ கொடிதே！ வி』வாரு ணைப் படவ் அஞ்भ யாதூட் உறையாது்் ளாறி விடிம்．

## The passions of virtuous men are under controul.

The disease of lust in men mighty (in wisdom) gains not ascendancy, is not revealed, does not remain fixed on many objects.

O ! it is a cruel conflict; but fearing to incur shame in the midst of their foes, they say nothing about it, and it is extinguished within them.
89.


 கவற்றி LDனத்தைச் சுடிெலाற் காடம் அவ்்றினு்் அ்்சப் படும்.

## Inst the most deady enemy.

Arrow and fire and sun with glistening rays may rage and burn ; but these burn the outer man alone. Lust rages and distracts and burns the mind, and is more to be feared than they.

Here only the feet called இujgit are used, and the unusual rhythm is called


## 90.


ஊருவ் எடுந்த உருகெயு செந்குக்கு நீருட் குளித்தும் உயலாகும்; —நீருன் குஸிப்றியு காம்் சடுமேகுன் றேறி ஒளிட்பினு்் காடஞ் சுடிம்.

Fire and lust.
From the ruddy fire that fiercely rises in the village you may scape by bathing in water.-Although you bathe in water, lust will burn; and though you climb the hill and hide you there, still lust will burn!

[^18]
# CHAPTER X. 

LIBERALITY.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { அकிகாォi் கO. } \\
\text { ஈகை } \\
\text { (= வறியவநண்த ஈकவீ). }
\end{gathered}
$$

Chapter xxviii, which is headed ஈயாணை (illiberality: absence of charity), should be read with this. In K. this is chapter xxiii.

Comp. B. I. S. $274^{1-2} 768$ : ' दाने न तुस्यो निधिरस्ति झ्षन्य:, no store like liberality.'
 which may be studied. A great distinction is made between siowurrorgrorio (=gifts to devotees) and இळ๐டurrox gromb (= gifts to ordinary persons: indiscriminate charity). The following is odd:





O king, whose dart is dreadful as the angry might of a lion (or Yama)! In the wide sea whose waters ceaselessly rave are many islands. These are assigned as the abode of those who give to the undisciplined. In these they have human bodies, but faces of brutes, and eat the fruit of ancient deeds.'

There seems here, as in many parts of Ji. Chin., some Greek influence at work.
Analysis:

1. Under all circumstances cultivate a generous spirit: this opens heaven's door. [91. Comp. 271.]
2. Life has its vicissitudes : be generous while you may. [92.]
3. It is fate that enriches and impoverishes. Why spare? [93.]
4. It is churlishness in former life that brings poverty in this. [94.]
5. If you have nought to give, at least, beg not. [95.]
6. The generous and the churl like fruitful and sterile palnis. [96.]
7. Even in time of poverty one must be generous. [97.]
8. Give to those that canuot make any return. [98.]
9. Little charities go to make a great sum. [99.]
10. Its praise fills all worlds. [100.]

 35 , etc.
 in the exercise of charity like the beneficence of clouds．＇［See बnfi，क由்．］
 sharing food with others．＇（T．10，12，31，40．）［See K．44．］
 （T．21．）


 that have nothing．＇［Comp．K．224．］

## 91.

ஈळை வ゙ঢபேற்றை
இல்லா இட்்துட் இயைந்த அளவிலல் உள்ள இடட்போற் பெரிதுவ்்நூு－பெல்லक்
 கடை｜பTவாட் ஆூ்டைை் கதவு．

Unchilled by adversity the good do good：heaven＇s gate is open to them．
Even in their adverse hour，up to the measure of their means，as in the prosperous times，with large rejoicing heart to give is their nature still．To such good men heaven＇s gate is never closed．

Comp．B．I．S． 1237 ．This is a favourite topic with both Tamil and Sanskrit moralists．

## उदेशि सीवता ताम्सस्ताम्न एवास्तमेति च। <br> सम्पतौ च विपनौ च महताम् एकठपता॥

＇Red rises the sun，and red he sets ：in prosperity and in adversity the great are the same．＇ See also 112，141， $150,153,212,300,343$.

## 92.




 கரவவ்டமின்！கை்்துற்டாட் போழ்து．

Death, old age, disease stand round. Give!
Before (you) are death's day and age detestable ; behind is disease that humbles pride. Discursive thoughts indulge not. Cling not to earth. Eat, sharing food ; hide not your powers while wealth is in your hand.
 G. 153 . Comp. 19.

## 93.


நடுக்குற்றுத் த்்சேர்ந்தா்் துன்ப்் துடையாா், கொடித்कூக்தான் றுப்ப்பிம் ஈண்டு|்காவ் ஈண்டிம்; மூக்க்ற்றுப் பற்றினு நில்லாது செல்வம், விகுக்ும் வினன உலங்த் காவ்.

## It is useless saving: fate gives and takes away.

Through dread of want they do not relieve the woes of men who as suppliants draw near! Yet although men enjoy and give, wealth grows in growing time : cling to it, and yet it flies when former deeds that brought wealth have lost their power.

[^19]
## 94.


 நும்மில் இபைவ கொடித்துண்மின் !—உi்மைக் கொடா த क्रவi்ன்பர் குண்டிநீர் வையத் தடா அ அுுப்பி னவi்.

## Give according to your power．

Daily having given somewhat，though but the fraction of a grain of rice，according to your ability，eat ye（your own food）．

Those who gave not in that world，men say，on this earth girt by deep waters are those on whose hearth nothing is cooked．

Those who give not in one birth become poor in the next．

## 95.


ம クுமையும் இட்மையு நொக்क ஒருவ்்
குறுமா றியைவ கொடித்தல்；—வソுடையリால்
ஈ．தல் இசைルா தௌर्णஞு் இォவாடை
ஈकல் இォட்ட உ றுட்．
Do charity for the sake of this world and the future；and beg not．
Regarding the other world and this world，give to any suppliant，in fitting way，according to your ability．And if on account of poverty giving is not possible，yet refraining from begging is twice as meritorious as giving．


## 96.


நநுிஊருள் வேணிகை்் சுற்றுக்கோட் பு்க படிெனன அன்னா் பலர்ந்்ச வாட்வாா் ；
கு14 கொடூத்தக் கண் ணுட் கொடித்துண்ண மாக்கள் இடெொட்டிவ் ஏற்றுப் பஜன．

## The fertile and sterile palms．

Those who live desired of many are as a fertile palm entered in the altar＇s enclosure，in midmost of the town． Those who，even when their house grows great，give not
before they eat, are like the sterile palm in the burning ground.


## 97.


பெயபற்பான் மபைபெயபயயாக் கண்ணும் உலக்்
செபு்பால செ|ப்பா விடினு்; -கயு்புலால் புன்ன கடிपும் டெтருகடற் றண்சேர்ப்ப!என்னன உலகு|பயும் ஆதy ?

## In troublous time charity must not be omitted.

Even when the rain rains not in due season, if all the world should fail in virtuous actions that ought to be done, -Lord of the warring sea's cool shore, where acrid fume of fish in Pumnai's perfume dies!-how scapes the world?

In times of adversity the good must still be charitable.


## 98.




 பொலிகடன் என்னுட் பெயா்்த்து.

## Give to him who cannot recompense thee.

Denying to no out-stretched hand, to give to needy men as he hath power, is duty of a man.-Lord of the swelling sea's cool shore! - A gift to those that can return the gift is usury!

[^20]
## 99.


இறப்ப்் திறிெெ்ல क्रில்லென்ல தென்றリம்

 பைாய Bிறைத்து விடிட்．

Give though you have but little．The beggar＇s dish is filled in time．
Say not＇＇tis passing little，＇nor＇＇tis nought I give ；＇on all confer thy boon of virtuous charity．Like the dish the mendi－ cant presents from door to door，by frequent doles＇twill be filled full．

Comp．K．223．G．90， 120.

## 100.


கடிபிலி கண்டுリசட் காकத்தோா் மெட்பi ；

 கொழுத்தாா் எனப்பலித் செனல்．

## The fame of charitable deeds．

The sound of beaten drum a kātham off they＇ll hear；the thunder＇s voice through a whole yojanai will reach men＇s ears；the three successive worlds will hear the word that says，＇Men excellent their gifts have given．＇

[^21]
# CHAPTER XI. 

OLD DEEDS.

## அ雷कாリம் कक.

## பழிிின



This may be compared with K. ch. xxxviii, and my notes. The Tamil al2ar is the

 are all used to express the effects of those deeds for which each individual is responsible, but which are supposed partly to have been performed in former states of existence, and partly to be an eternal possession or fated allotment of the living element or soul, antecedent to all embodiment.
It is not here man's responsibility for his actions merely, a belief in which is essential to morals; but chiefly, at least, an unmerited load of guilt and resulting suffering: the soul's sad destiny.

The theory propounded in this chapter lies at the foundation of every Hindu system of religious philosophy.
Every living principle ( $\quad \sim \Delta \dot{d}$, breath, life, soul) obtains its peculiar embodiment in the almost infinite range of possible transmigrations, according to the necessity imposed upon it by an eternal accompt of merit and demerit ( $\Omega$ ใar), accumulated in an infinite series of previous embodied states ( $\boldsymbol{\omega}_{\boldsymbol{p} \boldsymbol{p} \dot{4}}$ ).
The distinction between good and evil deeds is often confused in the manuals; but all action is in one sense treated as evil, and is to be deprecated, since it leads to birth, higher or lower, and so delays the desired emancipation from all embodied existence, which all sects alike seek, and call by the same names ( $\mathfrak{\circ}$, , tion of the emancipated soul is variously conceived. Not only is man's present organization determined beforeliand absolutely by these old deeds ( $u \varphi \boldsymbol{q}^{2}$ exr), but his present experiences, and even his faculties, physical, mental, and moral [ro8], are thus unalterably fixed; his being's whole history is imprinted, on the sutures of his skull before his birth. [110.]

This is fate ( $\Omega(8$, sions). But then what is man? And why prescribe to him duties? . . . .

The theory of the Çaiva system in rcgard to 'Old Decls' is illustrated in the four verses appended. It is bricfly as follows: $-\Lambda$ t the beginning of each $\Lambda$ eon there are
in existence (1) Çiva, the Supreme ; (2) the aggregate of all souls, now disembodied; and (3) a threefold mass of what is called Malam (impurity): the three eternal categories of being ( $\cup$ ด८ ness (\%waibe); (2) a mass of deeds, somehow conceived of as actual objective existences; and (3) Niáyei (மrmu), which is the material of all embodiment. The unconscious souls, shrouded in that primeval darkness, are responsible, in some inexplicable fashion, for these old-eternal-deeds; the fruit of which must be consumed by each at the time of its maturity, before the soul can attain by successive steps an eternal and blissful union with the Supreme, whose essence, though as yet they know it not, they share.

The eternal Çivam, full of gracious compassion for these darkened, alienated, and burdened souls, begins the work of their deliverance. This renders necessary the cvolution from Maya of the phenomenal universe, the clothing of these souls with bodies, in order to provide for them the means and opportunities of consuming the fruit of deeds, and of thus at length obtaining release from the necessity of future embodiment; and in order thus to prepare the way for Mutti ( $\odot \mathcal{B} \dot{\beta} \$)$, or final deliverance. Thus the nature and circumstances of each successive embodiment, the joys and sorrows of each birth, and all the destinies of every being, depend solely upon these 'old deeds.' With this preliminary explanation, the following verses from the Çiva-Ñaña-pi,agā̧am, the great text-book of the Çaiza-Sïldlhãnta system, will be intelligible, and may enable the student to grasp a subject, some idea of which is very necessary for all who would read the classics of South India, or enter into the feelings of the Tamil people.
[Sce also Sarva-darsana-saingraha (Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta, 1858), pp. 80-90; and translated in Trïbner's Series by Professors Cowell and Gough, pp. 112-127.]









## [Translation with Commentator's notes.]

 by souls) of the forms (body) to which these become united. (Souls are embodied that they may feed upon the fruit of 'old deeds.')
${ }^{2}$ They give occasion to various experiences (of pleasure and pain).
${ }^{3}$ They cause death and birth (one body succeeding another).
${ }^{4}$ And therefore they are without beginning. (Every act of creation, or evolution, in each succeeding Aeon, presupposes the existence of 'deeds,' of which the fruit has to be consumed.)
${ }^{5}$ They are many. (An infinite variety of forms are assumed, and in each of these an endless variety of pleasures and pains is experienced.)
${ }^{6}$ They are spread over all souls. (2ணை.)
${ }^{7}$ Their nature is that they are done by the mind, speech, and body (they consist of thoughts, words, and deeds).
${ }^{8}$ Their seat is in the understanding (since all intellectual processes have action as their end).
${ }^{2}$ They exist as a twofold fruit of $\sin$ and merit (for desire of good, and aversion from evil having been brought into play, merit and sin accumulate, and the joys of paradise, or the sufferings of hell are experienced).
 when things fade away, when phenomena disappear') they are gathered into 'Cansal Māyā' (together with the universe and all souls).

Thus is the 'taint of deeds' declared.








${ }^{1}$ The ways in which kanmam operates are three : good 'genus' [ = caste] (or low); (long or short) life, enjoyment (or suffering).
${ }^{2}$ These three from of old combine with each soul. (For when souls as the result of 'deeds' assume any body, that body must be of some genus, have some limit of life, and experience some joys or sorrows.)
${ }^{3}$ That experience arises from 'ancient deeds' (2arib) and not otherwise. (For thus only can we account for vicissitudes, accidents, and strange experiences in life. The Commentator quotes K. 380 .)

* And these (deeds) do not always present themselves (for the soul to eat their fruit) in the order in which they had their origin; but changing. (Thus when you sow, the recent seed, being softer, germinates earlier, and older seed, being harder, germinates later.)
${ }^{5}$ They assume the nature of divine (inflictions) [pains of birth, death, hell, etc.: which come by visitation of God]; elemental (inflictions) [pains from rain, cold, heat, from a material agency involving the five elements of earth, air, fire, water, ether]; and ESSENTIAL (inflictions) [pains, of mind or body].
[S. देववक (from देव, 'god'), भूतिक, श्रात्मीक्ष. Comp. Sāinkhya Kārikā, Book I, Aphorism 1.]
${ }^{6}$ They proceed from unintelligent as well as intelligent agencies.
${ }^{7}$ If you enquire how the experiences of good and evil visit the sentient soul,-they draw nigh to it through the operation of 'old deeds.'

The three kinds and names of ( (a๓inoi) deeds.
(1) Agamiyam [\%ه凶ึub. S. ग्रागम्य $=$ 'having arrived']. These are dceds done in the present state or birth; the deeds of good and evil, of which the man is the conscious doer.
 (eternal a parte ante) accumnlated through the whole succession of infinite births; fruits which are ripening.
 store as are ripe for fruition, and cause the next birth with its twofold experience.








${ }^{1}$ If you enquire what is the cause of 'new deeds,' it is the desires and aversions which arise while the soul is experiencing the fruit of 'old deeds' (pirïrattam). (These are the seeds of future birth).
${ }^{2}$ And if you say all those actions (with desires and aversions too) are the operation of the original deeds, (the wise) will reply 'the result of what we do afterwards (in the present birth) will grow for thee.' (This is agamiyam.)
${ }^{3}$ Actions done in the earth are of two sorts, actions which are involuntary, and actions which are wilful. From the beginning these are also right (hitam) and wrong (ahtam). From these unfailingly men obtain merit and sin.









1 Twofold actions (merits and sins) are from deed, thought, and word.
${ }^{2}$ One of these is not destroyed by another. The participation of the fruit is not to be avoided by thee. [Good deeds and bad will not cancel one another. You must eat the fruit of each.]
${ }^{3}$ But the Vaidic-Çaiva system teaches that there is deliverance from the effect of (one) deed by means of (another) deed. If man act in conformity with the ordained method, deeds will pass away.

* This (expiation of the fault, guilt, evil result of deeds) is rendered possible by (paying) a price; and what you have not yourself done may avail for you. (You may hire a substitute to perform I'rāyaçittann, or expiatory rites.)
${ }^{5}$ If you do what the above-mentioned authorities enjoin, the heavier penalty is removed; and what is not so removed clings to you in a future birth.


## Analysis:

I. Deeds unerringly come back to the doer. [101.]
2. Good deeds alone make life worth living. [102.]
3. Wishes are uscless; man's condition is fixed by old deeds. [103, 104, 107, 109.]
4. Vicissitudes of life are the result of old deels. [105.]
5. Death lets some men live, because they are not worth killing. [106.]
6. Men's vices too are the consequences of old deeds. [108.]
7. Mon must accept their unalterable and inevitable destiny. [110.]

## 101.



பவ்லாவுள் உா்்்து விழி று் குழக்கன்று வல்லதாந் काய்நாட் கோடてலத் — தொல்ชலப் பழுவினனயு்் அன்ன தகைத்தேத்்் செய்த कிழுவனன நாடிக் கொளற்கு.

## Deeds come home to the doer.

Although you send forth the tender calf amid many cows, it has unerring skill to seek out its own mother. Deeds of old days have even so the power to search him out to whom their fruit pertains.

See K. 376 and notes. G. 142 .
 regard to searching out for itself.'

So it is truly said, 'Your sin will find you out.' But this verse rather refers to deeds of a supposed former birth.

Comp. B. I.S. $5^{114}$ (from Mahā Bhā.) :

## 'यथा धेनुमद्धेपु बत्सो विन्दृि मातरम्। <br> तथा पूवृृृं कर्म कोराएमंनुगच्छति ॥

As amongst a thousand cows a calf knows its mother, so the deed done before finds out its doer.'

## 102.







## A merely animal life.

Beauty and youth, and glittering wealth and reverence abide not in one stay. To him who, though he sees this, does no single virtuous act in this one stage of being, life's joy stands with the body and falls with it.

The idea is that if a man accumulate no merit of good deeds during his human embodiment, his life is a merely animal existence ; and so when he dies all the gain of his


## 103.


வளம்பட வேண்டாதார் แாi்பாருட் இல்でல； அளウ்ந்த போகம் அவேவ ェாற்றூவ்； விளங்காப் டிमட்டிளூi இல்でひக் களங்கனியைை் காளெォச் செெ்பாருட் இல்．

## Wishes are inoperative．

Who would not see Prosperity？All seek her gifts ；but as men＇s ways are，so each man＇s enjoyments are meted out． Who made the Vilam＇s apple round？Or who gave its dusky hue to the Kalam fruit？

This really is intended to affirm the doctrine of necessity，the कg being＇his destined way；＇but it admits of a more useful interpretation：indulge not in idle wishes for happiness，but try to deserve it．Comp．rog．

## 104.

ur ag
உறற்பால நீக்கல் உறுவா்க்கும் ஆூகா；
பெрற்பால் அடனயவும் அன்னவாட்；$ம ா ா ி$
வறப்ப்ற ஆறப்பி் pணிப்பாரும்் இல்．

## What must be，must be．

Not even saints can drive away predestined ills；and all the fated gain must needs accrue．In time of drought who can bestow the rain ？or who can check its rich abundance when it falls？

See Ellis，p． 98 ；Ifitō．Pref．61－64．

Though you use strenuous efforts，save in the favouring day，your undertakings come to nought．＇

Comp．also D．I．S． $24^{\text {S6 }}$ ：
＇तन्न मवति यदृमाव्यं मवति च भाव्यं विनापि यत्नेन।
करतलगतम पि नश्यति यस्य तु भवितव्यता नास्ति॥
What may not be is not；what is to be is without effort．What is in the very hand perishes，if it is not the man＇s destined possession．＇

## 105.



 நியூப்ப்் கிட்த தெவனுண்டா மேชல விใனப்ப! அல்லாற் பிp?

## Vicissitudes of life are fate.

Those who rose like stately palms, when their greatness is gone, become small as the millet seed, hiding their glory within,-and so they pass their days. This is the fruit of deeds of former days: when you think of it, what other cause can there be?

## 106.


பல்லான்ற கேள்விப் ப|யஞணா்வாா் வீயவும்

 கோதென்று கொள்ளாதாா்் ச̌ $\dot{p}$ று.

## Why ignorant men live, while the wise die.

Those that know the fruit of varied and profound learning die off, while the unlearned joyously live on. Would you know the cause ?-The unlearned possess within no .'s sap of sapience ;'-so death deems them refuse stalks, and takes them not!

## 107.


 நெநந்கடை நின்றுழுல்வ தெல்லாம் - அட்்பi்பூ அன்ன்் கிழிக்குட் அてலஆட $\dot{p}$ рண்சோ்ப்ப! புன்てன வினோயாப் விட்்.

## Why some beg from door to door．

Lord of the sea＇s cool shore，where amid the wave swans sport，tearing to shreds the $A d a m b u$ flowers！When those whose hearts are sore with urgent need stand begging，and wander through the long street，in sight of all，this is the fruit of former deeds．

## 108.


அரியாருi் அல்லா் அறிவ कநிந்துi்
பழியோ பு பட்டவை செய்தல்，— வளிடோட

செய்த வினルாள் வருட்．

## Why even wise men sin．

They are not ignorant；but，though what man should know they know，yet they do deeds that bring guilt to their souls．－Lord of the wide sea＇s pleasant shore，where breezes breathe the lily＇s fragrance round！－This comes from former deeds．

## ศ：बெய்தぶ．—น：๙ரண்．

So in B．I．S．1217：

## ＇उत्पाद्यति लोकस्य पीनित मलयमाहत：।

The Malayālam wind affords pleasure to the world．＇

## 109.







## Desires are unavailing．

On the earth begirt by gathering waters no men desire in anywise evil things，but choice fruit of good things．Yet
whether they desire，or abhor，it is hard to shun the touch of what fate assigns．
 of this chapter），which are the cause of agamiyam．
Comp．io3 as to wishes，and K．ch．xxxvii．

## 110.

月றைகா，பெருகா，டுறைபிறழ்ந்து வாリा， உ துகாலத் தூற்சுகா，ஆமூடத்தே யாகும்，月றைாてலப் பட்ட பொறியுi்；அதலல் இதுகாலத் தென்てன பாிவு？

## Fate is unalterable．Why grieve？

The early fates diminish not，nor do they increase，they come not in order changed；help in troublous times is none； what haps will happen，there and then；and so，when all things fail，why grieve？

Comp．117．G． 89.
This is B．I．S． $9^{2}$ ：
अच्षोद्यमानानि यथा पुप्पायिए च फलानि च।
सं कालं नातिवर्तने तथा कर्म पुराकृतम् ॥

## CHAPTER XII.

## TRUTH: REALITY.



## மெய்ட்மை


In K. ch. xxx is entitled armimn = فiuitbonn but here it is not simply truth as opposed to falsehood that is treated of, but also reality, as opposed to what is in appearance only. In a world of feigning and folly a man must be true.

Comp. B. I.S. 1257 :

## 'धर्म: सत्यपरो लोके मूलं सर्वस्य चोच्चते ।

Truth is chief among virtues in the world, and is called the root of all.'
Analysis:

1. Do not delude suppliants with vain hopes. [iri.]
2. Be always the same. [112.]
3. Avoid the false friendship that cannot stand the test of adversity. [113.]
4. Wealth is essential alike to virtue and pleasure. [114.]
5. The poor man's words are unheeded. [115.]
6. The real nature changes not. [ir6.]
7. Scorn scorners. [117.]
8. Truth is one. Schools of thought many. [ir8.]
9. Make the best of things. [if 1 .]
10. Nothing survives men but their deeds. [120.]

## 111.



## இசையா வொரூபொரு ளில்லென்றல் பாா்க்குட்

 வசை அன்று வைய்் कிபற்ணை — நசையபுங்க कொன்சு|ிி் ருற்றம் உடை,்்ூ.

## Broken promises.

O maid with many armlets graced! To answer 'no' disgraces no man, when the boon asked exceeds his means.

It is the world's course. But to delay and cheat the soul faint with desire is a sin like his who 'slays' a benefit conferred.


#### Abstract



To 'kill a benefit' is a curious phrase ; see K. iso. It means 'to pervert, turn good into evil.' Perhaps the idea of $\sqsubset \mathfrak{\infty}$ etc. is 'while (the suppliant) is suffering from desire, the deceiving him by standing (as though about to give) and then running away from him.' This is a Sanskrit idiom too. See Lex.


## 112.




 தேவதே क्रன்னிஞும் வேம்\%

## Natures change not.

Men of worth, and men unworthy too, retain their natures ever unchanged. Whoever they be that eat it, sugar can never grow bitter; and margosa is bitter even when eaten by gods.

## 113.


டேலாடு மீஷிற் பலリாவர்; ஏலா
இடபெெரருவ்் உ்்றக்காவ், — ஈர்ங்குன்ற நாட! — தொடர்படையேi் என்பார் धில்்.

## Friends in adverse and prosperous times.

When a man moves prosperously on, devoted kinsfolk are countless as shining stars that move in the upper heaven. But when grievous affliction haps,-Lord of the dripping hills!-few claim close alliance with him.
114.



 क्रमிவது போல!ந் துाாा.

Wealth the essential thing. Virtue, wealth, and pleasure.
Of the three things that endure upon this faultless carth, he who gains the midmost gains the two extremes also. He who gains not the midmost gains the cruel smart that the turtle feels when put into the pot to boil.


## 115.


நவ்லரவின் கன்ருயி (ேதுட் விலபபெராேட்; கல்லாதே ஆூயல்் செல்வா்வாப்ச் சொற்செல்லும்;



The words of the rich and of the poor.
A young heifer fetches a good price when it is the calf of a good cow; so the words of rich men, though unlearned, pass current. Poor men's words, like the plough when moisture is scanty, merely graze the surface and are of no avail.


## 116.


 அடங்ஈாநார் எவ்றும் ூடங்ஈார்; — தடங்கண்றுய்!
 ணைப்பரு டோப்ச்சுளையல்் காய்.

Wisdom cannot benefit the undisciplined.
O wide-eyed one! though you cook the wild gourd, pouring in salt, ghee, milk, curds, and spices, it never loses
its bitterness. So those who never discipline themselves, though they may learn extensive works of true wisdom, never become disciplined.


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Addressed to a woman, the illustration is from her department.
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## 117.


ெட்மை இெம்வாாறைத் தாடவாின் புன்னிகப்க! என்னன அவரொடி பட்டது? - பன்னன விறற்பூங் கட!்கானல் வீட்குஜீi் சோ்ப்! உறற்பால ルார்க்கும் உ துட்.

## Scorn the scorners.

When men scorn you, before their faces scorn them too! what has a man to do with them?-Lord of the shore where beauteous Pumnai-flowers perfume the glades that surround the swelling tide,-what's fated comes to all!

## 118.


ஆூவே றுருவின ஆூயிவும் ூூபாந்து பாவ்வே றுருவின அல்லவா்்: - பால்போவ், ஒருதன்மைத் कாகும் அறநெெฑ, ஆபோல்
உருவு பலகொளவ் ஈ்்கு.
Cows of many colours, milk always white. Virtue one-many sects.
Though cows in form are diverse, the milk they yield is not diverse. The way of virtue, like that milk, is one in nature, though the schools that teach it here are like those cows, of many forms.

[^22]
## 119.



யா அ்் உலकத்டூாா்் சொல்லில்லாi் ？ஞேருங்கால்

 कடைபோक் செல்வம் உய்த்தார் ？

## Four questions．The common lot．

Look well！of whom hath not the world found word to say？ And who have not by prudence prospered in life＇s way？ Ah！who in life＇s mid course no bitter grief have known？ Ah！who to end of life have kept their wealth their own？

This is evidently the same as B．I．S． 1606 ：

## कस्य दोप：कुले नास्ति व्पाधिना को न पीडितः। व्पसनं केन न पाषं कस्य सौख्यं निरन्नरम् ॥

 are faultless，so none escape censure．＇

ฉurcte is used for＇means of success against an enemy．＇These are sпぃம்，பேதம்， इromi，and इఙ்டடம்，＇conciliation，division，bribery，and punishment．＇Comp．Hitō－ padē $f a m$ ；and Jī．Chin．iii． $\mathbf{2 5 5}^{25}$ ，ckc．

## 120.

## 

कாஞ்செய் வினயல்லாற் றம்டொடி செல்வதூபீற் ทியாங்க ணுந் ஞெரிற் பிரிதில்ல ；— ஆங்குப்தாட் போற்றிப் பனனந்த உடம்பு் பルபமில்றே


## Nothing accompanies in death but deeds．

Save a man＇s deeds nought goes with him，search where you will．The body which men cherish so，and adorn，is itself profitless incleed when death shall seize and hurry off with it．

Comp．ch．xi，and 5.

## CHAPTER XIII．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DREAD OF EVIL DEEDS. } \\
& \text { அकிகாロเ் கた. } \\
& \text { டி வி ใே ச் ச ம் } \\
& \text { ( = பாவ ஸ் ச ச யீத றீ क ஞூ ச斤 த லீ). }
\end{aligned}
$$

In K．ch．xxi has the same title，but the subject is quite differently and more effectively treated there．

Analysis：
A virtuous man must dread the evils which would render his dedication of himself unfruitful ；and these are here－－
I．Cruelty to animals；［121－123］
I．by feeding on them ；［121］
2．by imprisoning them in cages；［122］
3．especially by eating crabs ；－［123］
II．Association with false friends；［124－129］
4．who pervert the righteous；［124］
5．whose pretended friendship will be as the waning moon；［125］
6．who will be as serpents；［126］
7．whose minds are inscrutable ；［127］
8．who regard only their own interests；［128］
9．who will ruin you in both worlds ；－［129］and
III．Addiction to worldly joys．［130．］
Comp．my K．pp．241， 242.
121.

நுக்कக்துட் டுங்க்் துறவின்கட் சேர்कலா
 விலங்ஞிற்கும் பு்ளிற்குங் காடே பலன்கெட்ட பல்லทி வாளா் வயธூy．

## Men lead lives of self-indulgence.

The burning-ground is filled with the corpses of men that will not give themselves up to a self-renouncing life, but oscillate amid sorrows; and the maws of perverted foolish men are a mere burning-ground for beasts and birds.



## 122.



# இருi்பாi்க்குங் காலリォப் ஏकிலாi்க் காளாப்க்   कெட்டிோாப்க் கெтண்டிவைப் பார். 

## Penalty for imprisoning birds.

Their legs in iron bound, as slaves to alien lords, they will till the black and barren soil, who snared and kept in cages partridges and quails, that dwell in wilds where beetles hum amid the flowers.


Comp. K. 330. [Pope's K. p. ${ }^{2} 4^{2}$.]
In Jī. Chin. xiii. $\mathbf{2}^{50-295}$ we have a striking illustration of this quatrain. Jizagan, the hero of the poem, is met by a divine teacher, to whom he proposes the question, 'What is the history of my past transmigrations? What sin am I now expiating?' The Guru tells him the following story: 'In the country of Dādaki, in the city of Bhümimītilagam, there was a king whose name was Pavanamādē̃an. His wife was Çayamati. Their son's name was Çơlaran. You are that son. His parents married him to beautiful wives, and one day when he was sporting with them on the shore of a lake covered with lotus flowers, his wives begged him to cause some young cygnets to be caught and given them as pets. This he ordered his servants to do, and the ladies fed the young birds with milk and treated them with the utmost tenderness. One day the father of the young prince saw the captive birds, was horror-struck, and sending for his son, thus addressed him: "My son, those who separate birds and beasts from their kindred, and imprison them, will themselves in another birth be torn away

 The prince hearing this, was sore afraid, and caused the birds to be released and restored to their flowery home on the lake. He afterwards, in due time, renounced the kingdom, performed penances, became the Indra of an Aeon, and was incarnate in your person. Your own exile, captivity, and conflicts have all been the consequences of that one sin!' Jivagan was so impressed by this narrative, that he renounced the world, gave himself up to a life of penance, and at last obtained release.

## 123.


அக்கேபோ லந்கை ிொழியப விதலடுந்்் தூக்क்் कெтழூருா யெடுபவே, 一 அக்கால் அலவனனக் காதலித்துக் ஈான்டுரித்துத் कின்p பழுவின வந்நடை ந்தக் கால்.

## The penaity incurred by crab-eaters.

Like fire their palms shall glow, their fingers rot away, who loved in other times on crabs to feed, and broke their joints, what time the guilt of 'olden deeds' comes home, and leprosy's fierce pangs assail.

In Jī. Chin. xiii. § io, verse $16_{4}$ etc., the punishments to be endured in different hells are described with terrible realism. See also Kā̄çi-Känḍam, ch. viii. In Dante there is much that closely resembles these pictures, especially in the account of Malebolge.

அ்்கை, see Nannūl 222.

## 124.


நெருப்பழூற் சொ்ந்த்்ா னெய்போல் வதூஉ i் எாிப்பச்சட் டெவ்வநோ யாக்குட்; — பதப்பக் கொபினினயப் ஆதுவர் கோடாருங் கோட்்்


## Bad compàions.

Even things (soft and soothing) like ghec, when joined with the fierce heat of fire, will blaze and burn, and cause bitter anguish : so even upright men are perverted and give themselves up to deeds of utter evil, when they attach themselves to those whose deeds are evil.


```
அம்் becomes शமற் by poetic license. Comp. G. }35\mathrm{ and Nan. 255; also ch. xviii
and xxiv, I7I-180 and 231-240.
```


## 125.


பெரியவi கேண்றை பிறைபோல நுருுு் வரிசை வரிசையா நந்நூப்ட்；－வரிசையால்
 தォலே Ярியтா் டோடர்ப．

Friendships with great and mean．
Great men＇s intimate regard will daily grow in order due like the crescent moon．Mean men＇s alliance like the full moon that rides the sky daily by degrees dwindles away of itself．
 G． $13 \jmath^{*}$ ．

## 126.


சான்டுர் எனமெकி்துச் சாi்ந்தாட்டロ் சாiந்தாய்்்குச்

 பாட்பக்்துக் கண்ட काடை，த்का！

Disappointment and danger from foolish attachments．
Thou didst attach thyself（to unworthy persons），saying， they are men of absolute integrity！If to thee who hast thus attached thyself，integrity in those thine intimates does not appear；hear，O thou who hast so attached thyself，it is as if one opened a casket，thinking it contained an odorous unguent，and saw a snake within．


## 127.


 தேருந் कூ゙ூைைை உடைルவí ？－சாリல்
 டெனட்வேyா செய்ணையு்் வேது．

## Man cannot fathom other men＇s minds．

What single man has power to search and clearly know the inmost self of other men ？Lord of the land where weighty gems glisten on mountain slope，O hear！－Men＇s minds are otherwise，and otherwise their deeds．

B．I．S．：

## ＇सूदु：खं पुहपज्ञानं चिनं ह्यपां चलाचलम्। <br> It is very hard to know men，their minds are never in one stay．＇

## 128.



உள்ளத்தா னள்ளா क्राறு｜कி் தொழிலாாம்ட் கல்ள ்த்ா னட்டாா் கழிகேண்டை－தெல்ளிப் பனற்செதும்ப நின்றてலக்குi் பூய்குன்ற நாட ！－ Lロனத்துண்ணண் Lロாசாய் வில்்．

## Friends from self－interest．

Lord of the flowery hilly land，where streams wash out and carry hither and thither（precious things）from the marshy land！－The effusive friendship of those who do not attach themselves（to us）in heart，but perform certain friendly acts merely to strengthen their own position，and who form friendships guilefully，will issue in disappointment to the minds（of those who are intimate with them）．

 ＇will result faultily in the mind．＇See $2 \oiint$ in Lex．

## 129


 ஊக்कі் அழிப்பதூே＇மெய்பாகுi் ；－ஆக்கம்
இருடையு்் சென்று சுிெெலா னல்ல கருமமே கல்லார்கட் டீர்வு．

## Ruin from unfitting intimacies．

If the glittering sword a man brandishes（be allowed to）fall into the hands of his foes，it will assuredly come about that he will thus destroy also his own power of action．So wealth（bestowed on the foolish）will go and burn up（merit accruing in）both worlds，and therefore the really good thing is to keep clear of the foolish．

［His own carelessly－handled weapon will ruin him．If any one be the means of giving to evil men power，influence，and wealth（gぁs⿷匚⿳亠丷厂犬），he must be responsible here and hereafter for those men＇s abuse of these advantages．］

## 130.



 சிவவைைய ஆயலன்் செய்தநன் றல்லால் உ றுル！பலே（லல்ல உルர்க்கு．

To do good is life＇s gain．
O mind！thou leavest not the bonds of home．How many cycles，pray，wilt thou live yearning still for children？ Save the good he has done，however small its measure may be，there is no true result to any living soul．
END OF PART I.

## PARTII.

## ON WEALTH.

## (2) ロウ்டாவைூ: ூொருட்பால்.

[CiI, xiv-xxxix.]
This division of the work treats of the good things of life, the way to obtain and enjoy them, and the evils that mar their enjoyment. The subjects are arranged in no very obvious logical order.

பொரூள் $=$ अर्षॅ. Beschi renders it curiously 'rerum proprietates;' Graul has 'de bonis,' 'vom Gute;' and Ariel, 'la fortune.' See my Kurral, Introd. pp. vii, viii.

This book comprises twenty-six chapters, and may be thus subdivided:
§ I. Essentials of well-being: learning (xiv); good family (xv); magnanimity (xvi) ; tact in intercourse with superiors (xvii); good companions (xviii) ; moral greatness (xix).
§ II. Means to a happy life : energy ( xx ) ; family affection ( xxi ); suitable friendships (xxii-xxiv); prudence (xxv, xxvi).
§ III. Right use and estimate of wealth : bencvolence (xxvii) ; liberality (xxviii) ; want (xxix).
§ IV. Qualities that give dignity: self-respect (xxx) ; independence (xxxi); skill in controversy (xxxii).
§ V. Things that degrade : folly and meanness (xxxiii-xxxvi).
§ VI. Domestic matters and miscellaneous: bad women and worthy matrons (xxxvii-xxxix).

The whole is a series of aphorisms full of homely proverbial philosophy connected with South-Indian middle-class life.

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$$

## CHAPTER XIV．

LEARNING．

அकிகாரட் கசு． க ல் வி

This is first among the mcans by which men obtain and rightly use＇the good things of life：＇Цெг匹ส்．
The connection between this and civil government，which is maintained in the Kurra！，is here discarded．

Analysis：
1．Learning is the chief ornament of man；and this，because it gives a sense of equity，and enlightens his conscience．［131．］
2．It has four special advantages，and is the remedy for unwisdom．［132．］
3．It dignifies men whatever their place of birth．［133］
4．It has three special advantages，and is the best legacy a man can leave to his children．［134．］
5．It requires discrimination．［135．］
6．It is to be respected wherever found．［ 136.$]$
7．The pleasures of learned converse are surpassingly great ；［137］
8．and these increase with enjoyment．［138．］
9．Association with the learned gives wisdom even to the foolish．［139．］
ro．But not worldly knowledge merely is to be sought，true wisdom is needful．［140．］
With this comp．Kurral 391－430，and the notes．Niti．2－25 are mainly on this topic．
131.



 ぁவ்லி அழகே அழைூ．

## Isearning；the only beauty．

Beauty of locks，beauty of circling garments＇folds，beauty of saffron tint ：these are not beauty true．Integrity of soul that brings the conscience peace is learning＇s gift ：that only is beauty true！

Lit．，by means of that impartiality that says＇we are goocl．＇
Comp．K．ch．xii and Pope＇s K．p．253．Only the thoroughly instructed man can be fair－minded and intelligently just．The line $\boldsymbol{\text { ®冂土 }}$ ． The kind of $\begin{gathered}\text { ลual } \\ \text { is stated in } 140 \text { ．Nīti．} 13 .\end{gathered}$
 Øெஆூூ
An inferior version of this is found in $\bar{E} l \bar{a} .75$ ：





Beanty is not in waist，nor in arm，nor in strength，nor in deportment，nor in modesty， nor in a shapely neck ：numbers and letters are beauty．＇［K．392，40\％．］

Comp．B．I．S． 7609 ：＇विद्येव भूपयां पुंसां，the adomment of men is knowledge．＇

## 132.


இட்பை பாக்குமால்，ஈயக் குறைவின்ருவ்， தம்மை விளக்குமா்்，ரும்உளராக் கெடின்ருல்， எம்மை உலகத்தும்ம ルாங்காணேங் கல்விபோல் Lம்ம் அதுக்கு＇மருந்து．

## The remedy for bewilderment．

Since in this world it yields fruit ；since given it grows not less；since it makes men illustrious；since it perishes not as long as（its possessors）themselves exist ；in any world we see not any medicine that，like learning，removes the delusions of sense．

[^23]
## 133.

 களர்நிலத்துப் 1Spந்த உப்பினச் சான்டோ் விளாநிலக்து நெல்லின் விழுடிதாக் கொள்வர்;
 தலலमில்்து வைண்கப் பலிம்.

## The learned, though low-born, are first.

The excellent regard the salt produced in brackish ground as choicer than the Nel from fertile soil. It is fitting to place in the first rank the learned-wise, though (sprung) from the lowest origin.
 case ; the second of the same, and of $\Delta_{\text {pis }}$; the last of the $7^{\text {th }}$ case. G. $1_{5}{ }^{2}, 157$.



## 134.


வைப்பழிக் கோட்படா ; வாய்த்தூ゙யிற் கேடல்லல ; மிக்க சிபப்பின் அரசा் செறின் வவ்வாi்; • எச்சட் எனஒருவன் LDக்கட்குச் செi்வன


## Learning, the best legacy.

It cannot be taken from its place of deposit; it does not perish anywhere by fire; if kings of surpassing grandeur are angry they cannot take it away; (and therefore) what any man should provide for his children as a legacy is learning. Other things are not (real wealth).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Comp. B. I. S. } 3240 \text { : }
\end{aligned}
$$

## 'न चौरहार्य न च राजहांर्य विदेश्राने न च भारकारि। एतद्धनं सवैधनात्प्रधानं विद्याधनं यत्पुरूपा वहन्ति॥

The wealth of learning, which men carry with them, is the best of all wealth; for it cannot be taken away by thicves, nor reft away by the king, nor is it burdensome in journcying from land to land.'

## 135.

 கல்வி கதையில，கற்பவர் நாள்சில， டெல்ல நிச்க்கி் பிணிபல；—தெத்ளிதின் ஆூாய்்் தடைவுடைய க்்பவே，—நீா்ஒழியப் பால்உண் குருகிற் றொி்நத！

## Discriminating study．

Learning hath no bounds，the learner＇s days are few． If you think calmly diseases many wait around！With clear discrimination learn what is meet for you，like the swan that leaving the water drinks the milk．


 optative，＇let learn．＇ब厅ळ＋இゅ，G．6I，＇like the bird．＇
 milk in any mixture offered to it．The following is suggestive：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { There is a sense beyond the senses! }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { தெண்ணணிతன் எண்ணஈப் 山லிம். }
\end{aligned}
$$

By the tongue they know sweet flavours ；by the nose they smell and know all flowers ； by eyes that discern they see adornments；by thoughtful investigation of many com－ bined（the truth of invisible realities）is thought out．＇－［N．M．K．78．］

Comp．B．I．S． 245 and 7605 ：

> श्रन्नशास्त्रं बहुलाश्य विद्या: सल्पश्रकालो बहुविमता च ।
> यत्सारभूतं तदुपासनीयं हंसो यथा द्वीरमिवाम्बुभिश्रम् ॥

Which is the original？Comp．also Vēm．i．166：
Pūla nīru kramamu paraga hamsa yeruingoz．

## 136.


தோணி இபக்குவான் 乌ெல்てல வருண்்துக் காணிற் கடைப்பட்டான் என்றிகழூார்，－காணा்！ அவன் துனேபா ஆறு டோu，்்றே，நூல்ஈற்ற


Never mind the boatman＇s caste if he take you over：
As none contemn the ferryman，by old caste rule to lowest
rank assigned，but cross the stream by help he lends；so take thou teachings good and wise by help of him who is the learned man．




## 137.


தவலருந் தொல்கேள்வித் தன்டை யுடையார் （ஆலிலi எஃகுூடைルாi कட்டுi் குழீஇ） நकலின் இினிொu\ip காண்பாம்－அகல்வானத் துட்ルர் உறைவார் பிி．

The supreme enjoyment of the society of learned and amiable men．
We shall see whether any greater bliss is found in the city inhabited by the dwellers in the ample heaven than is felt when men of natures formed by old imperishable lore， from rivalries exempt，keen as tempered steel，meet together and laugh．


## 138.

 நு कூரிற்ரிவ் $\quad$ வ்ன कகைத்ததோ பண்பிலா ஈォட் இலாளர் தொடர்ப．

## The friendship of the learned ever grows sweeter，that of the unlearned ever diminishes in sweetness．

Lord of the cool shore of the resounding sea！intimacy with learned people is like eating sugar－cane from the（tender， juicy）tip；association with graceless，sapless men is like leaving the（tender）tip and eating it from the（hard，dry）root．

[^24]
## கேண்ஷைை

The enduring character of real friendship is a favourite topic with Tamil poets.
In Jì. Chin. xiii. I 39 the fragrant unguent with which the queens anointed their hair is thus described:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { [Metre: .. ol | . . } \omega_{r} \mid \text {. . } \omega_{r} \text { bis. G. 193.] }
\end{aligned}
$$

Perfumed unguent rarely found, resembling the friendship of the great, yielding for a year unfailing fragrance, if it be used but for a single day!'

## 139.

๔ற்றவாி் சாவகாசம்.

 ஒண்ணிறப் பாकிாிபப்ப் சோ்தலாற் பு்கதோடி துண்ணீர்க்குத் தான்பாய்் தா்்கு.

## The benefits of association with the learned. The pot impregnated with odour.

Though themselves unlearned, if men live in association with the learned they advance daily in excellent knowledge. The new vessel, by contact with the $P \bar{a} d r i$-flower of old renown and lustrous hue, imparts fragrance to the cold water it contains.



$$
140 .
$$


அவகுசால் கற்பின் அறிவுநா்் கல்லா துலஈநாவ் ஓதுவ தெல்லாங் — கலकல
 போஒ்்துண அறிவாா் இல்.
Books of wisdom are the best. Others cannot remove confusion of mind.
If men leaving works of wisdom, that contain well-weighed instruction, unstudied, devote themselves to the recitation of mere worldly literature, they will acquire a store of empty high-sounding words, but not that wisdom by means of which mental confusion (that treats unreal things as real) is removed.

[^25]
## CHAPTER XV.

## HIGH BIRTH.

> அक्काकाइเ் क(15. குடிப்தpப்ப

This chapter can only be taken as a strong affirmation of the truth that nobility of heart and conduct is the only true nobility; without this the mere accident of birth in a noble family only renders the ignoble more conspicuonsly contemptible.

Analysis:
I. Adversity changes not the essentially noble man; [14I, I47, I4S, I49, 150]
2. nor does prosperity dignify the essentially ignoble. [142.]
3. True courtesy is nobility. [143.]
4. Essential nobility possesses: [144, 145,146$]$
a. Instinctive perception of right and wrong ; [r44]
b. Sensitive dread of guilt ; [ 145 ]
c. Fondness for good people, pleasant speech, liberality, and purity of soul. [146.]
With this K. ch. xcvi must be minutely compared.
The following (T. $9^{2}$ ) is a fitting motto for the chapter:





He who does not spring from virtuous ancestry; the wretched fellow who knows nothing of letters; he who delights in words that offend: these three though born among men are not men.'

## 141.


 குடப்|Spப் பாளі்தந் கொள்கைルி் குன்யூi;
 கொடிப்புற் கரிக்கூடோ Lெற்று?

## In adversity noble men do not desert their principles.

Though their clothes may be old and their body worn with want, men of noble birth diminish nothing of their due observances. Will the lion nibble the creeping grass although sorest need should assail him?

Comp. K. ch. xcvii, and 148 .

## 142.

மேன்மத்ธ ஸीன் இயจ்பு.
சான்ருண்மை சாயல் ஒடுக்ஆட் இவைழூன்றுட்ம
 ைைெதுு் வெற்ப! பபடாஅ பெருஞ்செல்வம் எய்தியக் கண்ணும் பிெர்க்கு.

## The high-born only have perfect excellence, greatness, and good manners.

Lord of the hills traversed by clouds that touch the heavens ! true excellence, and dignity, and good conduct,these three things belong to men of race that touches heaven, and not to others, even though they may have acquired great wealth.

## 143.

## மேன்ம்க்தளின் ஒழூக்கம்.


 குன்ரு ஒடூக்கเロாக் கொண்டார்; கயவவ【ோ டொன்ரு உணாற்பாற் $9 ன ் ற ு . ~$

## The noble only have an instinctive sense of propriety.

Rising from their seat (at the approach of worshipful persons), going forth to meet them, departing when they
dismiss，and such－like things，the well－born maintain as invariable decorum．The low understand not one of these things．［Or，These are not to be confounded with the low．］


```
டால் உடனோ போய் இดெல். See Lex. अண゙g.
```


## 144.



ஈவ்லவை செய்யด் இ｜யல்பாகுந் நியவை பல்லவா் தூற்துட் பழி｜யாகும்：一 எல்லாi்
 புருும் ஒருவர்்் கெளின்？

## Noble birth makes duty easy．

If men（of noble birth）do good things it is natural to them．As to evil things（to commit these is impossible to them）；for this would be guilt which many would bruit abroad．What greater good then can accrue to men than high－birth，if it be their lot，to which the perception of all （these things）belongs！

This is identical with K．951．Virtue is instinctive，and a sense of generous shame


குட4பபிபபியி்．（G．61．ஒப்ப．）
 obscure verse ：＇really worthy persons rarely fall and casily rise（since their nature is averse from what is low and evil and inclined to what is lofty and excellent）．＇q⿴囗冂 from S．अ्रव＝＇what is faulty．＇

## 145.

 கவ்லாமை அு்சங் கயவi் தொழில் அச்ச்்， சொல்லாமை உள்ளுட்ஓர் சோiவச்ச்்，—எல்லாம்
 ェான்க் குடிப்பிறந் திாா்．

## These four pious fears exist only among the really worthy．

Dread of unlearned ignorance；dread of the work that base men do；dread of forgetful slip in words which one must not utter；dread of not giving to those that ask： those who are born of a race not so distinguished by conscientious fears are as trees．

Those who have not this instinctive shrinking from all that entails disgrace are not worthy to be classed as human beings．But see Lex．மn Kor．K． 600 ．



## 146.


இனநன்மை，இன்சொல்，ஒன் றீதன்ட்ற் நேてன டனநந்டை，என்றிவை எல்லாட்，— கனம円ி டுத்தோ டிமைக்கு’ புபுங்குவாி்் தண்சேர்ப்ப！— இற்பிறந்தார் கண்ணேт உள．

## The fine qualities of the high－born．

Lord of the roaring salt－sea＇s cool shore，where gleam rare gems with pearls！Association with the good，pleasant speech，a liberal hand，and purity of mind，－all these are only found among the nobly born．


## 147.


 பெய்யா ஒருคிறை போில் உடைத்தாகுட்； எவ்வம் உழி官தக் கடை ்்துங் குடிட்பிறந்துாா் செய்வі் செயற்பா லவை．

## Figh－born men do their duty always．

Though its frame－work has perished，and thronging white ants infest it，in a spacious mansion some room will still
afford shelter from the rain. Thus, although want annoys them, the nobly born even yet will do what should be done.

This is K. 955. For the last line, comp. 153 and 185 . Comp. S. कर्तिप्यमेव कर्म.


## 148.



 செல்லாமை செவ்வனோ் நிற்தினுட் ஒப்புவவி்்


The moon when half in the serpent's mouth still gives light.
Like the moon which affords light to the fair and spacious earth with one side, while the dragon holds the other, the nobly born do not become remiss in works of seemly benevolence, though poverty (inability) stand fronting them.

Comp. 24 I .

## 149.

 செய்யார்.
 செல்லிட்்துள் செய்யார் คிறியவi; —பல்வாய் பருமi் பொறுப்ளினு் பாய்பாி LDாபோல் பொருகுபண் ஆற்றyதவ் இன்று.

## The deer becomes not a charger.

Men of mean descent, even when all goes well with them, will not perform the good deeds that the well-born will do, even when things do not go well with them.

Though the antelope should bear a pillion, it rushes not to war like the prancing charger.

Comp. 184, 3たs. See Lex. עend for another interpretation.

## 150.


 அற்றுத்தற் சோ்ந்தாi்க் கணைவிட்் தூற்யுவா்; அற்றக் கடைத்தும் அகல்யா рெழ்ந்நக்கால் தெற்றெனத் தெண்ணீi படிட்.

The noble even in poverty afford aid to those who seek it.
The nobly born, even when destitute, are props in time of feebleness to the needy ones that draw nigh to them. So, when the wide river is dry, if you dig in its bed, forthwith clear waters gush out.

 'a spring.'

## CHAPTER XVI．

GREAT MEN．

> டெ ன் $\llcorner\triangleright \dot{க}$ க ள்
> ( = மேலோனதுத กัェை) .

The high－born spoken of in the last chapter should of course be great in character also；but they may be unworthy．This chapter treats of those who are great not merely by accident of birth，but by essential excellence：it is the picture of moral


Analysis：
1．High－souled men cannot endure a stain ：they must be without reproach，and are sensitively jealous of their honour．［151．］
2．They aim at noble ends，and do not care for present results alone．［ $\left[\begin{array}{l}5 \\ 2\end{array}\right]$
3．No pressure of want induces them to sacrifice principle．［153．］
4．They at once recognise one who is worthy，and do not forsake him．［154，159．］
5．They are distinguished by courteous forbearance in regard to the ignorant．［ 155.$]$
6．They are not easily provoked．［156．］
7．They are consistently virtuous．［ $\mathrm{I}_{57}, 158$ ．］
8．Their friendship is a mine of blessing．［160．］

## 151.

## 

அங்ऊண் விசுட்தன் அகனடiலாப் பாாி்குந்
कிங்களுத் சான்டுருரும் ஒப்பர்டற் றிட்கண்ர
 ஞூப்வi் ஒருமா சுறின்．

## The good cannot endure a stain．

The moon that diffuses light through heaven＇s fair realms， and truly worthy men are alike：yet that endures a spot，
while the truly worthy endure it not;-perplexed and sad they pine away if but one stain appear.

Comp. K. 957. Note the second நळி\&ดசா ล่ in line 3.
Comp. also B.I.S. 2249 ; Pañch.i. 231 : ‘चन्द्रे लाम्ब्रनता, there are spots in the moon.'
152.



 அரிடாப் 19ழைப்பெі்த் ஞோல்?

Aim high! Better miss a lion, than hit a jackal.
Whether success attend, or do not attend the work, the excellent will ever ponder blameless ends.-Is the shaft that missed the lion worse than the arrow sent forth, that with its impulse pierced the jackal's heart?


```
Comp. K. \(77^{2}, 596\).
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## 153.



 உள்ளமென நாாிலு் கட்டி—セளவறையாவ் செய்வா் செயற்பாா லவை.

## The excellent are not led by want to commit evil.

The excellent, though emaciated and poor, do not transgress the limits of virtue and commit evil. With wisdom for the pillar, with perseverance as the band, they bind (the mind) ; and as long as they live they do what it behoves them to do.

[^26]
## 154.


செவ்வுழி் கண்றெெருநாட் காறி@ு்் சாவ்ற வi்
 நவ்வறை நாட!—月லநந ளடிப்படிவ், கவ்வறையுi் உண்டா நெறி.

## The good never forget even a casual acquaintance.

Lord of the land of goodly hills!-If trodden for a few days a path is formed over even the craggy hill; so, excellent persons, though they have seen (worthy) men only for one day, as they were travelling, will bind them to their soul, exhibiting all the marks of an ancient friendship.


## 155.


 கல்லா ஒருவன் உறைப்பயு|ங் கண்லேைி
 பவ்லாரு ஹைவ் பாிந்தூ!

The good listen with patient courtesy to the orations of the ignorant.
Even when one speaks who has an ungrammatical knowledge of the letter, but not of the meaning, who is of a low (empty) school, and is unlearned, the good with kindly compassion will listen, though it is pain to them, being grieved that he should be put to shame in the presence of many.


## 156.


கடித்துக் கருi்பினக் கண்டகர நाர ทி




## Sugar-cane, crush it as you will, is ever sweet.

Although you bite the sugar-cane, crush it till its joints are broken, grind it, and express its juice, it still will be sweet. The highly born, even when men have passed by abusing them so as to wound, never lose their self-respect so as to utter from their mouth (words of abuse).


## 157.


கள்ளார்கள் ளுண்ண்ர், கடிவ கடிங்தொரீஇ, எள்ளிப் பிெரை இெட்ந்துரை|பா், —தள்ளியு்் வாயSi்பொய் சூரூர், வடிவறு காட்லியார் சாயல்் பாிவ कிலர்.

## The wise free from gross evils.

They defraud not, drink not palm-wine, shun what is forbidden, never despise and speak contemptuously of their neighbours, nor even forgetfully do they utter anything untrue with their mouth : these men of faultless vision grieve not though they fall into distress.

See K. 199, and note the use of $\approx \pi \dot{\circ}$ ® throughout.

## 158.




19றா்டறை யின்கட் செவிடாய்க் —ிினனிி்்
தேकிலார் இற்கட் குருடல்ப்த்—துப
 அறந்ஞュ, வேண்டா அவற்ரு.

## When a man should be deaf, blind, and dumb.

Deaf to others' secrets, blind to his neighbour's wife, dumb to evil backbiting-if, knowing what is befitting, a
man thus abides，it is not necessary to teach him any virtuous precepts．

In regard to others＇secrets without an ear，in regard to evil words dumb．＇
 him ：＇he needs no other teaching．
Note the rhymes in lines I， $\mathbf{z}$ ．

## 159.



பன்ஞளூஞ் சென்றக்தால் பண்ாிலாா் தம்டுறைை என்றுஞு் வேண்டுப என்றிகழ்ப ；一என்றலும் வேண்டின நன்றுமம்் றென்று விடுமியோர் காண்ரடொறுஞ் செய்வா் คிப்பு．

## Seek the good，they are always kind．

They who are destitute of kindly courtesy，even after the lapse of many days，will contemn（those that visit them）， saying，＇they will ask something of us．＇The excellent will treat them with distinction whenever they see them， saying，＇if they ask something of us，it is well．＇

## 160.


உடை｜யாா் இவதென் Øேுருதてலルாப் பற்றிக் கடைルாயார் பி்சென்பு வாழ்வா் ；－உடைய பில்்தல்ப் பட்டது போலாதே நல்ல குலந்தでல்் பட்ட விடத்து？

The treasure cave．
The lowest sort of men say，＇these are men of property，＇－ cling to them steadily，follow them，and so flourish．Is it not as when a mine of treasure has been found，when men of good lineage have become our friends？

This is ambiguous，and may be rendered：＇（Some）follow the base，saying ．．．； but is it？etc．＇In Curon ⿷ே，$\sigma$ is interrogative．G． 6.

## CHAPTER XVII．

## AVOIDANCE OF OFFENCE TO THE GREAT．

> அ妻காாட் क எा.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { பெரியாாேப்பிைையாாை }
\end{aligned}
$$

The last verse of the preceding chapter prepares the way for this ：such precious friendship is to be carefully guarded ；it must be a main object of life not to incur the forfeiture of the esteem and confidence of the morally great．This is ch．xc in K．

Analysis：
I．Presume not on the forbearance of the great．［161．］
2．Suffer not the rare privilege of such friendship to be fruitless．［162， 169 ．］
3．Value only the esteem of the good．［163，165．］
4．Their anger is unendurable．［164．］
5．Their friendship alone is lasting．［166．］
6．It is not promiscuously given．［167．］
7．Miscellaneous．［168，170．］

## 161.



பொறுப்பா்என் றெண்ணிப் பரைதூர்ந்தார் டロாட்டிட் வெறுப்பன செய்யாடை வேண்டிட்；—வெறுத்துத்ー ஆூi்க்கும் அருவி அணிடてல நன்®ட！－ பேர்க்குதல் யார்க்கும் அரிது．

## It is difficult to regain the forfeited favour of good men．

Lord of the pleasant land whose hills resounding water－ falls adorn！－You may not even to faultless men do things that enkindle wrath；for when their wrath is once kindled， it is hard for any one to change their mood．


## 162.


பொன்னே கொலிக்து|் புшாi்ற் கரியாளைக்
 பாயனில் பொடூதாக் கமிப்பரே நல்จ நாயமில் அறிவி அவர்!

Waste of golden opportunities.
Although those whose (pretended) wisdom is without moral excellence have gained access to men to whom approach is difficult even by gifts of gold, alas! they pass away (the precious moments) as mere waste time.

बrosims understood is the object of கி8ப்பi.

## 163.



 கையทியா மாக்கள் இழிப்பும் எடித்தேக்தூம்ம் வையாா் வட்த்कநூ லார்.

```
Praise and dispraise of noble persons only of importance.
```

Both disesteem and thorough esteem are in the class of things that depend on the estimation of the great. Those who have a discriminating knowledge of true science, lay no stress on either the abuse or the fulsome praise of men who comprehend not moral principles, and know not the rules of propriety.

Comp. 294. Rhymes irregular.

## 164.


விரிநிy நाकட் விடருள कெணு i்
உருடின் கடி்ூூのஞ் சேறின்றும் உட்கும்;
அருமை உடைய அர்்சேர்ந்தூட் உய்யாா்
பெருமை உடையாா செறித்.

## None safe from the wrath of the great.

The serpent rich of hue, though it dwell in the moun-tain-cleft, from far is frighted by the thunderbolt's fierce wrath; so men escape not, though hid in strongholds hard to reach, when those great in virtue are wroth.

Comp. K. 25, 29, 900. $\qquad$

## 165.

 எம்றை அறிந்திலிி் எம்போல்வா்் இல்லென்று தம்மைத்தாங் कொள்வது கோளன்று; —ெ $\dot{\text { ம்மை }}$ அாியாா நோக்க அрனறியுஞ் சான்ரேருர் பொியாாக் கொள்வது கோள்.

## Self-praise is no commendation.

' You know not all our worth, for equals have we none:' when self thus estimates itself, this is not 'esteem!' When perfect men, proficients in virtue, regard any as dear, and esteem them as great, this is 'esteem!'

Comp. 340 ; Nîti. 18; and K. 439.

## 166.


நளிகட் றண்சேர்ப்ப! - நாணிழp் போல
விளியத் சிறியவா் கேண்றை:- விாிவின்றி
அவ்கு நிழற்போவ் அகன்றகன் டேுுுேே
தொல்புक ழூாளா் தொட்்பு.
Morning and evening shadows.
Lord of the great sea's cool margin!-Friendships formed with mean men dwindling die like shadows of the morn; friendship of men of old renown as shadows of the afterday will lengthen out and grow.

See B.I.S. 1004:

## झ्ञारम्भगुर्वी दायिएी क्रमेशा लघ्वं पुरा वृधिमती च पश्रात्। दिनस्य पूर्वार्धेपरार्धभिना छायेव मैच्री खलसज्जनानाम्॥

The friendships with bad and good men are as the diverse shadows of the forenoon and afternoon of the day: that in the beginning is great and by degrees grows less; this at first is slight and afterwards grows.'

શंธ $9=$ 'the diminishing (sc. day)' (दिनस्य परार्ध).

## 167.


மன்னர் क्రகுுவு மகளிர் எழினலடூம் துன்னிிாா் துப்ப்பா், தகல்வேண்ாடா, — துன்ளிக் குழைகொண்நி தாட்ந்த बுளிi்மபட் எல்லாா்் உழைதந்கட் சென்ருர்க் சொருங்ரு.

To those who cultivate them fruits accrue.
Those who press their suit, fitness apart, enjoy the wealth of kings, and the charms of maidens fair; so all the cool (shady) trees that droop earthward with thick foliage, give room to those that thronging seek their shelter.

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உமை \(=\) இー்்ண். Comp. B.I.S. 1066 :
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'ज्ञासनमेव नृपतिर् भजते मनुषं विद्याविहीनम् अकुलीनम् झसंगतं वा।

A king attaches himself to the man who is near, though void of learning, of low caste or clownish. Princes, women, and creepers twine themselves round what is at hand.'

## 168.


தொியத் தொியுந் தொிவிலாா் கண்ணு ட் பிரியப் பெரும்பட்் தோப்செய்யும்; —ெொிய உலவா இருங்ஈழிச் சேர்ப்ப! —uni் மாட்டிட் கவவாமை கோட உ றும்.

## Friendship brings pangs of severance.

Severance from even those who have no understanding [lit. no understanding that understands (so as) to understand] causes great and spreading sorrow.-Lord of the shore of the great, unfailing, swelling bay!-To be intimate with none is ten million times the best.

[^27]2．wan $(\xi)$ ，and இธய．Many rivers are dry at certain seasons，but this is always full．
 bay，and the latter to the abundance of water．
Comp． 247 for the construction of line I ．
Comp．B．I．S． 6624 ：

# ＇संयोगाविप्रयोगान्ता जातानां प्राएानां धुवम्। <br> बुदुदा इव तोयेपु भवन्ति न भवर्वि च ॥ 

For all that are born it is certain that meetings end with partings．Like bubbles in the water they are and are not．＇

## 169.

 கவ்ンாது போகிய நாளும்，பொியவர்கண் செல்லாது வை月ிய வைなலு்，—ஒல்வ
कொடா அ தொழிந்த பெலும் உறைப்பின் படா அவாi் பண்புடையாா் கண்．

## No day unimproved．

Days gone by without learning，those passed without any intercourse with the great，those spent without giving what is fitting ；－in the case of the excellent，if you tell them over， none such occur．

The form of this quatrain suggests T．44．For 山æண்，see Pope＇s Kurral，p． 312.


## 170.


பெரியபார் பெருடை சிறுஆகைைை；ஒன்றிற்
 செல்வі் உடைルாருஞ் செல்வரே தற்சேர்ந்தாா் அல்லல் கでтப வெனின்．

## Humility．Self－restraint．Charity．

The greatness of the great is［the quality of littleness（in their own sight），i．e．］humility；the（real）acquisition of those who have acquired（any）one（science）is modest self－restraint． If you rightly understand things，those possessors of wealth only are really wealthy who relieve the wants of those that approach them（as suppliants）．

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## ASSOCIATION WITH THE GOOD.

## அक्रोकाナட் क \%

$\sqrt{5}$ ல் லி ன ஞ் $ச \dot{\square}$ த ல்

With this chapter compare K. xlvi, and my notes, p. 257 . There, however, the mean and low are to be shunned. See also ซ๓rछ, 5 .

The company of parasites and profligates will destroy all the benefits of good association ; hence the position of the chapter.

 there is no goodness in what is good, and no evil in what is ill ; and of panders and parasites and of such-like persons.' Here the obverse is given.

Analysis:

1. If a man leave the bad companions of his ignorant youth, and cling to the good, the sins of his early days will pass away like the early dew. [171.]
2. Six precepts: among them to detest the friendship of cvil men, and to listen to the counsels of the morally great. [172.]
3. Associate with men who know the sorrows of life and will aid you in your struggle for emancipation. [173.]
4. Such communion makes even this life endurable. [174.]
5. A series of striking illustrations of the theme. [175-180.]

## 171.

 அix ह் タiticcu.
அறியாப் பருவத் தட்்कாதோ டொன்றி
 நற்சார்வு சாபக் கெலுடே, வெயின்டுறுகப் ப்்பளிப் ப்்றுவிட் டா்்கு.

## Good companionship cures the follies of youth.

In youth unwise, though men consort with haughty ones, and walk in lawless ways ; yet, when they join with those that know the righteous path, their faults shall melt away as dew from off the grass when sunbeams scorch.


> So B. I. S. 6747 : 'सत्स हुादवनि हि साधुता खलानां।
> Even the base obtain excellence by connexion with the good.'

## 172.



அறிமின் அறநெறி; அஞ்சுமின் சூற்றம்;
பொறுமின் וSறர்கலிஞ்சொவ் : போற்றூயின் வஞ்ச்்; வெறுமின் வினனதுாா் கேண்மை; எஞ்ஞான்றும் பெறும்ன் பெரியார்வாய்ச் சொல்.

## Six precepts.

Know virtue's path! Dread death! Bear others' words severe! Beware ye practise no deceit! Friendship detest with men of evil deeds! Daily get gain of words that fall from great men's lips!



## 173.


அடைந்தாi்ப் பிாவும் அரும்பிணியு்் கேடி்் உட்்குட்்பு கொண்டார்க் குறலால், — தொட்்ல்ப் பிறப்பன்ன தென்றுணருட் பேォறிவி னைைை உ.ทப்புணா்க, அப்மானன் னெஞ்சு !

Life has many evils. Attach yourself to the wise.
Severance of close-joined friends and sore disease and death, all these combined hap to those that have assumed a human body: so the truly wise have felt that birth, from the very first, is bitterness. Ah! soul, cleave close to these !

## 174.

 （2）ப்ப நியூயுங்கால் இன்று தெனினும்
 பண்பாற்று டெ்்ச்் தவர்களோ டெ்்ஞான்றும் நண்போற்றி நடட்கப் பெறின்．

## Friendship makes life endurable．

Though when you ponder it，it is surpassing bitterness， none hate（this mortal）birth，if in（this mortal）birth they ever perform friendly acts to men whose hearts are set on noble excellence，and gain their friendship．

 See $\Delta p$ and $\begin{gathered}\text { 万о } \\ \text { in Lex．}\end{gathered}$
175.
 ஆฝரர்க ब்．
ஊリங் கணாநீர் உபவுநீர் சேர்ந்தக்கால்
பேருட் 1தクிதாகிக் டிர்த்தடாட்：—ஓரும்， குலடாட்ச இல்லாருங் குன்றுபோ ஷிற்பா்， நலமாட்ச நவ்லாரைச் சார்ந்து．

## The water from the sewer becomes a sacred stream．

When water from the town－sewers has joined the great river its very name is changed，and it becomes a＇sacred stream．＇ Ponder well！Even those who have no greatness of clan， if they ally themselves with good men of goodly fame，shall stand firm as a hill．

[^28]
## 176.


 அங்கண்ா விசு்மின் டுயலலு்் தொழுப்படேே்்； குன்றிய சா்்ையப ェாயலஞ் சீ்பெறுவi்， குன்றன்ஞு் கேண்மை கொளின்．

The hare in the moon is worshipped．
Because it is in the bright－beamed moon the very hare in heaven＇s lofty fair expanse is worshipped．Though scant their worthiness，men obtain worth who share friendship with those firm as a hill．

Comp．i51．See B．I．S． 6304 ；Pañch．iii． 79.
＇व्यापदेशेन महतां सिद्धि：संजायते परा।
शरशनो व्यपदेशेन वसर्ति शशका：सुखं॥
By connection with the name of the great the best success is gained． Hares live happily because of connexion with the moon．＇

## 177.


பாலோ டளாயநீர் பாலாகும் அல்லதூ
நீபாய் நிறந்தொி்து தொன்ருதாா்் ；－தோின்，月ทியாi் Яறுமையுந் தோன்ருது நல்ல பெரியார் பெருமையைச் சார்ர்து．

Water with milk seems milk．
Commingled with milk water becomes milk；at least，it shows no more as water by its hue．Look close，the mean men＇s meanness shows not if they join themselves to greatness of the good and great．

શ๙ாu，see શஎr๙．Comp．Vēm．i． 13 ：＇Pālu galaya nīru pāleyai rājillu．＇

## 178.


 ஒல்காவே ஆசுட் உழவா் உடுபடைக்கு； மெல்லியேே ஆயலூ நற்சார்வு ォாiந்தாi்மேல் செல்லாவாஞ் செற்கூர் 月オை்．

The society of the good a protection．
Grass close around the stump in the field adjoining the house will not be destroyed by the ploughshare of the farmer；［thus］though men are weak，if they get under safe protection，the wrath of their foes will not reach them．



## 179.



 குலநவத்தா லாகுவா் சான்ரேரேர்；—ெலநவத்றைத் கவளி சென்றுசிதத்தாங்குச் சான்ருண்மை தூயூஞ் சேュ் कெலிi．

Good tribal associations maintain excellence，and evil ones wreck it．
As Nel that flourishes through the goodness of the soil， good men become illustrious by the excellence of their respective clanships．

Goodness perishes when it comes near evil associates， as the tornado advances and destroys the excellence of the ship．

## 180.


Lனத்தான் Lெறுவிலi ஏனுந்தாஞ் செi்ந்த
 வெரிகமு் சந்தனபுi் வேங்கையுi் வேடே， எウிபனウ் டுப்பட்ட் கால்．

Evil association brings ruin．
Though themselves pure in mind，even good men incur contempt because of their associations．So in the woodland glade when a conflagration takes place（not the worthless brushwood only，but）the fragrant Sandal and Víngai too are consumed．

[^29]
## CHAPTER XIX.

(MORAL) GREATNESS.

## அक्रीகாரі் கஞッ.

ூெரு ைை

This chapter exhibits the elements and indications of moral greatness, as the author conceives them.

Analysis:
I. Earthly desire (2ar) must be extinguished: the first test of greatness. [181.]
2. Worldly enjoyments must be despised : a further test. [182, 183.]
3. Even in adversity duties must be attended to: it is unaffected by adversity. [184, 185.]
4. Yet faults will exist, which will be more conspicuous in the great ; therefore it shuns inconsistencies. [186.]
5. The enmity of such is more profitable than the friendship of the worthless. [187.]
6. A great man is all things to all:-adapts himself to his environment. [188.]
7. He is undisturbed by the strife of tongues. [189.]
8. His joy is in utterly unselfish charity. [190.]
 and $\boldsymbol{\sim} \dot{\square} \boldsymbol{y}$ are degrees of excellence.


## 181.

அூゥ
ஈ.தல் இசையா क्रிளமைசே ணீந்குதலால்
காक्र லவருங் கருந்தூல்லா்,—कாकலித்
कாதூநாi் என்ன அவாவின்் ணைவிட்டிப் போவதே போலு்் பொருள்.

## Renunciation of desire is 'greatness.'

To give is no longer ours; and youth is gone far off; our once beloved ones think of us no more! To depart,
having abandoned 'desire' that bids us love and hope for future joys, appears the thing that's meet.

Comp. 12. On desire (அ®r), see K. ch. xxxvii. For Curyub่, see Lex.

## 182.



 பொச்சாங் தொடுகூவர் பேதையாாi; - அ்்சார்வு மின்றன போன்று நிடியாா எனவுணா்ந்தார் என்ஜூப் பாிவ कிலர்.

## Fools make their home in a changing world.

Fools thinking 'we have found joy in the refuge of home,' and ' we are here in perfect repose,' forgetful (of the instability of all things), go on their way.

Those who have felt that that 'refuge' is unstable, while it seems to stand fast, never fix their fond desire (on it).

(6idrper. Comp. 4. The opposite here to (पெர்ळம) 'moral greatness,' is 'folly'

 'home and all its joys.' (See grti.)

## 183.


மூுுமைக்கு வித்து முயல்ன்ரிச் செய் का
 நின்றுழி நின்றே, நிறம்வேருங் காリறம்் இவ்றிப் பலவுi் உள.

## Seek the unchanging. All things here change.

See that ye sow seed that in other world may germinate; free your lives from earth's bewilderment and meanness; stand in your lot as wise men; the changing hue of things shall without cause fade, and many things be new.
 as wise men where you have once taken your stand.' Understand இaఎ $\ddagger \mathrm{mbr}$, ' of these things,' before ripio. The whole admits of a wider and more poetical application than the $\mathbf{C}$. recognises.

## 184.


உறைப்பருங் காலத்தும் ஊ்் துநீர்க் கேணி
இறைத்துணினும் ஊதாற்றும் என்பi; —கொடைக்கட றம் சாஅஅルக் கண்ணணும் பொியாா்போன் ட்ற்றைルாா் ஆ.அு|பக் கண்ணுட் அரிது.

Good men are unfailing fountains of beneficence.
The well of springing water serves the town that draws and drinks, even in time when rains are scant; so great men in adverse hour dispense due gifts that others give not even in their best estate.



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    Comp. 149, 185, and 358 ; K. 975 . உஉpи்ப, see K. 559.
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## 185.



கவ்லாற் றுழிஊறும் ஆூறேபோற் செல்வட்
பலர்க்ார்றிக் கெட்டிலந்தக் கண்ணுஞ் ஆலi்க்ாற்றிச் செய்வi் செயற்பா லவை.

Great men do not neglect duties because of poverty.
The river pours forth a mighty stream and feeds the world; and when it is dried up, if men dig in its bed, streams gush out! So good men, when rich, give to many; and, when ruined, give still at least to some, and do what should be done.

The fourth line occurs in 147,150 , where the general idea is the same. Each line has a த઼ிசிசrக rhyming with the first foot.

## 186.


பெருவறை நாட! பொியோi்ட் டீைை
 கொன்றன்ன வின்லு செயல்் கிறியாாடம்ல் ஒன்ருஞங் தோன்ாு கெமிட்.

## Faults are conspicuous in great persons.

Lord of the lofty hills! Any evil in men of moral greatness shows like a brand on a mighty bull; but although mean men do painful deeds, like the slaughter of that same mighty bull, none of these attracts attention.

[^30]
## 187.


 பசைந்த துயயும் பாிவாம்; - அசைந்த நணையோு்வ வேண்டாத நவ்லறிிி லு்கண் பதையேயு்் பாடி பெறூட்.

## Enmity of the wise better than friendship of the mean.

In proportion to the degree of one's intimacy with men essentially mean and without good qualities sorrow accrues ;
but even the hostility of those who do not desire forbidden things even in jest will confer dignity.




## 188.


மெல்லிய நவ்லாருண் மென்மை, அதுவிறந் தொன்லருட் சூ $\dot{ற}$ றுட்கு முட்குடைடை, எல்லாட் சலவருட் சால்் சலடேே, நலவருள் நன்மை வாம்பாப் விடல்!

## Be all things to all men.

With gentle fair ones use gentleness surpassing theirs; with foes display a wrath that death's self might dread; with persistent men show a persistency to match; amongst men of good do good; let the law of life be thus laid down.

จிடல் is an optative. G. 85. Comp. Niti. 98 ; and هதம்ப in Lex. and K. 714.

## 189.



கலுக்கி ஒருவன் கடிங்குறனூ பேタி
மயய்சி விடினு மனப்பிிப்பொன் றின்றித்
कூளக்க மிலாதவா் தூاயமனத்தார், விளக்கில் ஒண்சுடபே போன்று.

The great man is unmoved amid insults.
These are the pure in heart who, though any vex, and with use of slanderous words would fain perplex them, with calm unruffled mind abide unwavering, like the bright flame within the lamp.


## 190.


 1ிற்றுற்றுத் துற்றுவா் சான்றவவ்;—அற்துற்று முக்கூற்ற நீக்ல டுடியுட் அளவெல்லாம் து்்த்து ணீ்் விடிம்.

## Feeding the hungry.

The excellent will daily give to the needy in charity their first-served food; they themselves will eat what is served after : such good conduct removes the three faults, and from sorrow sets men free, through all the days, till comes the end.

In some copies (\$) is found for $\boldsymbol{y} \dot{8}$. See Lex.
The three faults inseparable from embodiment ( $\Omega, \pm \dot{4}$ ) are lust (ธォ and delusion ( $\wp \boldsymbol{\omega} \ddagger \boldsymbol{\Delta \dot { \varphi } )}$. See K. 360 .

The gibai here is the Cmfi of the K.

## CHAPTER XX.

## PERSEVERING ENERGY.

# وक्रोகாறเ் 20. 

த $\Pi$ வ $\Pi$ ண் ை $L$
( = ழயறீசீயுடைடை ).

Comp. B. I. S. 1200 , etc. :

' उत्याने नामृतं लअ्अम्, by strenuous effort was ambrosia obtained.'
This subject is discussed by the author of the K . in chapters 1 lx and lxii. His names


The analysis is:
I. Independence: it is base to depend on relatives. [191.]
2. Self-reliance: a man must have a core! [192.]
3. Against false pride : a man must stoop to conquer. [193.]
4. Perseverance in the face of apparent failure: success is not the test. [194.]
5. Against caste-presumption : rank is nothing. [195.]
6. Self-suppression and acuteness. [196.]
7. Filial piety: also, a man may rise above any odium attaching to his kindred. [197.]
8. Endure poverty, not dishonour. [198.]
9. Do not rely on your rank and family: you must yourself make your name illustrious. [199.]
10. Food earned by energy is ambrosia. [200.]

Note the expressive and apt similes of the rice plants under the tank whose water is insufficient for the fields it has to irrigate [191]; the pliant shoot, waving with every breath, that grows into a sturdy inflexible tree [192]; the pendant branch-roots of the banyan tree [197]; and the flower that has lost its perfume [199].

## 191.


கோளாற்றக் கொள்ளாக் குளத்தின்ケுழ்ப் பைங்சூட்போல் கேள்ஈவ துண்டி டிலாகளோ துஞ்சுப!
 தாளாளர்க் குண்டோ தவறு?

## Active independence．

As for kindred that feed upon what relatives give them， they will die off like green grain below a tank，which does not hold a sufficient supply（of water）．

Is failure possible to men of energy that are quick in move－ ment as the eyes of those who perform the sword－dance？

Lazy persons exhaust－overtax－the resources of the family，and perish like green grain in fields dependent on tanks in which there is not a sufficient store of water．The alertness of the juggler averts danger and brings him rewards．


## 192.

 ஆநூோ டாक அकाரிடை மின்றதூセம் காழ்கெाண்ட கண்ணே களிறன்க்குந் கந்நாகுi் ； வாழ்தலும் அன்ன தகைத்தே，ஒருவன்ருன் தாழ்வின்றித் தன்னச் செயி்．

## By energy a man makes himself．

What once stood by the wayside，a twig that bent to every touch，when its core is developed within，may become a stake to which they tie an elephant．Life too is thus，if man himself，unfailing make himself！




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The elephant abides by the firmly-planted pillar.'
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## 193.



உ றுயி ஊみிறை இைைி ஒருநாள் செதேேை பற்றியு் कின்னும் ；－அறிவில் காற்セேுழில் என்று கருதற்க，கையில்ல் மேற்ளுுழிலு்் ஆண்கே மிகுட்！

## Stoop to conquer．

The huge tiger，when lacking flesh for food one day，may even seize a little frog and eat it．Think not＇By（all my） knowledge I only gain menial tasks；＇to the skilful hand nobler employments shall even there abound．


By faithfulness in the performance of humble tasks，you prove your fitness for nobler things．

## 194.

 ஆண்பா
இசையா தௌினு் இெயற்றிஓர் ஆ்்றுல் அசையாது நிற்பதாi் ஆண்மை；－இசையு்கால் கண்டறிறை அてலக்குங் கானல்அ்் தண்சேர்ப்ப！－ பெண்டிரும் வாடுாதோ டெற்று？

## Manliness is perseverance in spite of failure．

Manliness is working on，in no wise faltering，remaining stedfast though the matter succeed not．When all is successful，－Lord of the cool lovely shore，in whose groves the waves agitate the scented thorn，－will not even women live and flourish？

Comp．152．The aim should be lofty，do not fret because of apparent failure． Comp．K．618－620；and Ji．Chin．iii． 3 ：

It is certainly not good sense to pout and sulk and lay the blame on fate．＇

## 195.

 மதிதぁவேண்シ்ட்．
நல்ல குலமென்று官 டிய குலLென்றுப்
சொல்லஅ வவ்லாற் பொருளில்ชー－தொவ்சிறப்பின் ஒண்பொருள் ஒன்டு தவங்கல்வி ஆள்வினன என்றிவ்்குன் ஆகுங் குலi்．

## What is good or bad caste?

When men speak of 'good caste' and 'bad caste' it is a mere form of speech, and has no real meaning. Not even by possessions, made splendid by ancient glories, but by self-denial, learning, and energy is caste determined.

Qசெ พ்ஸாவ, 'are mere words.' இக்ரே, 'by that alone? not so.' Comp. B. I. S. 2160 :

## ' गुगेहतनुझ्नां याति न तु जातित प्रभाचत:।

By good qualities a man attains to eminence, and not through greatness of birth.'


## 196.







## Reserve as to your own plans, and skill in detecting those of others.

Till the time for action comes men of understanding keep close within themselves their wisdom, and speak not of their


The world is subject to the nod of the brilliant (diplomatists), who search out (and know) men's designs from outward indications (lit. from their members, i.e. from eye, gesture, tone, expression, ctc.).

So B.I.S. $\mathbf{5 3 6 1}$ :

## 'यस्य कृत्यं न जानन्ति मन्लं वा मन्त्ततं परे। कृतमेवास्य जानन्ति स वै परिडडत उच्यते।।

He verily is called a wise man whose designed action and deliberate counsel others know not ; but they know the action done.'

Comp. K. ch. lxxi, ex, and cxxviii. This quatrain seems unconnected with the rest of the chapter ; but the power of self-suppression, and the acuteness of an accomplished


The idea of ভைீபு is 'a wish expressed by a sign.' The following quatrain is given as 96 in T.; but I doubt its genuineness. The last line is identical with a celebrated line in the K. (55) :




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பெய்\ெணப் पெய்யு மணம.
```

She is a wife who knows her husband's sign. He is an ascetic that does the things he has undertaken as they shonld be done. He is a king who eschews cruelty and does good. It will rain when these three bid it!'

## 197.



செで कினப்பட்ட ஆூ பெத்தை

 புதல்வன் மறைப்பக் கெலி்．

## The worthy son conceals his sire＇s defects，and sustains his weakness．

If the banyan＇s trunk be eaten by the gnawing ant，its ＇branch－root＇bears it up，like a buttress；even so，when decay appears in the sire，the son he has begotten shall hide $i t$ ，and weakness is no more．

[^31]


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    इ\piற்むவ் ๔டலரு山 . . .
```

It is the duty of brave men to support the high family from which they sprang，when it is in decay，like as old（banyan）trees where bats dwell with drooping wing（are up－ held by their subsidiary trunks）．＇

## 198.


ஈのமாப் இல்லிருந் कின்றி விளியிய்் மானங் திலூவருவ செய்பவோ，—ルானன வரிமுஈட் பு்்படிக்கும் வள்ளுக்ர் நோன்ருள் அரிமா மெதுணை แவர்？

## Poverty but not dishonour．

The lion＇s pointed claw and mighty foot will wound the spotted face of an elephant；those who have power like his，－though bereft of all，they die in want within their home，－will they do deeds that bring disgrace？

[^32]
## 199.


 தேங்கமழ் நாற்றம் இழெண்தா அங்—கோங்ハுi் உயர்குடி உப்பிப்பி் என்ல்், பெயா்்ெொிக்குi் போர்்மை இல்லாக் கடை?

## High birth aseless without lofty energies.

Like the flowers on a rounded stalk, with hair-like filaments that sweet cane bare, when the sweet fragrance they breathed is lost, what gain accrues from birth in a lofty noble house when energy, that makes the name noteworthy, is wanting?

The metre is peculiar. In the third line e.uir rhymes with Quuri, and the fourth line has no rhyme ; in fact, Quயர்Quapldeథi is a second paf\&Q\&rá.


## 200.



பெருடுத் ததைைபா் பெரிதுவந் துயுய் கரு னனச்சோ ருர்வர் காவர்; —கரு てனைைட் பேரும் அறியாா் நளிவிருட்ப தாளாண்மை நீருட் அடிடுதாய் விடி்.

The scant fare of the laborious is the diet of the gods.
The base feed full of rice and savoury food, that men, great lords of the triple lands, with generous gladness give ; but water won with willing strenuous toil by those who know not savoury food by name even, will turn to nectar.

[^33]
## CHAPTER XXI.

## THE SUPPORT OF KINDRED.

> அணிகாேம் உெ.

##  

With this comp. K. ch. lii, though the standpoint is different. These are especially one's kindred. The Tamil $\# \omega \mathrm{r}$, ' one's own,' is very expressive, recalling the saying of the noble dame who declined patronage, for said she, 'I dwell among mine own people.'

## Analysis:

i. The sight of one's sympathizing kindred is a comfort in trouble. [201.]
2. The desire to aid one's friends and dependants is a motive to exertion. [202.]
3. Magnanimous persons never refuse to bear family burdens. [203.]
4. Noble relationships endure. [204.]
5. The worthiest are they who claim all the needy as their kin. [205.]
6. The meanest fare partaken with one's kindred is preferable to a regal feast with
uncongenial persons. [206, 207, 210.]
7. The fire of affliction tries friends. [208.]
8. Perfection is to share sorrows as well as joys. [209.]

## 201.

வறயமç,

 क சா துக்தான் உத்ற வருத்தம் உசா அத்தன் கேளிறைக் कாணு் கெடிப்.

Comfort from sympathy of kinsmen．
As a mother when she sees her son upon her lap forgets the languors，the pains，and the throes of birth ；so trouble arising from weakness will die when a man sees his sym－ pathizing kinsmen around him．



See Ellis，p． 23 I．Rhyme as 199.
This is quoted by the commentator on Ji．Chin．i． 275 ，which shows that this stanza at least is as old as the commentary on that great work．

## 202.


அழ்்மண்டு போட்தின் அடைந்தவா்கட் கெல்லாட் कிழன்டォம்போ னேiஒப்பத் தாங்கிப்—படுடォ்்போற் பல்லாா் பான்று｜ப்ப்த் தான்வரு்்தி வாழ்வதே நல்லாண் Lெகற்குக் கடன்．

Good friends like trees that afford both shade and fruit．
To yield ready protection alike to all，as a tree affords shade to those that seek its shelter when the heat grows fierce ；and to live toiling so that many may enjoy the gain， resembling thus a fruit－producing tree，is the duty of the manly man．


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As to माध०, see 167.
Comp. B. I.S. 2307 :
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छायामन्यस्य कुर्वन्ति स्वयं तिप्षनि चातपे।
फलनिच परार्थे च नात्महेतोर्महाद्रुमा:॥

Great trees afford shade to others，themselves standing in the sunshine ；and bear fruit for others，not for themselves．＇

K．216， 217 ．So B．I．S． 592 I ：

## बदान्यः संविभागेन पूर्या कूर्यादनुग्रहम्। <br> छाययाप्पाययन्दद्यात्फलान्यfि महीहह：॥

A generous man confers favours by completely sharing all ：a tree not only affords profit by its shade，but it gives fruit also．＇

## 203.


அடிக்கன் டてひநாட！—தற்சேர்ந் தவைை எடிக்கலi் என்லா் பெரியோா்；－அட்த்தடி்்து வன்காய் பலபல காட்ப்பில்் இல்てலயே தன்காய் பொறுக்க லாக் ூொம்ய

## The magnanimous never refuse to support their kindred．The bough sustains all its fruits．

Lord of the land where mountains piled on mountains rise！the great demur not to support their kith and kin ；－ there is no bough but will support the fruit it bears，though clustered thick great fruits and many cling thereon．

Comp，note on 10.
All along the Western Ghāts you see lines of hills rising one over another and stretching up to the central mountain like the clansmen（oppix）around their chieftain．



So in common talk one hears it said ：




Will the chicken die from the tread of the hen？
Will its fruit be too heavy for the gourd？
Is there any branch that will not hold a bird？＇
204.

மேலோேோடி சேர்ர்த் உロவு ஙிていぁகும்．

சிபகலாஞ் சிற்றின த்தார் கேண்பை：－நிでலकிளியோ நிற்குட் பொியோர் நெறியபைைய நின்றின்்தால் ஒற்கட் இலாளர் தெெொட்ப．

## The friendship of the great alone is lasting．

Though mingled in a complete intimacy so that all the world knows of it，the friendship of the little will last but little time．Connection with the firm unyielding men en－ dures till the great ones＇path，who never swerve，is reached．
 steady，good men，will last till the time when we and they gain the path trodden only by the great：i．e．till we obtain release．For＠psњ்，K． $4^{\prime} 4$ ，comp．K． 815 ．

The great ones we are to join hereafter and the friends we cherish now have one character，for



The following（ $\bar{E} l \bar{a}, 6_{7}$ ）contains a striking description of this goal reached by the sage ：






If one would tell of the excellence of the pure and lofty goal，which sages from false－ hood free have sought out and desired as the only reality，（in that place）there is no light that dispels darkness，no speech，no change，no weariness，no suffering，no sweet sleep．＇
［No light，since no darkness ；no words；no increase or diminution of joy ；．．．． no sweetness of repose，because no toil．］

## 205.




 தでงเமக்கள் ஆூற்பா லார்．

## Universal benevolence．

＇Such are they and so many；＇＇these are ours；those strange：＇those worthy to be classed as chief of men say nothing like this；so to speak is not their nature ；for they relieve the distress of all that troubled come to them ！

[^34]
## 206.


பொற்கலத்தூப் பெய்் பலியக்ர் வான்புएக்கல் அக்காரட் பாலோ டடリார்கைத் துண்டலின் உப்லிப் பு்கை உயி்போற் கூேஞர்மாட் டெக்கலத் துனு்் இனி்து．

## Hard fare with kindred，better than a feast without love．

More sweet than rice，though white as tiger＇s claw，with milk and sugar served on plate of gold，by loveless hands， is any tasteless mess，in any dish，when shared with kindred dear as life．

For metre，G． 190 ；the rhyme is இォவெதைை．Introd．to K．p．xxvi，§ III．（v．）
 connexion．
 แாலோய்்．G． 156.

## 207.


நாவ்வாப்ப் பெறினுந்த்் ந்்ளாதார் இல்ல்்து வேளாண்டை வெங்கருனன வேம்பாகுட்；—கேளாப！ அபォாணப் போட்कின் அடகிவா் ஏூும் தடロサாルாा் மாட்டட இனிதூ．

## Any food with foes bitter，with friends sweet．

Most bitter（margosa）is the bounteous meal of dainty food at early dawn in house of those who love us not．Hear thou！ though not till evening given，the mess of herbs when eaten with our own is sweet．


208.


（1）ட்டக டோல ハுனியாதூ வைकலுi் கொட்ィி உண்பாருங் குரடுபோற் கைவிடெவ்； சுட்டிக்கோல் போல எாியும் புுவேே நட்டார் எனப்ப（ு வார்．

## Interested and disinterested friends．

Even those who，like the artificer＇s small hammer［with slight strokes fashioning the jewel］，gently（டுனியாதூ），day by day，moulding their patron to their will，eat his food，will drop him（when poverty assails him），as the pincers do the gold put into the crucible．Those worthy to be called friends are like the artificer＇s rod which enters the fire with it．

K． $5^{21}$ ．Ellis，p．232，where the meaning is missed．
So the proverb：


209.
 2தゆ வே！ே இல்రు．

 இன்பறுவ क्रன்பு் றெழீஇ，அவரே（b） துன்புறுவ துன்புக்் கால்？

## Sympathy in sorrow and in joy．

O maid adorned with fresh garlands of fragrant flowers！ is there one thing that even in other world，friends may perform for friends，if till they die，their joys they share， but shun to share their griefs？

[^35]
## Ellis，p．${ }^{232}$ ．

The following rather rugged but interesting verse（ $\bar{E} l \bar{u}$. So）expresses a similar idea：




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    படடடார்வா山゙ப் பட்டத பண゙பு:
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Death，ruin，enmity，affliction，pleasure，evil and good report spoken through the land by busy tongues，when such as these their friends experience，－if men consent to regard these as their own experience［if they feel their friends＇joys and sorrows as their own］，－excellence dwells with them．



See B．I．S． 1221 ：

## उत्सवे व्यसले चैब दुर्भिक्षे शतुरंकरे। राजदारे इमशने च यक्तिष्टि स बान्धव：॥

He is a friend who stands by us in joy and in sorrow，in hunger，in affiction from enemies，at the door of the prince，and in the burning ground．＇

## 210.


வுுுப்லாா் இல்ல்்து வேறிருந் துண் ணும் வெரு்்குங்கண் வெங்கருனன வேi்பாட்；－விருப்படை க் தன்போல்வார் இல்லுட் டルங்ハூஜீர்த் தண்புற்கை


## Better fast with friends than feast with foes．

The savoury fried curry，（in colour）like a cat＇s eye，which one eats seated apart in the house of those who are without affection，will be bitter as margosa；but cold gruel（weak and insipid），like clear water，in the house of affectionate equals， is ambrosia that cleaves to the bones．

[^36]
## CHAPTER XXII.

## SCRUTINY IN FORMING FRIENDSIHPS.

அकியார்் உஉ.

## நட்பாォாய்தல்

Here K. ch. lxxx may be compared. Much stress is laid upon friendship by Tamil writers. Domestic life does not satisfy. A man wants more than his aippo. Rosseau's saying, L'amitié est l'amour sans le tumutte des sens, 'friendship is love without the perturbations of passion,' gives one reason why it has been so esteemed by thoughtful men of all times.

๑மேேே்் and other Sanskrit words are not used here, or in K.
Analysis:

1. Worthy friendships grow more precious with lapse of time, and friendships with the unworthy grow less so. [211.]
2. A man's lineage is the best ground for admitting him as a fricnd. [212.]
3. Grateful and ungrateful hearts. [213.]
4. Congeniality in friendship. [214.]
5. Constancy. [215.]
6. Three grades of friends. [216.]
7. Faithful though poor. [217.]
8. Really helpful friencls. [218.]
9. Friendship with trustworthy persons. [219.]
10. It is hard to drop a friend. This emphasizes the necessity of care in forming friendships. [220.]

## 211.







## Satisfying friendships.

Intimacy with those who understand the real intention (of one's words), and who have acquired wisdom by learning, will at all times be like eating sweet cane from the tender shoots; but attachment to those who have no sweetness of disposition is like eating it in a direction opposite to the tender shoot (it grows harder and less sweet).

Ellis, p. ${ }^{232}$. This is another version of 138 . Comp. also 166 and 125 , and K. 782, 783 .


So B. I.S. 1088 ; Pañch. ii. 37 :

## ' इक्षोर् ञग्रात् क्रमशः पर्वर्रा पर्वीचा यथा रसविशेपः। तद्वत् सज्जनमैनी विपरीतानां तु विपरीता।

There is a different taste in the sap of the sugar-cane as you go gradually from the tip joint by joint (or month by month); even so friendship of the good is diverse from that of the evil.'

Here पर्वन् has a double meaning : 'joint' and 'change of the moon.' Thus the Tamil misses the play on the word. Comp. 138, 390, 156.
212.

இற்பிறப் பெண்ணி இடை, ¢ிளிルாi என்பதோா் ருற் 1 டைக் கொண்டமை; அல்லூு,—பொற்கேழ் புவ்ஒடுकப் பள்ளிாியும் பூங்குன்ற நாட ! மனட் அறியபப் பட்டதொன் рன்று.

## Examine the lineage of a candidate for your friendship.

Lord of the land of flowery hills, where wild-fowl golden in hue fly, scared by the rush of the waterfall!
'Regarding the nobility of their birth-these will not swerve:'To say thus is a good ground of confidence-(a good position to take up) ; but to say 'their minds are known,' is not any (i.e. real ground).

[^37]If you have ascertained that a man is of good family，you have good ground for believing that he will be faithful and unswerving in friendship；but you must not rely upon any supposed knowledge of his disposition．The two grounds of trust（ $4 \times \infty$ $=u \dot{\sim} \circ \dot{b}$ ，＇hypothesis＇）are，＇they will act as becomes their birth，＇and＇I know their


Comp．K．793，794．

## 213.


 கேண்ハை கெழீஇி் கொளல்வேண்டுi் ；—ルாてன அறிந்தறிந்தும் பாகてனட゙ய कெтல்லும்，—எறிந்த வேல் பெய்யதா வால்குபைக்கு நாய்．

The elephant and the dog，types of false and true friends．
Forsaking friendship with those who resemble the elephant， embrace and hold fast intimacy with those who are like the dog；for the elephant will slay even its keeper though it has long known him ；but the dog will wag its tail when it has in its body the javelin（hurled at it by its angry master）．

[^38]
## 214.


பலநாளுட் பக்कத்தார் ஆயின＇நெஞ்भல்
சலநாளும் ஒட்டாரோ டொட்டாா் — பலநாளுட்் நீத்தார் எனக்கை விடல்உண்டோ தந்்ெெ்்சத் क्ञाயாக்தாதோ டியா க்த தொடர்ப？

Friends are not to be forsaken because long severed．
Though men dwell side by side for many days，when their souls cleave not（are not congenial），for even a few
days they retain not their friendship．But is it possible to let go attachment＇s well－knit ties，though those to whom one＇s soul is knit dwell many days afar？

No intimacy can render uncongenial friendships lasting；and no separation can annul a real friendship．

Comp．237，and Ellis，p． 233. See my K．p． 292.


## 215.


 வேட்டதே வேட்டதா நட்பாட்タ；－தோட்ட கाயப்பூப்பேன் முன்மலர்ர்து பிற்தூம்பு வாைை நாயப்பாரு நநட்பாருட் இல்．

## Tree－flowers and water－flowers．

The use and wont of friendship is that，what once it has loved it loves always，－like the flower on the tree－branch which having once unfolded afterwards closes not ；but who will esteem，or make friends of，those who are like flowers on the surface of the excavated tank，which unfold and after－ wards close themselves？

Comp．K．425．Ellis，p．233．The idea that there should be no fickle caprice in friendship is to be found also in 246 ．The lotus daily opens and shuts：the tree－ flower blooms and remains in full bloom till it withers away！

 $\llcorner\mathscr{F}$ ，＇what it once has given is given for ever．＇
216.

கடைルாルாi் நட்பிற் கபுகてனルர்；ஏてன
 எண்ணரும் பெண்டணபோன் றிட்டஞான் றிட்டகே தொன்டை シடை ルாா் தொடர்ப．

## Three grades of friends．

The lowest sort of men in friendship are like the Areca－ nut tree．The middle sort are like the Cocon－mut tree． Attachments to the chief of men－who are old friends－ is like the Palmyra tree of rare worth：what was given that first day was given once for all．




```
    Read . . . தெ%டர்4 . . . போส்ற゙ . . . இட்டதேயாம்.
```

    This quatrain is a riddle, and the latter half rather puzzles all the commentators
    The meaning is this: Some men must be daily cultivated, or their friendship fails.
Of these-the lowest type-the Areca is the emblem, for it requires daily care and
irrigation. Others must be attentively considered for some time, till friendship has
become a fixed habit. Of these-the medium type-the Cocoa-palm is the emblem,
for it requires constant care in its earlier stages only. Others, once friends are friends
for ever. Of these-the highest type-the Palmyra is the emblem. Planted in the

India. Comp. B. I.S. 4249 .

## 217.



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உணாவும் எட்டிக ஃாப் ஆகும்.
```

कழுநீருட் கார் அட கேனு்ஒருவன்
 குய்ய்தூவையாா் வெண்சோறே ஆூயலு மேவாதாா ゥை安互ண்டல் காஞ்சிரந் காப்．

## A dinner of herbs with affection is ambrosia．The greatest delicacies without it，nux vomica．

If one receive you courteously，though what he gives is but rank herbs dressed in water in which rice had been washed，it is ambrosia．To eat from the hands of those who love us not，though it be white rice with rich spicy condi－ ments，is nux vomica．

[^39]
## 218.



நாட்க்காற் ிபுவிரல்போ னன்கணியா் ஆூபியு்் ஈக்காற் றுணயுட் உதவாதார் ஈட்பென்ல்்？
சேப்த்தானு் சென்றுகொளவ்வேண்டி்் செய்வில்க்குi் வாய்க்கால் அでேயார் தொடர்ப．

## Friendship of those who though near aid not．

Of what value is the friendship of those who being very near，like the little claw on a dog＇s leg，afford not help as much as a fly＇s foot？Though you go far to seek it，lay hold of the friendship of those who are like the water－ channel that causes the crops in the field to flourish．


```
ஐா山்க்ாவ், ஈぁகாவ். G. 152.
    Comp. }263
```


## 219.


தெளிவிலார் நட்றிற் பகைநன்று ；சाதல் விளியா வருநோயி னன்ரூல்；－அளிய இஈட்தலிற் கோワல் இனிலே；ம்ற றில்ல புத்தலின் வைதலே நன்று．

## Four bad things．

Better hate than friendship of the ignorant．
Better death than disease which comes on yielding to no remedy．

Sweeter is killing than contempt that breaks the spirit．
Better abuse than undeserved praise．

[^40]220.

 பொரீஇப் பொருட்டக்கார்க் கோடலே வேண்பிட்;பரீஇ உயி்சசகுக்குட் பாi்பொடுட் இன்@ பாீஇப் பின்てனப் பிாிவ.

## Never forsake a friend !

When men have formed an intimacy (wf8), separation afterwards even from a snake which slays with its tooth (レfீ8), causes affliction (இன்ன) ; therefore associate intimately with many, and for many days take them to your bosom, conform to their tastes and habits (உொfீஇ), and hold fast the really worthy ones.





```
    This is corrupt. \(\quad\llcorner\mathfrak{f}\) Q \(=\llcorner\pi \mathbb{O}\) is made for the rhyme.
    The idea seems to be: 'Cultivate friendship on all sides, and even if you find some
friends dangerous, try to make the best of the matter: anything is better than dropping
a fricnd!'
```



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    See B.I.S. 5375 (also Pañch. ii. 6o, iv. 60) :
```

        यस्य न इ्ञायते शांतं न कुलं न च संग्रयः न तेन संगातं कुर्यात्।
    Form no friendship with him whose disposition, race, and connexions are unknown.'

## CHAPTER XXIII.

## BEARING AND FORBEARING IN FRIENDSHIP.

அक्कीகாதiம உљ.

There is no chapter with this title in K ., though chapters lxxix-lxxxiii deal with friendship. Comp. also K. xvi. This is a very complete chapter in which there is nothing extraneous, and the verses bear the appearance of having been composed by one poet as a connected poem. The motto might be-
' I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart, I know that I love thee whatever thou art.'
The whole subject of friendship is treated in this work and in the K . in a very earnest, enthusiastic, and real manner. It is a sacred, inviolable bond. Much of what western writers connect only with love between the sexes is here introduced.

Analysis:

1. None are perfect. We must hide in our bosom the faults of our friends. [22I, 227, 229.]
2. Never dissolve a friendship, since friends are essentials of life! Tank, fire, hand! [222, 225, 226.]
3. The worth of forbearance. [223, 228.]
4. The pain of friends' unworthiness.-Ignore their faults. [224.]
5. The evil of suspecting friends, and seeking out their faults. [230.]

## 221.


நவ்லாா் எனத்தா' நனிவிரும்பி் கொண்ைடாைை அவ்லாா் எबினும் அடக்கிக் கொளல்வேண்டுi்! நெவ்லு்் குபிஉண்டி; நீர்க்கு நுリைஉண் ( ; பல்லிதட் பூவிற்யும் உண்டி.

Bear with inflimities. None are perfect.
When those to whom with strong desire we clung as good, prove otherwise, keep the sad secret hid,-cling to them still! The growing grain has husks; the water has its foam; flowers too have scentless outer sheath of leaves.

[^41]
## 222


செறுத்தோ றுடைப்பின்் செம்புனலோ டூடாா்,

வெறுப்ப வெறுப்ப் செயினம்ー பொறுப்பவே தாட்வேண்டிக் कொண்டார் தொடர்ப!

## Bear with your friends' faults, as the cultivator bears with the stream that often bursts its enclosure.

If, though they dam it up, the fresh flood should burst its bonds, men do not feel aggrieved; but straightway imprison it again, for by the precious stream they live: so though their friends again and again do very disagreeable things, men bear with those whose friendship is dear.

[^42]
## 223.


இறทப்பவே 马ுய செயலந்தன் ளட்டா்் பொறுத்த குருவவண் டார்க்குi் உயர்வறைநாட！ ஒருவர் பொறைஇரருவர் நட்ப．

## Bear all things ！

Lord of the lofty hilly land，where the bees hum through all the flowery Gōngu－glade！－Though friends should work us surpassing ills，the only thing that is meet is forbearance： Patience of one is friendship of the twain．




224.


கధிவிசை நாவாப் கரை அてৃலக்குஞ் சேர்ப்ப！ வடெெ் கரியார் இபல்பில்்னல் நெ்்ச்்

${ }^{1}$＇Ever curling waves．＇
To be wroth with those we love，is like fire in the breast ！
Lord of the shore where pearls of purest lustre are thrown up by circling waves，and where swift darting boats are borne through the surf！－When friends whom we may not leave have alien hearts，it is as a scorching fire enkindled in the soul．

The student will recognise，in this and many other verses，a beautiful descrip－ tion of the old Pāndiyan country，with its seaboard（बनiப்ப），its extensive forests， and limiting hills（هぁァ）．
 strand where ．．．ships toss up ．．．pearls on the shore．＇

Ellis，p．233．K．799，809．The idea of the inviolability of friendship is expressed


## 225.


இன்ல செயலூட் விட்்பாலர் அல்லாறைப்
பொன்னன்ல|ப்-போற்றிக்கொவ்ளல்வேண்ாுட்; பொன்லெு நல்லிற் சிकைத்த நாடடாクு நாடித்தட்
இல்லத்कில் ஆக்குத லால்.

## Forsake not friends though they wrong you.

Though those, from whom you may not part, do grievous things, O maid who art as Lakshmī! you must still cherish your chosen friends ;-fire destroys men's wealth and happy homes, yet is it sought there and kindled every day.

The idea of fire is taken on from 224. Some read உuøண்ரு $=$ ' cherish them as gold.' Ellis, p. ${ }^{233}$. K. 791.

Comp. B. I.S. p. $47^{2}$ :

## ' ञ्रश्रियाएयपि कुवाएयो यः f्रयः प्रिय एव सः। दग्धर्मन्दरसारेऽ F कस्य वहूावनादर:॥

He who is dear, remains dear even though he do unpleasing things.
Who ceases to honour fire though it has consumed the most precious things in the house?'

## 226.


இன்ல செயலயும் விெெ்் கரியாரைத்

 கண்குக்कிற் றென்றுதங் கை ?

## Friends are not to be forsaken on account of their faults.

When those from whom it is hard to part do evil things should men at once renounce them?-Lord of the lengthening hills that pierce the sky, whence rarest gifts descend!Do men cut off their hand because it pricked their eye?

[^43]
## 227.


இலங்குநீi்த் தண்சேர்ப்ப! இன்இி செயலங்
 றீமை எலிட்துரைக்குந் कிண்ணறி வில்லரரதாா் தூாடுL் அவாி் கடை.

## Those who forsake friends that have committed a fanlt are worse than they.

Lord of the cool shore of the shining sea! The perfect ones when they have contracted an intimacy with any, see no faults in them, even if they do things that cause pain. Those who, being without stable wisdom, take up and tell out men's evil deeds after contracting an intimacy with them, are themselves worse than they.




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The bond of a friendship once formed is inclissolnble.
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## 228.


ஏक्रीטாा் செய்த कीறப்பவே தூதெर्னினும்
நோதக்க தென்னு்்டா நோக்குங்கால் — காதவ்
கடூடீியார் செய்த—ெワங்கருவி நாட!
விடுடீததா நெஞ்சத்து யின்று.
Taults in strangers and in friends.
Lord of the land of resounding waterfalls! Though what those alien to us have done may be surpassingly evil, what is there to be pained at, when you regard it?

Things done by affectionate friends, will be excellent when so regarded by the mind.

Bear patiently all unpleasing actions of men. If they are entire strangers, it must be fated, or it was all one could expect! If friends, regarded in a friendly spirit, all will be good.

Comp. K. ch. lxxxi, esp. 804, So5.

## 229.


தLம்்னன்று தாங்கொள்ளப் பட்டவா் தட்டைத் தமர் அன்மை தாம் அரிந்தார் ூூயி்，அவறைத்
 தம்ழுள் ளடக்கிக் கொளல்．

## If friends prove unfaithful，love them the more，and keep the secret of their unfaithfulness in your own bosom．

If we perceive those we have accepted as our own to be not really ours，we must pay even more respect to them than to our own，and keep concealed in our own mind the fact that they are not really ours．

[^44]
## 230.


குற்றடுi் ஏてனக் குறயும் ஒருவใன நட்டபி＠ிி்் कிாிவேன்ஏல்－நட்டான் டறைகாவா விட்டவன் செல்வுழிச் செல்ァ， அறை历டல்யூழ் வைய நக．

He who pries into his friend＇s faults shares the punishment of the revealer of secrets．
If，after I have taken a man for my friend，I go about prying into his faults and virtues（other qualities），may I depart whither that man goes who has not kept his friend＇s secret，while the earth，begirt by the resounding sea，laughs．

[^45]
## CHAPTER XXIV.

## UNREAL FRIENDSHIP.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { அ象कாரі் உண. }
\end{aligned}
$$

This is in K. ©. friendship without any bond of heartfelt affection.

Analysis:
r. False friends cling to you only so long as it serves their own interests to do so. [231.]
2. Contrast between friendships contracted with worthy and unworthy persons:
'Rain and drought;' 'Heaven and hell;' 'Honey and margosa.' [232, 233, 239.]
3. Friendship with men of unloving souls, blazes up suddenly, and as quickly dies down: 'Fire in the straw!' [234.]
4. Avoid men who glibly promise impossibilities, and yet delay to perform what is in their power. [235.]
5. Trust none on account of their birthplace and associations. [236.]
6. Flippant, irreverent people are bad friends. [237.]
7. A spirit of self-sacrifice is essential to friendship. [238.]
8. Pleasing exterior and worthless character. [240.]

## 231.




இறைத்துரீர் ஏற்றுங் கடப்பர்; — கறைக்குன்றi் பொங்கருவி தாடுi் புனல்வறை நு்்லட!
த्रங்கரும முற்றுந் தூண.

## Unreal friends cling to you till they have gained their desire．

Lord of the pleasant well－watered mountain land，where boiling waterfalls pour down from the dark hills！（Poor men）linger beneath the old roof that affords no shelter， baling out the water，and making mud embankments，and enduring the down－pour；（even so unreal friends stick by you）till their purpose has been attained．

This is very elliptical．This and the next verse are genuine reminiscences of the south－west monsoon season in the Tamil country．

K．8I3．ஆ末＝ஆぁょசெய்த．
In Namnül 1，the idea of disinterested kindness is prettily illustrated：

Is it for praise that the fair hand kindly serves the tongue？＇

## 232.


சாியார் கேண்ாைை Яிறந்த சிறப்பற்றுயுய் மாளிபோன் மாண்ட பாப்்ததாம்；—மாாி வறந்தக்காற் போசுமே，—வால்அருவி நாட！ செந்்தக்காற் \＆ூாலாா் ெட்ப．

The friendship of the excellent like rain；of others like drought．
Lord of the land of pure（white，foaming）waterfalls！The friendship of the virtuous is of exceeding excellence，and yields glorious results－like（seasonable）rain；but the friendship of the vicious，even in the time of its exuberance， is as when the rain fails in the time of drought．

[^46]
## 233.


 விண் ஹைகே ஒக்குi் விபைவி்குல்；－நுண் ணைல் உணाவிலர் ஆூிய ஊதியு் இல்லார்ப் பணा்த னிォルத்துவ் ஒன் தy．

Bliss enjoyed with the wise is heaven ；association with the ignorant and worthless is hell．

Enjoyment of the society of men of refinement resembles the heavenly world in the pleasure it affords．Closest con－ tact with those destitute of fine perception of the value of learned pursuits－men who gain no wisdom from you，nor you from them－is one of the hells．




## 234.


பெருகுவது போலத் தோன்ஜிவைக் திப்போல் ஒருபொடுதுஞ் செல்லாதே நந்துட்，— அருகெல்லாஞ் சந்தனநீள் சோலே்் சாナன் டெலநாட！
பந்தம்இ லாளர் தொடர்ப．
Intimacy with those who have no sympathy is like fire in the stubble．
Lord of the land where wide groves of sandal cover the hilly slopes！Friendship with those who feel not its real obligation，like fire in the straw（suddenly）appears，seeming as though it would increase，but never advancing dies out．

[^47]
## 235.

 15ட்பが
செய்யயாத செய்்து நாம் என்றலு்் செய்வதயன்் செய்யபது कாழ்த்துக்கொண் டோட்டலுப்－மெய்யபா क இன்புறாேம் பெற்றி இகப்ந்ந்ாா்க்ரும் அந்நிใலயயய து்புறைஉம் பெற்றி कருருட்．

## Boastings and delays．

The promising to do what cannot be done，and the putting off and leaving undone through delay things that could be done，will forthwith bring experience of sorrow even to those who have contemned truthfully the pleasant experi－ ences of life（ascetics and saints）．

As we say ：＇These things would anger a saint．＇





## 236.


ஒருநீi்ப் Iிறந்தொருங்கு நீண்டக் கடை த்தூட் வி／fிநீர்க் குவனளルை ஆம்பல்ஒக் கல்லா； பெருநீோர் கேண்மை ஆொளினுநீர் அவ்லாா் கருடுங்கள் வேறு படும்．

## The water－lily does not become a lotus by being in the same tank with it：so evil persons will act in conformity with their natures．

The Ambal（water－lily）does not equal the expanding Kuvalai though born and growing together with it in the same pool：though they attain to intimacy with those of generous instincts，the deeds of men in whom these instincts are lacking will be diverse．

[^48]
## 237.


டுற்ற் சிறுடம்ந் டுற்பட்ட कந்தையை நெற்றுக்கண் டன்ன விெலான் ஞெபிி்்்திட்டுக் குற்றிப் பறிக்கு மலலநாட ! —இன்ஞதே ஒற்றுைை கொள்ளாதாா் நட்ப

## Friendship with the uncongenial is bad.

Lord of the hilly land where the immature little monkey, with its finger like a bean-pod, will flip its father when it meets him, and poke him and snatch fruit from him! Afflictive indeed is friendship with the uncongenial.


As in other verses, the address to his patron harmonizes with the theme: the picture of the flippant little ape is intended as a satire upon the presumption of the young men whose forward behaviour in the learned assemblies and elsewhere was distasteful to him. Comp. eh. xxxii.

Comp. B. I.S. 3666 :

## 'साम्याधि सख्यं भवतित वैपम्यान्नोपपद्यने।

By congeniality friendship exists: by uncongeniality it grows not.'
अضgmis $=$ साम्यं.

## 238.


 நட்டான் ஒருவன்கை நீட்டேன்ஏல் - நட்டான் கடிமてன कட்டழித்தான் செவ்வுி் செல்க, றெ நிடொழிி வையநक.

## The curse of him who does not offer his life for his friend.

If I hasten not to put forth my hand and offer my precious life to my friend when in distress, may I depart whither he goes who has violated the sanctity of his friend's wedded wife, while the far-famed world laughs!

[^49]
## 239.

 வேம்ப（b）நெய்பெய் कृனக்ததோ，— தேே்ப（b） ஏவ்வரை நாட！－நபம்உணா்வாா் நண்பொரீஇப் பல்லறிவி（9ெொி நட்ட．

## Bitter for sweet．

Lord of the land of goodly hills where honey flows！To forsake the friendship of those who know the right，and cultivate that of shallow pretenders to knowledge，is like emptying out cow＇s ghee from a vessel and pouring into it margosa oil．



## 240.


உருவிற் கமைந்துன்கண் ஊராண்ைை இன்பை
பருகi் கமைந்தபா னீi அளா பற்றே；
தொிவுடைルாா் டृயினத்தா் ஆகுத றைம் விாிபெடையோ டாடிவிட் ட்்றை．

## A specious outward appearance without a liberal spirit．

The absence of generosity in those whose exterior is pleasing，is like the mingling of water with the milk provided for food：when men of understanding take to bad company it is like the disporting of a Cobra with a female viper．

[^50]
## CHAPTER XXV.

THE POSSESSION OF PRACTICAL WISDOM.

> அकிகாறம் 巳ரு.
> அ றிவு ட ம



## In Sanskrit ज्ञानं, विवेकं, बुद्धि.

Chapter xliii of the Kurral bears the same title, but there is little agreement. The wisdom here meant is sound, practical common sense.

Analysis:

1. Moderation and delicacy in treatment of vanquished enemies is enjoined:
' Parcere vicțis.' [241.]
2. Humility befits the poor. [242.]
3. Do not judge men by their place of birth. [243, 244, 245.]
4. Fickleness in friendship is to be shunned. [246.]
5. Pleasure arises from friendship of the truly wise, and pain from that of the foolish. [247.]
6. Man makes himself. [248.]
7. It is wisdom even for the learned to yield to necessity, and in the way of business to follow in the train of ignorant but necessary patrons. [249.]
8. The three essentials of a consummate life. [250.]

## 241.


பகைவi் பணிவிட நநாக்ல்க் - 5கவுடையாா்
தாமேயு' நூணித் தชலச்செல்லார்; —காஹுப்!
இளவ்பிறை ஆயவ்காற் றிங்கலா்் சேபா தொウ்கருங் कுப்பின் அபா.

Generosity to fallen foes.
Worthy men, when they behold where foes are foiled, themselves too feel sore abashed, and do not hasten on to crush them. Behold, the strong invulnerable dragon draws not near the moon (to swallow it) when it is in its tender crescent days!

The rhymes are quite irregular.
See K. 773. This refers to Rāhu (@rr夭), a Daitya, raised to the skies, who causes eclipses by his efforts to swallow his old enemies, the sun and moon. Eclipses do not occur when the moon is in its crescent stage, which is the occasion of the poet's quaint conceit.
 hardly (suffers) affliction;' or 'of a strength (which inflicts) sore affliction.'
So the proverb inculcates courtesy to foes:



Perfect herocs will not refrain from inviting their wearied foes to take repose.' Sce G. Ç. 95 .

## 242.


 கணிகலம் ஆூ தடக்கட்; - ப円ிவில்சீர் டாத்திரை இன்றி நுட்கூடேல் வாடும்ஊஊர் கோ்்கிரங் தூ றப் யடும்.

## Self-restraint an ornament.

Lord of the cool shore of the spreading sea! To men in poverty a modest self-restraint is the chiefest ornament. If a man live in unbending pride, and in a manner unbefitting his position, his fellow-townsmen will revile his race.

[^51]
## 243.


 தென்லட் டவருஞ் சுவா்க்கம் பகுதலால் தன்＠்்ருன் ஆகு＇LDறுமை；வடிசையும் கொன்லிள்் சாலப் பலர்．

Character，not birthplace．
Whatever soil you sow it in，the Strychnos nut grows not into a cocoa－palm．Some of the Southern land have entered Paradise！It is man＇s way of life that decides his future state． Full many from the Northern land are denizens of hell．


This is doubtless a reminiscence of strife between Jains and Brāhmans，but is not



## 244.

வேம்பி னிでயுட கனியினு் வாபைதன் ட்ங்சுவை யாதுந் कीரியாதाம்：— ஆ்்கே இன்்நூ தெனினும் இاயல்புடையாா் கேண்டை レனந்தூதாட் பக்கம் அளிது．

## Good men not affected by corrupt influences．

Though ripened amid margosa leaves the fruit of the plan－ tain loses no atom of its sweet flavour．Even so the friend－ ship of men of noble mood，although their race be evil，can hardly work ill to the mind．

There is an ambiguity in the original．It seems to mean，＇Noble men can hardly be corrupted even by friendships inadvertently formed with bad men．＇

Perhaps we must understand Siniung as pred．to बேண்கை上，and so make three sentences． ப்்க்் शிாタ＝＇it is a rare case that．＇

With whatever affection you treat treacherous persons they will never love you in their hearts．＇
The illustration gives the obverse：＇The Kiuyil（bulbul），though hatched by a black crow，is a bright－plumaged K＇uyil still．＇

 உப்பீண்（ுவாி பிpக்தலாற் $\quad$ க்தட் இித்தてனルா் அல்லi்－எறிகடற்றண் சேர்ப்ய！ பெ க்தூனルா் டக்கள்என் பார்．

## Not environment，but mind makes the man．

Though close by the sea，sweet waters ofttimes spring up there ；on the hill－side the waters often gush out all brine！ Thus men are not as their race．－Lord of the dashing sea＇s cool shore！Men are as their minds．

[^52]B．I．S． 1831,1832 ：

## ＇कुलादपि वरं शीलं।

Good character is better than high birth．＇

## कुलीनमकुलीनं वा वीरे पुहपमानिनम्। चारिन्रमेव घ्याख्याति शुनिं वा यदि वाशुचिम् ॥

Whether a man is of high caste or not，whether he is a hero or a pretencler，whether he is pure or impure，his conduct alone declares．＇

## 246.


பரா அதைப் பன்னன படெெட்ற ண் சேர்ப்ப！ ஒரா அலும் ஒட்டலு்் செ｜ப்பவோ，நல்ல
 விதாூப்ச் செய்யாாைை நன்று．

## Against caprice.

Lord of the cool sea-shore, where flourishes the thickstemmed laurel! Men whose minds are good (constant), and who adhere to whomsoever they have formed an intimacy with, will not sometimes avoid men, and at other times be intimate. It is good not to have fits of alternating warmth and indifference.


```
This is probably corrupt.
Comp. K. }425\mathrm{ and Nāl. 215; Ellis, p. 235.
The learned commentator on Ji.Chin. i. 191, quotes மoलூ&&ெ山், , and says it is
```



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But see Lex. Q is लுp்\ய山\lsg\dot{ம}. G. 24.
This is better than making செய்தி a noun, as several editors do, rendering 'even in the case of persons of seemly and good conduct.' Again Ellis and others translate
```



## 247.







## Good and bad associations:

Join the men who throughly feel true wisdom's inner sense, and forthwith joy joins you. Join yourself to men devoid of the accurate perception of knowledge, and then parting from them is parting from pain.

कம் is twice redundant. This resembles 168 .
Comp. also K. 839 ; Ellis, p. 235.

## 248.

 நன்ளில்க்ட் டன்ன மிறுப்பானு்் —தன்てன
 டேன்டேல் உルா்க்து நியுப்பானுந்－தன்னத் தஷலயாாக் செய்வானுந் தான்．

## Man makes，unmakes，and ennobles himself．

He that establishes a man in good，and he that disturbs that good position and casts him down，and he that more and more exalts a man and establishes him，and he that makes a man head（among men）is（the man）himself．

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    sr๗் does all: for 'man is man, and master of his fate.'
```



```
for both worlds.'
    The rhymes are altogether irregular.
    B.I.S. S95:
```

                    ' श्ञात्मना विहितं दुखम्।
                    श्ञात्मना विहितां सुखम्॥
                    By oneself is suffering fixed;
                    By oneself is happiness secured.'
    B．I．S． 892 ：

# ＇प्रात्मा होवात्मनो वन्युरात्मैवरिपुरात्मन：। 

Each man is his own kinsman；
Each man is his own enemy．＇

## 249.


கருLロ வரிசைルாற் கவ்லாதாா் 1 ன்றும்
பெருடை உடையாருஞ் சேறல்－அருமரபி்
ஓதட் அதற்றுட் ஒலிகட்ற றண்சசேர்ப்ப！
பேதைமை அன்ற நறிவு．

It is prudent sometimes to sacrifice pride．
Lord of the cool shore of the sounding sea，where from old time the billows roar！－In the course of their affairs
when even great men follow after the unlearned, this is not folly but wisdom.

It is wisdom (here = prudence) to serve fools, and to submit to them in the 'course


## 250.



கருLுடுi் உள்படாப் டோகயுந் துவ்வா க்
தருமழுந் தக்கார்க்கே செய்யா — ஒருநிலலル முட்டின்றி யூன்றும் முடியமேல், அீதென்ப பட்டினட் பெற்ற கலi்.

## A perfect life-voyage.

If a man has wrought all fitting works, enjoyed all seemly pleasures, done deeds of charity to worthy men : if he shall have accomplished all these three unchecked, in this one state, of him men will say: 'that is a ship that has gained the haven.'


Such have passed
'Through Death (இロப் ) and Birth ( $(1$ pús) to a diviner day.'
And this fittingly closes the chapter on Wisdom; for this is its consummate work.

 'the town where the Caveri enters the sea'). This was one of the five chief cities of the Çorra kingdom. Here, the legend says, there lived a princely merchant named
 this quatrain may well be a summary. A poem, of 100 quatrains, in his praise, absurdly ascribed to Avzai, exists under the title of Panthan-anthāthi.

## CHAPTER XXVI．

## THE LACK OF PRACTICAL WISDOM．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { அ本காリம் ट } \\
& \text { அ றி வி ன் ை } \perp
\end{aligned}
$$

Chapters xxxiii，xxxiv are on closely－allied subjects．Comp．K．also，chapters lxxxiv，lxxxy．

This treats of the absence of that plain，practical common sense which is extolled in chapter xxv．

The Jain devotees－or wandering bards of whatever class－are at their best when satirizing the world＇s folly，which they do contemptuously and with unfeeling bitterness． They give life－like cartoons exhibiting the fool in action．

## Analysis：

1．Accurate perception is the one thing needful ：mere ornament is nothing．［251．］
2．A learned man must not expect to be wealthy also ：discontent is folly．［252．］
3．It is folly to neglect education．［253．］
4．An ignorant man is a dog in the learned assembly．［254．］
5．It is folly for a learned man to speak in an assembly of the ignorant．［255．］
6．It is folly to be always chattering．［256．］
7．It is folly to try to teach fools．［257－260．］
251.

 பண்ணப் படைத்த பெருன்செல்வi் ；எண்ணுட்கால் பெண்றவாப் ஆணிழ்்த பேடி அறியாளோ கண்றவாத் தக்க கலić？

Lack of accurate perception is poverty. Mere externals are nothing.
The want of refined knowledge is poverty, its possession is very great and abundant wealth. When one considers, will not a sexless creature, more woman than man, adorn herself with the jewels that her eye desires?

ตயxicy rrioy is that subtle, instinctive sense of what is fitting and right, which makes the virile mind despise mere outward ornament.

This is K. 84 r .
A comparison of Nannīl ${ }^{2}{ }^{4} 4$, throws light on the (to us) strange illustration used by the poet. The Cub may assume either masculine or feminine attire; but when its nature inclines to the feminine, and the masculine element is overborne, the creature naturally and instinctively puts on feminine ornaments, forfeits its place as male, and is styled Cuq. The regard for mere external adornments shows the prompting of a lower nature.

Comp. N. N.V. 24. For பæ்ணண, etc., see § 223, Lesson LXX.

## 252.


பல்லான்ற கேள்விப் பானைணா்வாா் பாடழிர் தல்லல் உழப்ப தூறிதிநே! - தொவ்சிெi்பின் நாவின் கிழத்தி உறைதலாற் சேராளே பூவின் கமத்் புலந்து.

## Why the goddess Fortuna avoids the learned.

Men of vast and varied lore are seen in low estate, and suffer want. Would you know the reason? The anciently renowned 'Lady of the tongue' abides with them. 'The Lady of the flower' is jealous, and draws not near!

Sarasvatī, goddess of learning, and Lakshmī, goddess of wealth and good fortune. One dwells on the tongue, the other on the lotus. Comp. 266.
 gives an account of the hero's education. See Niti. 7, where she is styled sioveair.



## 253.


கவ்லென்று தந்தை கடுற அத ஆஓர்
சொல்லென்று கொள்ளா कிषழ்ந்தவன்－டெம்ல எழுத்தோชல பல்லாiழுன் அiடடட விளியா வடூக்கோてலக் கொண்டி விடி்்．

## Folly of refusing to learn in youth．

He who，when his father urgently bade him learn，did not take it as a serious matter，but contemned it ；when，before many men，some one gently presents a written palm－leaf，will in anger fetch a stick to beat him as guilty of an insult．

This is an ambiguous verse：®eff is either＇call＇or＇grow angry，＇or＠en，＇contemn．＇ Commentators differ．I take it thus：the man cannot read，and when in an assembly some one quite courteously offers him a manuscript，he takes it as a reflection on his ignorance，and begins to belabour him．See ఐழு．ఐடுக்கேro่ is either＇a stick faultily used，＇or＇a stick that punishes a fault．＇

Comp．$A \bar{u} \bar{u}$ ：




```
மாட்டா इவனே மதம்:
```

All that stand in the forest with forked branches and boughs are not trees；he that stands in the midst of the assembly unable to read the letter presented to him，and that cannot understand its meaning（or，cannot take a hint）is a trec．＇

Comp．B．I．S． 3873 ：

## ＇पठ पुत्र सदा नित्यमक्ष्रं हद्ये कुह।

## Read，my son，ever，and take letters to thy heart．＇

## 254.


கவ்லாका நீண்ட ஒருவன் உலकक்து நல்லறி வாளர் இடைப்ப்கு，—டெல்ல இருப்றி ゅாய்இருண் தற்றே，இொ அ


## An ignorant man is a mere cur 1

When a man who has grown up without learning enters the society of the wise，if he sit still，it is as if a dog sat there；and if he rise to speak，it is as though a dog barked．

 favourite form with the author of the Kurral also．

## 255.


புலலாப்பன் கோட்டிப் பலவi் இைைப்பக்ுக் கவ்லாத சொல் லுங் கடைிெல்லாட்；－கற்ற கடா அயலனு்் சான்றவi் சொல்லாா்，பொருண்டேற் படா அ விபிபாக் கறிி்து．

## Cast not pearls before swine．

All the baser sort consorting with scholars of a heterodox and low school，will utter illiterate rubbish；but men replete with learning，though urgently asked，utter not the results of their learning，knowing that（the askers）would fail to apply their minds to the import of what was said．

[^53]
## 256.


கற்றறிந்த நாவிலi் சொல்லார்த்் சோiவ்்லி； ட்்றைルர் ஆவார் பகi்வ்；பใேルன்டேல் வற்றிய ஓてல कலकலக்குi்，எஞ்தான்றும் ப்சோでல் கில்ひิ ஒலி．

## Modest silenoe．

Men of learned tongues are silent，fearing some slip； others（ignorant men）will speak out；on the Palmyra tree the dried－up leaves make a loud rustling noise；but ever－ more the green leaf gives forth no sound！

Comp．K．642，and N．N．V．23．山\＆af，see Laf（§ 131，G．121）．
See B．I．S． 1184 ：
उन्नो नातिवन्ता स्याद् झ्रभो बहुभाप्पक：।
The worthiest man should not be an excessive talker．The lowest is a man of many words．＇

## 257.




 சென்றிகையா ஆகூ்் செவிக்ரு．

Good instruction thrown away on thankless people．
When you expound the way of virtue to ungrateful people，－ which is like mashing up sweet mangoes for a pig in a food－ trough，－those virtuous teachings lose all their force－have
 disciple－and do not enter into，or suit his ear，－like a stake which one would drive in on the side of a hill．


The union of two comparisons here is perp！exing．First，good teaching is wasted on fools；secondly，it is like a wooden peg（or an axe）shivered by contact with a rocky mountain；i．e．its effect is lost through the obtuseness of the pupil．Arrange


## 258.


பாலாற் கழீஇப் பலநாள் உண்்ிலைட் வாலிதாட் பக்कі் இருந்தைக் கருர்தன்று； கோலாற் कடா அு்்் குரினு் புலொல்லा நோலா உட安心ற் ஈறிவு．

## Learning requires discipline.

Though you wash it with milk for many days and dry it, charcoal on no hypothesis becomes white! So into the undisciplined body wisdom enters not, though you teach it, driving it in with a stick.



B. I. S. 7303 :

## ' सभावो यादृशो यस्म न जहानित कदाचन। <br> श्रन्नार: शनधौनेन मलिनत्वं न मुञ्ञति:॥

A man's innate disposition does not leave him ever! Wash charcoal a hundred times and its blackness leaves it not.'

Comp. also Vēm. ii. 52.

## 259.


பொழிந்தினிதூ நாறனுட் பூபிசைதல் செல்லா कிழிந்தவை காடுறாஉ ட் ஈப்போல்,—இழிம்தவை தாங்கலந்த நெஞ்சிலா்்் கென்ஞைு்் தக்காi்வாய்த் நேன்க லந்த ஞேற்றச்சொ்் நேі்வு?

## The fly desires not the fragrant honey. The base esteem not sweet and powerful words.

To those whose minds are full of foul things,-like the fly which goes not to feed on the flower that pours forth sweetness and breathes perfume, but fixes its eager desire on ordure,-what clear comprehension can there be of the lucid words full of honied sweetness that issue from the mouths of the worthy?

[^54]260.


 குன்போல் ஒருவன் பெகநாக்कிக் काனும்ுு


## The base man rejects the words of the learned, and seeks the assembly of congenial fools.

The base man does not apprehend the faultless words of accurate instruction which the learned utter. These pain his mind. He therefore looks in the face of some other one like himself (for encouragement), and convenes a wretched assembly of his own: i.e. He finds one like-minded, and the two set up a sect.

Much of this chapter is an anticipation of ch. xxxii ; and is the history of the 13 th century in South India.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

## WEALTH THAT PROFITS NOT.

## அकிாாォட் टா. <br> நன்றியில் செல்வட்


Pathumanair says it is wealth in the hands (1) of those who do not understand how to enjoy it ; (2) of those who do not maintain their poor relations; (3) of those who give nothing to suppliants ; and (4) of those who use it to injure others.

Comp. K. ch. ci.
Parimelaragar says there is no (mఙim) benefit from his wealth to himself or to others, so the fault of the man is ascribed to the wealth that he misuses.

Analysis:

1. No good to be got from churlish neighbours. [261, 262, 263.]
2. Merit goes for nothing! [264.]
3. Fortune is unjust. 'Tis fate! [26-267.]
4. Unequal conditions of life. [268.]
5. Foolish benefactions. [269.]
6. Men are not what they seem. [270.]

## 261.

## 

அருகல தாकிப் பலப்படுத்த்் கண்ணுட்
பொாிொள் விளவின வாவல் குறுஈா;
பெரிதணிபா் ஆூினு்் பீடிலாா் செல்வங் கருது|்் கடப்பாட்ட தன்மு.

## Useless nelghbours: so near and yet so far.

The bat approaches not the Feronia, with its dry stem, though it be nigh at hand and bear abundant fruit; so, although mean people are very close at hand, their wealth is not a thing that can be counted upon.


 \%\&='being without diminution-abundance :' શ๔๔ ='diminution.' The context requires (2).
262.

அள்ளிக்கொள் வன்ன குறுடூசிழு ஆயூன்ப் கள்ளிடே $\dot{9}$ कைநீட்ட $\pi \dot{\pi}$, சூடுட்பூ அன்பைルால் : செல்வம் பொிதுடையா் ஆூபினு் ఢழ்கலா நள்ளா்் அறிவுடை แார்.

## None pluck the Kalli flowers. The wise approach not the base.

Men reach not out their hand to the Kal!li (Cactus), though it bears delicate round buds by the handful, because these are not flowers they can weave into a garland to crown themselves withal; so wise people form no friendships with the base, however great their wealth may be.

 found in K. 1187.

## 263.


மல்கு कிளைய கட $\dot{9}$ कோட் 4ுருப்லும்
 செல்வம் பொிதுையா் ஆூயஞ்் சேட்சென்று நத்்ுுவா் ஈட்டே ,நみை.

Though living on the sea-shore, men go to the fresh spring to drink.
Though men live on the curved shore of the sea with its multitudinous waves, they go and drink at the well, with its perennial fountain of fresh water from the rock; so even if those (who are neighbours) are very wealthy, the desire (of the poor) is towards the liberal, though these may be far to seek.


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ம்்குவாரிலிடத்துலே.
    Comp. Mū.:
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' . . . . बLல்பொித
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உணண்ர்
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The sea is great, but its water is not good even to wash in; the little runlet near affords water to drink also.'

๑ล่ is a difficulty : வヘிळเ means strength, harduess, force; but seems to convey the idea of a well dug in the rock with effort; or 'ever trickling.' In 275 it is शब्वाix คஜ . . . Comp. 2 I8, 275 .

Comp. B.I.S. 127 I :

## 'प्राय: कूपस्तृपां हनिन्त सततं नतु वारिधि:।

> A well quenches thirst, but never the sea.'

And B.I.S. 7422 :

## ' हेलोल्नासितकलोल धिक्सागर न लज्जसे। यस्य तीरे तृपाक्रान्न: पान्य: पृच्छति कूपिकाम् ॥

Fie on thee ocean, with thy joyous tumult of waves, art thou not ashamed that the thirsty traveller on thy bank asks for a well?'
264.

பணா்கடவ்சூழ் வையத்துப் பண்ணியடோ வேறே! உணர்வ துடைルார் இருப்ப,—உணர்விலா



The senseless dressed in silks! Virtue quite another matter.
In the world surrounded by the (all-)embracing sea, merit is quite an indifferent matter! Understanding ones are
（poor）；and even those of no understanding－who are like mere palm tree tufts and brinjāls－live prosperously，clad in silks and rich garments．

This will give the meaning that prosperity does not in this world attend merit and good sense．Commentators say：＇Some other cause must be sought for the present prosperity of fools；that cause is the merit of good deeds done in former births．＇

The next quatrain is closely parallel．Comp．also 368 ．
புணர．G． 153 ．மையத்த for 7 th case．G． 152.

 not while the stranger waits without unfed．＇

## 265.


நல்லார் நயவா் இருப்ப நயபமலலாக் கல்லார்க்கொன் குऊிய காபணம்－தொல்ช வினபப்பான் அல்லது；—வேனெடிங் கண்ணுய்！ நினப்ப வருவதொன் றில்．

## Men fortunate who seem not to deserve it．

While pleasant folk and just abide（in poverty），you ponder why men unjust and ignorant have any joy．It is fruit of ＇ancicut decds，＇－thou whose long eyes are darts：－to thoughtful mind no other cause occurs．

[^55]266.

நாハுத் कதடேபோ னன்டலா்டேற் பொற்பாவாய்！
நீハுய் நிவத்து விளி அபோ！— வேயுய பவ்மக்கள் பக்கட் பகுவாட்நீ，பொன்போலリ்் நன்மக்கள் பக்கந் துறந்து．

## Fortune cursed.

O golden dame, that sittest like a scentless leaf on a beauteous flower! Die, and fall in ashes to the ground: thou enterest homes of worthless men of perverse mind, forsaking good men pure as gold.

Lakshmī, goddess of fortune, wife of Vishṇu, mother of Kāman. She is called Çrī


[See Wilson's Vish. P. pp. 60, 76, 78, 'Seated on a full-blown lotus, and holding a water-lily in her hand, the goddess Çrī, radiant with beauty, rose from the waves.']

## 267.


நயவார்க ணல்குエவு நாணின்று கொல்லோ? பாவார்கட் செல்வம் பரட்பப்—பயின்கொல்? வி|பவாய், காண், வேற்ஈண்యய்!—இவ்விேண்டிம் ஆ்்கெ நயவாது நிற்கு’ நிலல.

## Poverty with the good, and prosperity with the mean.

Has poverty, that bides with men of righteous souls, no shame? Does wealth to ungenerous men stick like glue? O thou of dart-like eye, with wonder see that thus, no just discernment made, these two abide!

Perhaps it is still Lady Fortune that is apostrophized. $u s \dot{\omega} u$, inf. $=$ ' spreading on


268.
 ఎாழ்கர்.

வலவைकள் அல்லாதாா் காலாறு சென்று கலவைகள் உண்டி கழிப்பா்; —வலவைकள் காலாறு|்் செல்லார், கருனாயாற் றுப்ப்பவே மேலாyு பாய விருந்து.

## The self-denying and the self-indulgent.

Men who are not void of shame will travel forth on foot, and feed on scraps,-so pass their days; the shameless ones make no journeys on foot, but feed on dainties at home, perspiring over the feast.





## 269.


பொன்சிற்் செங்நெற் பொதியொடி பீள்வாட
 வெண்டை உடையார் வடுச்செல்வம் எய்கியங்ணால் வண்டையும் அன்ன நகைத்து.

## Misplaced liberality : rain on the sea.

While the red paddy's golden germ is parched within the ear and dies, the cloud gleaming with lightnings pours forth its treasures on the sea. When silly men gain ample wealth, even so are their liberal gifts bestowed!

Comp. K. ch. ii, especially $\mathrm{I}_{7}$, and see my K. pp. 190, 191.
Comp. 'As jou like it:'
'. . . Thou mak'st a testament, As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more To that which had too much.'
So B. I. S. 4035 :

## पाथोनिधिम् श्रधि पाथो वितरसि पाघोइ किम् तेन।

O cloud, thou pourest thy water on the sea. What good is that?'
And B.I.S. 6256 :

## वृथा वृदि: समुद्रस्य नृप्त्यस्य भोजनं वृचा। <br> वृथा दानं समृज्यस्य नीचस्य मुकृतं वृथा॥

Uselcss is rain on the sea. Useless is food to the satiated. Useless a gift to the wealthy. Useless a benefit conferred on the mean!'
270.


```
ஈயா历 बெவ்வர் வDியர்.
```

ஓதியும் ஓதார் உணா்விலாா் ; ஓதாதும்
 நல்கூர்ந்து்் செல்வர் இெவாதார்; செல்வரும் நவ்சூர்ந்தார் ஈルாா் எனின்.

## The unintelligent never learn; the intelligent perceive without learning.

Men void of understanding, though they learn, learn not! Men of understanding, though unlearned, are as men learned! They are rich, though utter paupers, who never beg ; the rich are paupers if they bestow nothing!

[^56]
## CHAPTER XXVII．

ABSENCE OF CHARITY；OR，THE MISER．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { அकीकாரі் உ } \% \\
& \text { F. } 14 \pi \text { ロ }
\end{aligned}
$$

This is in S．लोभ $=$ © ©ovrui．
So B．I．S． $5^{88} 3$ ：
＇लोभात्क्रोध：प्रमवनि लोभात्काम：प्रजायते।
लोभान्मोह श्य नाशग्र्य लोम：पापस्य कारएाम्＂
From avarice wurath proceeds！
From avarice lust is born！
From avarice come mental confusion and destruction！
Avarice is the Cause of Sin．＇



Analysis ：
1．Charity alone makes the true householder．［271．］
2．Give though you have but little．［272， 275 ．］
3．The miseries of the miser．$[273,274,276,277,278,280$ ．］
4．The man who gives only under compulsion．［279．］

## 271.


நட்டாா்க்கு＇நவ்ளா தவா்்க்ம் உளவைைルால் அட்டது பாக்துண்டல் அட்கிண்டல்；－அட்ட
 கடைக்கும்ஆு் ஆண்டைக் கதவு．

## Share your food with friends and foes. To the selfish heaven's gate is closed.

To eat your own meal, after sharing what you have cooked, to the extent of your ability, both with those who are friends and those who are not friends, is 'cooking and eating' ( $=i$ is real house-keeping). To the good-for-nothing human beings whose habit of life it is to shut themselves up, and eat alone what they have cooked, the door of yonder world will be shut.



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    If you shut yourself in to eat, heaven's gate will shut you out !
    Comp. 91, 205; and K. 227, 229.
    See also B.I.S. 2742 :
```


## 'दात्तवं भोक्तवं सfि विभवे संचयो न कर्तिव्यः। पश्येह मधुकराएां संचितमंथ्य हरन्यन्ये॥

While you have the means give and enjoy, but accumulate no store. See, others take the collected wealth of the honey-bees.' Comp. 10.

And B.I.S. 1343 :

## 'एक एव न भुझ्नोत यदीच्छेसिस्सिमात्मनः।

द्वित्रिभिर्वहुभि: सांर्ध भोजनं कारयेन्नः ॥
He who regards his own welfare should not eat alone. With two or three or many let a man eat his meal.'
272.

எத்தூஜூ แானு் இルைந்த அளவிஞவ்
 பெருஞ்செல்வம் எயப்தி|பக்कா்் பன்னரிது:் என்பா்் அழிந்தார் பழிऊடலத் काள்.

## Give what you can, when you can.

Whatever the measure be, those who do even lesser acts of charity to the measure of their power shall attain to excellence. But those who, when they have obtained great
wealth，say＇we will be wise（and gize）by and by，＇are lost in a sea of guilt．

Or，＇we will see to it by and by，when we have accumulated great wealth．＇
Comp． 19 and 36 as against procrastination．


## 273.



कுய்த்துக் कழியான் முறவோா்க்கொல் றீேலான் வைக்்ூு் க！pியு＇மடவோてன—வை க்த பொருளுi் அவでன நகுடே，உலகத் कருளூi் அவனன நகுi்．

The miser contemptible．
The senseless man who spends not his time in enjoy－ ment（of his wealth），and who gives nothing to pious devotees，but hoards and dies，－him his hoarded wealth derides；him all that is gracious in the world derides．

Sce B．I．S． 3067 ：

## धनेन किं यन्न द्ढाीि नाम्मुते।

What is the use of wealth that one neither gives nor enjoys？＇

## 274.


 உள்ளத்काன் பெற்ற பெருஞ்செல்வі் இல்லத் துருவுடைக் கன்னியறைப் போலப் ーபருவக்தால்


## The miser loses what he hoards．

The great wealth obtained by the man of straitened soul， who knows not how either to give or to enjoy，shall be
enjoyed by a stranger，in due season－like lovely virgins remaining unmarried in the dwelling．

Comp． 10 ；and K． 228.



## 275.



 பூறுபை அறியாதார் ஆக்கத்த்ற் சான்டுர் கழிநல் குூவே कてช！

## Poverty better than the wealth of those who live for this world alone．

Though they have got the mighty sea with its dashing waves（to drink from），men wait for the stream slowly issuing from the little well，often dry，and drink there；so the exceeding poverty of the virtuous is preferable to the wealth of those who know not of the world to come．


Commentators think the existence of two verses of the same import（in this case， and in others in the chapter）proof of a plurality of authors of Näladi：it is certainly a proof of translation（probably by different hands）from Sanskrit．

Comp．263，which is another version．みण゙্i゙ゥ\＆$=$ ल घुपप．
See B．I．S．793：

## आस्ति जलम् जलराश्षो क्षां तनिं वियोयते तेन। लघुरीप वरं स कूपो यच्चाकरएं पिनति॥

In the ocean is water which is salt．What can be done with it？This well，though small，of which men drink their fill，is better．＇

## 276.


எனதென कென்றிருக்குi் बழை பொருலா எனதென कென்றிருப்பன் แானுந் —தனதாயSற் ருன்் அதனன வழங்கான்，பாய்றூுவ்வான் แTனு்் அकृன அதுு．

## Whose is the miser＇s wealth ？

As to the property which the wretched churl claims，saying ＇It is mine，it is mine，＇I too chime in with＇It is mine，it is mine；＇for if it is his，he himself spends it not，nor enjoys the benefit of it ；and I，too，neither spend nor enjoy it！


The syntax is disjointed：Anacolonthon．
 செப்வேன்：அப்படடியே இழண்கேய்ர．

This seems identical with B．I．S． 2189 ：

## गृहमध्यनिखातेन धनेन धनिनः यदि। <br> भवाम：किम् न तेनैब धनेन धनिनो वयम्॥

If they are（called）wealthy because of wealth buried in their house，why are we not （esteemed）wealthy because of that same wealth？＇

## 277.



 कாப்புப்ந்தா்் कவ்லுஈலும் உய்ந்தார்；தங் கைநோவ ルாப்பு்ந்தார்；—உル்ந்த பல．

## Poor men better off than churls．

The poor have escaped much from which rich men that dispense not suffer．

They have escaped the reputation of having lost（their substance）．［Comp．9，Io．］

They have escaped the toil of saving it．［280．］
They have escaped（the labour of）digging（to hide it）．
They have escaped the ache of hands securing it from powerful plunderers．

Many are the（sorrows）they have escaped．

[^57]
## 278.


தனதாकத் தான்கொடான் ருயத் தவரும் தமதாル போழ்தே கொடா அ்; —தனकाक புன்னே கொடிப்பின் அவர்கடியாா், தான்கடியான் 1ின்னே அவர்कொடிக்குட் போi்தூ.

Nothing but his own churlishness hinders the churl from being liberal.
While it was his he gave not ; and his heirs, now it is theirs, give not. Before, while it was his, if he had given, they would not have reproved (him) ; and afterwards, if they had given, he would not have reproved them! Men's own avarice is the sole reason for the lack of charity.

A commentator says, that this refers to some very notorious miser of those days.

## 279.


இ) பவலர் கன்ருக ஈவார்ன வாக விஏக்ற் சுரப்பதாட் வண்மை; —வiஏகன்றி வல்லவi் ஊன்ற வடியாபோல் வாப்வைக்துக் கொல்லச் சூரப்பதாங் ஜீு.

## Tliose wanting in liberal instinct give only on compulsion.

Liberality is that which yields its gifts spontaneously (from good instinct), the askers being as the calf and the givers as the cow; meanness yields only when put into a strait and forced, as a cow with no good instinct gives a scanty supply (هட) when strong ones press.



## 280.


ஈடட்லு் துன்படம் றீட்டிய ஒண்பொருでゥக்
 குறைபடி $\dot{9}$ துன்பங் கெடி $\dot{ற}$ புன்ப்் துன்பக் கூறைப委 Lற்றைட் பொருள்．

## Wealth is the source of many sorrows．

Gathering it together is trouble，and even so the guarding of resplendent wealth is severe trouble．If the guarded heap diminish，it is trouble．If it perish，it is trouble．Wealth is trouble＇s very dwelling－place！


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Comp. 277 ; and B. I. S. 605 and 595 :
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## ＇अर्थानामर्जने दुःखर्मर्जानां च रदायो। <br> आये व्यये महदुःःः करमर्था：सुखावहाः॥

Trouble in acquisition of wealth；trouble in guarding acquisitions；great tronble in receipt and in disbursement ：how can possessions bring happiness？＇


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['. . . . ஒண்றபொாள்ா
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No sleep to those bent on the acquisition of lustrous wealth！ No sleep to them that guard that wealth！＇－N．M．K．9．］

## CHAPTER XXIX．

## POVERTY．


（8）ன் ை $ை$





This chapter is wanting in arrangement．
Analysis：
1．Poverty renders life nugatory ：caste，family，industry，learning are useless to a poor man．［281， $28_{5}, 287$ ．］
2．Poverty makes a man a shameless，importunate mendicant：renders a man of light esteem．［282．］
3．The poor have no kinsmen．［283，284，290．］
4．A poor man loses his position in the town：had better go forth a mendicant． ［286，288．］
5．Poverty entails personal privations．［289．］

## 281.


அ்்திட்ட சூ றை அリைச்சுற்றி வாழினும் பத்தெட் நிடைமை பலருள்ளுட் பாடடル゙தும்； ஒத்த குடிப்பிறந்தக் கண்றணுi்ஒன் றில்லாதா்் செத்து பிணத்தி் கடை．

## Money commands respect.

Though he wraps a cloth dyed red around his loins, a dozen coins or so, will gain (the wretch) respect among many men! The man devoid of wealth, though born of noble race, is viler (in the world's estimation) than a lifeless corpse!

See B.I.S. 3047 :

## fिशेषं नाधिगच्छाभि निर्धनस्य मृतस्य च।

## I find no difference between a poor man and a dead man.'

And 298y:

## ' दौर्गंयं देश्निनां टु:बमवमानकरं परम्। येन स्वेरपि मन्यते जीवनोऽरि मृता इव॥

Poverty is for all-embodied existences the greatest and most degrading affiction; for while alive the poor are regarded even by their own as dead.'

And 3056:

## धनवान् बलवान् लोके सर्वे: सवरच सर्वैदा।

Every wealthy man everywhere in every time is mighty in the world.'

## 282.


 யாருட் அரிவா் பைைதுட்பi்; - कேரில், நினப்பிிி்பை யாளன் புகேேே புையும் புற்ぁரிய பூயை நூறைர்து.

## The insinuating mendicant.

Where water cannot enter, the more insinuating $g h \bar{\imath}$ glides in ; and smoke has a subtler power to penetrate than even $g h \bar{l}$. If you look into it, the man debased by poverty will enter haunts where smoke scarce finds a way.

Comp. 107. There is not only an ironical reference to the importunity of the needy mendicant, but a subtle hint of the moral worthlessness-ritter attenuation of all goodwhich poverty is apt to bring: the poor man is lighter than vanity itself!

The neuter பக்் is used contemptuously.


## 283.

கல்லோங் குபர்வதைமேற் காந்தண் Lெலリாக்கால் செல்லாவா்் செம்பொறி வண்டினi்; - கொல்லண் கலா அற் कளிிடியு்ங் கானக நாட,— இலா அஅர்க் கல்てூத் தடர்!

## All abandon the needy.

When on the high hill's crags the Känthal blooms no more, the crimson-spotted beetle tribe seek not its boughs;-Lord of the hills wherefrom they scare parrots with stones!-the needy have no kin.

Another and finer version is given in 290 .
See B. I.S. 2622 :

## त्पर्जन्ति मिन्नारिए धनेनिवीहीनं . . . । <br> खर्ची हि लोके पुरूपस्य बन्यु: ॥

Friends forsake him who is bereft of wealth . . .;
Wealth only in the world is man's kinsman.'

## 284.


உண்டாய போழ்தின் உடை ந்துிி் காகம்போற் தொண்டா யிவவா் தொகுபவே; —வண்டாப்த் क्रாரிதருங் காலத்துத் Gூதலபோ என்பாா் ஒருவரும்் இவ்வுலகத் कில்.

## Time-serving friends.

When wealth is there, obsequious myriads will assemble, like crows around the fallen corpse. When wealth, as the beetle wheels its flight, is gone, no one in all the world will ask, 'Is it well with you?'


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[See K. 752; Notes, p. 287.]
'Beetles circle around, sip here, taste there, and abide nowhere,' says Nayanayappar,
'so are the fortunes of men.'
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In regard to these friendly enquiries comp．18，and B．I．S． 5867 ：

## ＇लोकः पृछ्छति सद्वांत्ता शरोरे कुशलं तव। कुत：कुशलम् अस्माकम् ग्रायुर्यानि दिने दिने ॥

The world enquires after our well－being：Is thy body well？What weal for us whose life day by day departs？＇

## 285.


19றந்த குல＇மாயுட்，பேதாண்டை மாயும்，月ெறந்ததங் கல்வியு＇Lாாயும்；— कワங்கருவி கன்டேற் கயூஉங் கணைமใல நன்லிட！ இி்்ைை தடுவப்பட் டார்க்கு．

## Nothing benefits the poor man．

Lord of the pleasant land of clustering hills whose crags are washed by sounding waterfalls！－Their race is nought， their manly prowess is nought，their rare learning is nought， when men are held in poverty＇s embrace．
 youth perish beneath（the pressure of）poverty．＇］

Sce K．p． 317 ，and B．I．S． 4827 ：

## ＇मानो वा दर्पों वा विज्ञानं विक्रम：सुयुद्विर्वा। संवं प्रशाश्यति समं विर्तावहीनो यदा पुरूपः॥

Honour and self－respect and knowledge and beauty and good sense，all perish together when a man is destitute of wealth．＇

## 286.


உள்फュா் பசியால் உபைநசைஇச் சென்ளுர்கட் குள்ளூர் இருந்தும்ஓன் சு்றுதான்—உத்ளூர்
 விருந்தினன் ஆூலே நன்று．

## Let the churl become a guest of others !

Although he dwells within the village, and sees the poor draw nigh with hungry soul desiring aid, he yields them none: why then in the village does he vainly pass his days? It were better he went to be a guest himself!

With exir comp. Tel. Kīr, which answers to on (b)
Comp. K. ch. ci ; and 288. This seems rather to belong to ch. xxviii.

## 287.




 அல்லல் அடையப்பட் டார்.

## Poverty ruins all.

O thou whose teeth vie in sharpness with jasmine buds!When sharp distress of poverty assails, men lose all their attributes of goodness at once, with the mind's acuteness gained from amplest stores of wisdom.

Comp. 2S5. So B.I.S. 6506:
' संच शून्यं दरिद्रस्य।
All is nought to the poor man.'

## 288.


இட்டாற்றுப் பட்டொன் றினந்தவர்க் காற்றுது (1ுட்டாற்றுப் பட்டி முயன்றுள்ளூர் வாழ்தலின்
 कெட்டாற்று வாழ்க்கையே ென்று.

## The struggle with want.

Better indeed is the life that pertains to the ruinous course (கெட்ட ஆダ), that going far away (ஆெட்டாஜ) , stretches out (supplicating) hand at every door, than to dwell at home (உब்ூூூi)
 aught to those that ask, because of straitened circumstances.

This is an elaborate series of puns on ofg.
Another version of 286 . For the use of $\alpha \mathscr{m}=\Omega$, and especially as a comparative with $\nu \square$, see Lex. under कृ and ay.



## 289.

கடகஞ் செทிந்ததந் கைகளால் வாங்ண
அடகு பறித்துக்கொண் டட்லி - குடை $வ(9)$ உப்பிலி வெந்தை审ன் நுள்ளற்று வாழ்பவே துப்பவவு சென்றுலந்த்் கால்.

## Reverses.

The hands once loaded with golden bracelets now cull the forest-herb and cook the meal ; and then eat the mess unseasoned, from a palm-leaf for a dish! Thus sad at heart they live, when fortune is gone and ruin come.

This is Ji. Chin. i. 325. See Introduction on that poem.

## 290.



பூ,த்தெயுி கொம்பன்டேல் செல்லாவாட்;-நீர்த்தருவி क्रாழா உルர்சிறப்பி் றண்குன்ற நன்னட,— வாபூாதார்க் कல்ல்த் தடர்!

## Interested friends.

The humming spotted beetle tribes all bright in hue gather not on the branch that has ceased to blow. Lord of the good cool hilly land, of high renown, whence bounteous streams flow down unceasingly,-the unprosperous have no kin!

Comp. 283. So B. I.S. $62+5$ :
' वृद्षां द्रोएमालं त्यनन्ति विहगा: शुष्क्रसर: सारसा:।
Birds abandon the tree that bears no fruit, and cranes the dry tank.'

## CHAPTER XXX.

## HONOUR (SELF-RESPECT).

அ位கார்் 在 0.
$L D \pi$ ன ம்

 to be entirely from the Sanskrit. मान (from मन्) $=$ (1) opinion; (2) self-conceit (अभिमान); (3) self-respect (गौरवं). Here it is used once (198) for अवमानं, and four times for honourable sensitiveness. Comp. K. 969, 970. Its Tamil equivalents



The following is a motto for this chapter. B.I.S.:

## ' प्राखामेव परित्यज्य मानमेवाभिरक्षतु । <br> अनिनत्यो भवर्वत प्रायोो मान ञ्वाचन्द्रतारकम्॥

Let a man preserve honour, even at the expense of life. Life is temporary. Honour abides as long as moon and stars.'

Comp. K. ch. xcvii. The place of this chapter, between இன்ணை and இs வ்்ச்், throws light on its scope. See 292. A man may be destitute, and may lose all 'fors C 'hon-
 cancy, he is worthy of honour.

## Analysis :

x. The honourable mind burns with indignation against wealthy arrogance. [291, 298.]
2. The honourable prefer want, or even death, to loss of self-respect. [292, 293, 295.]
3. Honour is only from the honourable ; and is a lasting possession. [294.]
4. Independence is in the highest degree honourable. [296.]
5. The honourable dread loss of reputation ; [297, 299]

6 . for the loss of which nothing compensates. [300.]

## 291.


 பெருமிதந்் கண்ரட் கடை்்தும்－எரிடெண்டிக் கானウ் क्रでப்பட்ட இுப்போற் களலுேே เமானட் உடையルார் மேனட்．

## Honourable minds are wroth with wealthy arrogance．

The mind of those possessed of honourable feeling will kindle into flame，like the fire that has caught the forest when the conflagration rages，whenever they behold the haughty acts of those who are destitute of virtuous habits， and to whom their wealth is their only strength．

Comp．298，for weimit 202，and for \＆ 310.



## 292.


என்பாய் உசினும் இயயல்லிலாi் பன்செண்ரை कृட்பா לிரைப்பதோ कட்டுடையார்？— कட்பா （B）ரையபாமை டுன்னு றருட் ஒண்டை உடையாi்் குரைルாரோ தாட்உ்்ற நொா்？

High－minded men complain not to the unsympathizing．
Will（honourable men who are）＇masters of themselves＇ follow graceless men to tell of their sufferings，though fallen away to mere skeletons？

Do they not（rather）tell the pain they have felt to those enlightened souls that understand their sufferings before they speak？

[^58][The idea is that expressed in Tennyson's lyric address to forture (Lakshmī,

'Smile, and we smile the lords of many lands,
Frown, and we smile the lords of our own hands,
For man is man, and master of his fate.']

## 293.


பாம் ஆயின் எம்மில்ல்் காட்(ுுது் — தாம் ஆூயின் காணவே கற்பழியும் என்பார்போல் — நாணிப் புறங்கடை வைத்தோ் சோறும், அதலல் டெந்்திெ செல்வர் தொடர்பு.

## Dependance on the wealthy destroys self-respect.

As for ourselves we would introduce them (these friends) to our household; but as regards them, they are ashamed (of us), as though they said, as soon as they (the ladies) saw them (the friends), it would be the destruction of their womanly reserve; and so they seat us at the backdoor and give us rice! Therefore let us dismiss all thought of rich men's friendship.

This is rendered difficult by the pronouns. The idea is: 'Accept no hospitalities from those who will not fully and frankly admit you into their dwellings.'

See K. 966. Gengin, 'even the food (civilities withheld) is served out at their backdoor.'

## 294.


இம்மையு' நன்ரும், இயெெறியுங் கைவிடா தும்மையு நவ்ல பயத்தலால், — செட்டையின் நான்் கமடூங் கதுப்பிலிய்! - நன்றேற, காண், மானம் உடையாா் டிதிப்ப.

The law of honour is that maintained by honourable men.
O thou whose locks diffuse the odour of pleasant musk! Behold, especially good is (it to cultivate) that which is esteemed by men of honourable mind; for in this world it is (obviously) good; and, since it leads to perseverance in the way of virtue, it will yield good things in yonder world also.

There may be a doubt as to w. 8.4 : lit. 'the estimation;' either 'their estecm,' or 'that which they prescribe as the code of honour.'

இ山ล் + 万ெெெ. G. 39.

## 295.


பாவளுi் ஏใேப் பழியுiீ படவருவ
சாயிดை ்் சான்றவ்் செய்कலாா் —சாதல்
ஒருநாள் ஒருபொடுணதத் நு்்பம், அவைபோல் அருநவை ஆற்றுதல் இன்று.

## Dishonour worse than death.

The men 'fulfilled of excellence,' though death were the alternative, do not deeds that entail sin and guilt.

Death is an affliction for one day, and for a little while. There is nothing that works irreparable ill like those (deeds).
 See B.I.S. 597 S:

## ' वरं प्राएापरितागो न मानपरिखरडन म् । <br> भृत्यु: स्यानद्यारिकंक दुःखं मानमनो दिने दिने॥

Better relinquishment of life than loss of honour ; Death is a momentary afliction, dishonour a daily sorrow.'
K. 968 , 1017. N. N.V. 41 .

So B.I.S. 40 :
अकृत्यं नैव काव्यं प्राएत्यागे डाि संश्थिते।
न च कृत्पं परिसाज्यं धर्म एप सनातनः॥
What should not be done must not be done; what should be done must not be left undone, even if loss of life impend! This is the everlasting law.'

## 296.


Lல்லன்மா ஏாலக்து வாழ்பவ ருவ்எல்லாஞ் செல்வர் எனினுங் கொடாநவi்—நல்ணュா்ந்நாir ； நு்சூர்ந்தக் க ்்ணும் பெருமுத் தறைய【ே செல்வரைச் சென்றிரவா தார்．

## The wealthy and the poor．

Poor are the men that give not，even though deemed wealthiest of all that flourish on the teeming ample earth！ They who even when they are poor seek not as suppliants wealthy men are＇Lords of the three mighty lands．＇
 Pändiya land：all South India．The boundaries of these are given in lines ascribed


## 297.


கடையெலாங் காப்பி அத்சுமற் றேனன
 விற்புவ வேனுு்் கண்ண ப்！－தてலபெல்லாம் சொற்பழி அஞ்ச விடுi்．

The honourable dread most the loss of reputation．
Thou who hast long dart－like eyes with eye－brows extend－ ing far，like a bow！the lowest class of men dread burning hunger；the other（or middle class）dread what is unpleasant； all the chief of men fear words that impute crime．

The idea is of almond－shaped eyes，with well－arched brows，reaching almost from ear to ear．

बिприџ\＆＝scandal，（deserved）reproach ：लोकपवाद．The threefold division of


See B．I．S． 7 oI：
＇ग्ञवृतेर्भे यम् ञन्यानां मध्यानां मरखाइइयम्।
उत्नमानां तु मर्यापाम् खवमानात् परं भयम् ॥
The lowest of men have fear of want；the middle sort have fear of death ；the best of mortals have especial fear of dishonour．＇Whichever may be considered the older， the Tamil is a fine quatrain．See N．M．K． 4.

## 298.


நூல்லர் பொிதளியர் நவ்தூ ர்ந்தாா் என்றெள்ளிச் செல்வா் சyுதேக்கு நோக்குங்கால்—ெொல்லன்
 தூலபயாய சான்டேருர் மோம்.

## The rich man's conteniptuous pity.

When the very worthy and thoroughly learned see the rich men's glance of disparagement, as they say contemptuously, 'These are good people-persons in greatly reduced circumstances-poor folks,' does not their mind kindle into flame within them, like the fire by the breath of the bellows on the blacksmith's forge?

[^59]
## 299.



 மெல்லியர் ஆூक்कட் மேலாயாா் செய்தक्ण சொல்லா திருப்பது நெ ற่ !

## What is dishonouring.

It is no shame (disgrace) not to (be able to) give to those who desire it of us. The shrinking on account of fear (felt) day by day is not shame (modesty). But to become reduced in other ways, and not to [dare to] tell what injuries those who love us not have inflicted on us is shame (disgrace, or self-respect).

[^60]to bear in uncomplaining silence the rich man's contumely;' or (2) 'Real self-respect (generous shame) is the keeping from the knowledge of every one the insults to which we have been subjected.'
 ' investigate ' $=$ ' the thoughtless.'
 all respects save wealth our inferiors;' or to $\boldsymbol{\beta} \pi \mathbf{\omega}$, as in my rendering.

## 300.


கடレா தொชัலச்சிய கானைை வேங்கை இடம்வீழ்ந்து துண்ண कிறக்குட்; —இடடுடைル வானகங் கையுறல்் வேண்டாா் விழுமியோா் மானட் அழுங்க வாின்.

## Heaven itself must not be sought at the expense of honour.

The jungle-haunting tiger that slays the wild cow, refuses to eat and passes by what has fallen (of itself) in its path (i.e. carrion); so the excellent, though the wide realms of heaven were within their reach, would not desire them, if to be obtained (only) by the loss of honour.
 side,' as being unlucky. Observe \&ef in the formation of causal verbs ( $\$ 160$ ).

## CHAPTER XXXI.

## THE DREAD OF MENDICANCY.

> அकிாாேம் ஈெ ケ.

## இபவச்சiம



Comp. K. ch. cvii.
In the preceding two chapters the chief topics are the degradation of poverty, the mortifications a poor man suffers, and the spirit in which the poor man of honourable mind is to face the evils of poverty. The same subject meets us in this chapter.

The Jains were not wandering mendicants!
Analysis:
I. The condescending, supercilious patron is again satirised. [301. Comp. 29§.]
2. Want better than base compliance: life is but as the twinkling of an eye. [302.]
3. Ask only of the courteous. [303.]
4. No reverses make the lofty spirit truckle to the avaricions. [304.]
5. Mendicancy to be dreaded, whether from relatives [305], friends [310], or strangers. [306, $307,308,309$.

There is nothing original, or striking in sentiment or expression here ; but the bitter emphasis reveals the fact that the poet was poor, and angrily discontented with his lot.
301.

நட்டாலே ஆூவi்இந் ெவ்தூர்ந்தார், எஞ்ஞான்றும் தம்டாலルi் ஆூக்கம் இலர்என்று - தம்மை மருண்ட மனத்தார்பின் செல்பவோ தாடும்் தெருண்ட அறிவி னவா்?

## Ignorant condescending patrons.

Will men themselves possessed of clear discerning knowledge follow after those who have yielded themselves up to mental bewilderment, and who (erroneously) say (of suppliants), 'These poor folks depend entirely on us, evermore are they without resources in themselves?'

[^61]
##  

No man should ever accompany his gifts with disrespectful treatment : gifts so given bring fault on the giver.'

## 302.


(இழித்தக்க செய்தெтருவன் ஆூர உணலன் பழித்தக்க செய்யான் ப円ி்்தல் தவரே? விழித்தமைக்குு மாத்திறை அன்டேு ஒருவன் அழித்துப் Iிெக்கும் 1 Sிப்பு?

## Honest hunger and dishonest fulness of food.

Is not a man's dying. and birth again measured by the twinkling of an eye? Is it then a fault if a man rather choose to suffer hunger, doing no blameworthy actions, than to feed full, doing things that entail disgrace?

Can you find fault with a man if, considering the momentary character of human existence, he prefer hunger with honour to satiety with disgrace?

See 55, and K. 1064.

## 303.


இல்லாகை கந்நா இரவு துறிந்தொருவா்
 அக்்புுமின், உண்ணு|ம்ன் என்பவா்டாட் டவ்லான் முஈட்புுதல் ஆற்றுமோ மேல்?

## Ask only of the courteous.

There will never be wanting those who, with their destitution as their support (making it their excuse), will venture upon mendicancy, and tread the way of humiliation ; but will the noble-minded man enter (as a suppliant) the presence of any save of those who will embrace him and say, 'Enter my dwelling, eat of my food?'
 ambiguous. [Comp. G. 89, 90, 9I.]

 งกรฉा ฆลัญ, 'all go.'

## 304.


कிருத்தன்னன நீப்பிந் कெய்வள் செறின iம உருத்த மனத்தோ டிபர்வுள்ளின் அல்லால் அருத்த்் செทிக்குi் அறிவிலாா் பின்சென் றெருக்திறை்்ச நில்லாதா'டேல்.

## No reverses bend the noble spirit.

Though fortune forsake him, and fate frown, the man of lofty soul, dwelling with steadfast mind on things above, disdains to stand with bending neck in the train of the foolish who hoard their wealth.

 stand.'

The definition of दैवं in B. I.S. 1567 is instructive. Comp. also ch. xi.
'कर्मान्यजन्मनि कृतं सदसच दैव्म्।
Deeds done in another birth-good or not good-are daivam. ${ }^{\text {. }}$

## 305.



இபவாது வாழ்வதாம் வாட்க்கை; - இபவினன உள்ளுங்கால் உள்ளம் உருரும் ஆல், என்கொலோ கொவ்ளுங்காற் கொள்வார் குறிப்பு?

## Mendicancy is always painful.

To live asking naught even from those dear as an eye, whose love is sure, and who never refuse, is happy life. Since the mind dissolves in shame at the very thought of beggary, -when men receive alms, what are the receivers' thoughts, I pray?

 Here ஆல் = ஆணஞ்் = 'since.' The very thought of begging causes a sense of overpowering shame; what must be the feeling of actually taking a man's gift from his. hand? Must it not be a feeling of utter degradation?

## 306.


இன்® இைைक இனியய ஒழிகென்று
 காதவ் கவற்று' மனக்कிஞற் கண்பாழுபட் டே லவிை இதவு?

## Contentment better than mendicancy.

When a man himself begs of himself, saying, 'Let troubles come, let joys clepart!' the sting of poverty is extracted ; why then, for this purpose, should any one, his mind agitated with desire, and his eye wasted with weeping, beg of strangers?

[^62]याचना fि पुरूपस्य महत्वं नाशयत्यखिलेव तघाहि।
Begging destroys utterly a man's greatness.'

## 307.


 தென்றுட் அவனே 1Spக்கலான்,—குன்றிவ் பபப்பெலாட்ம பொன்லேயுகும் பாப் அருவி நநாட!இォப்பாறை எள்ளா மகன்.

## Beggars are universally despised.

Lord of the land where gold is borne down by rushing waterfalls from every hilly slope!-Though in this world new (kinds of) men are continually born, that very man is never born that does not scorn mendicants.

This is capable of a double interpretation: 'He who scoms no suppliant escapes all future births;' or, 'No man will ever be found among those born of women who does not despise mendicants.'

 "Give, I have nought."']

## 308.


புறक்துத்தன் னின்மை நலிய—அகக்துக்தன் நன்ஞான' நீக்கி நிறீஇ ஒருவனன ஈஈாய் எனக்கென் றிதப்பானேல் அந்நிరூயே เாயாலே மஈற்றி விடின்?

## Mendicancy is unmitigated misery.

Want wastes his outward frame; he lays aside wisdom, his inward being's good; and so resolving, begs of some stranger, saying, 'Give to me.'-If then the boon be refused, must he not that very instant die ?
 Comp. B. I.S. 5955 :

## 'देहीति कृपयां वचः।

The piteous utterance, "Give.",
309.

ஒருவi் ஒருவரைச் சாi்ந்தொழுகல் ஆூ்றி
 செய்யீரோ என்லனு் என்ன்்சொ்் கன்னதே பை|பத்தான் செல்ல' நெறி?

## A hermitage preferable to mendicancy.

Men form close intimacies with others and live as their dependants, and this is permissible ; but is it more painful quietly to go one's way (to the hermitage) than, lost to all sense of personal dignity, to say, 'Will ye not do aught for me?'

[^63]
## 310.


பழைைகந் தாகம் பசைந்த வழியே
கழமைைான் பாதானு்் செய்க! — கிழைை பொருஅர் அவர்என்ளிற் பொத்தித்த்் நெஞ்ச்் தரு அச்சுவிதோர் டி.

## Relieve the wants of old friends, though they shrink from it.

Relying on old friendship, in an affectionate manner, render such assistance as your intimacy warrants. If he will not endure (the assistance), will it not be a fire heaped up and burning in his bosom?

I do not see any other meaning. The latter clause is ambiguous as to sib (his): in whose bosom, and why? I think the intention is: 'If you allow your old friend to feel that your help has not been what was befitting your intimacy, you will feel remorse afterwards;' or, possibly, 'he will feel deep and lasting pain.'

Comp. 2S6, 288. This verse suggests K. ch. lxxxi. Especially 8 or gives the sense of பழைை and 毋ழைை.

## CHAPTER XXXII．

## THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE ASSEMBLY．

அ வை แ ゅ த வ்
 बேríls．Of course the authors are not responsible for the titles．

In K．chapters lxxii，1xxiii it is the＇council＇that is chiefly meant．Here it is the assembly of the learned（बோட்ட4）．Many such conferences were held when Jains， Buddhists，and Çaivas of several sects were contending in the South．For the

 Book V，for the history of the Çaiva saint Ñäna－sambandha Mîrtti，and other champions．

Much prudence，courage，dialectic skill，absolute conviction，and unscrupulous energy were often exhibited in those conflicts．

There was also the Çangan（धั่ธ்்）or Academy at Madura，to which every new Tamil work was submitted．The literati had their assemblies with prescriptive rights and privileges in every petty court，and at many temples．Thus every work should have a verse or two in the preface，called ఇண』யட்க்்，＇submission to the assembly，＇ in which criticism is humbly deprecated．
 MSS．vol．i．p． 53 etc．；Pope＇s Kurral，Introd．p．iv．
Any new work claiming to be classical had to be first read in such an assembly．
 to bear and answer criticism．

This quaint，interesting chapter is rather discursive，but seems to consist of three sections：－

I．Satirical sketches of assemblies to be shunned：
I．Heretical ；［3II］
2．Violent ；［312］
3．Unscrupulons．［3 $\left.{ }^{1} 5.\right]$
II．The characteristics of vain praters who infest such assemblies：
I．Utler ignorance；［313］
2．Shamelessness；［314］
3．Superficiality．［316．］

III．The way to become fit to enter and take part in meetings of the learned：
r．Real perception；［317］
2．Study－not mere bibliomania；［3I8］
3．Scientific and exhaustive analysis of authorities ；［319］
4．Dignified and candid mind．［320．］
There is much here to remind the student of Bacon．East and West have much in common．

## 311.


மெய்ஞ்ஞூானக் கோட்டி உறழ்வழி வடட்டாங்கோர் அஞ்ஞூானந் क्रந்कிட் டதுவாங் कрந்துழாப்்் கைஞ்ஞானங் கொண்டொடுகுங் காரறி வாளர்டுன் சொன்ஞானஞ் சோா விடல்！

Cast not pearls before swine．
Decline cntircly to utter words of wisdom before heretics
 fessing to be wise，have their understanding darkened），who having forsaken the way pertaining to the assemblies of true zuisdom，have there laid down propositions of unzvisdom， and propagating them diligently，live in accordance with their own shallow zvisdom！


There is a play on the word 厅ூாகూம．
In ゥைத்தூாळம்（lit．＇hand－wisdom＇）there is a double meaning．It is cither，＇mere hand－to－mouth－wisdom，＇or＇fistycuff－wisdom，＇alluding possibly to the hand－to－hand encounters that often took place in those days．

Comp．255，256；and K．719， 720.

## 312.

 நாப்பாடஞ் சொவ்லி நபடுணா்்வா்் போற்செறிக்கும்் कூப்புவற் சேோா் செறிவுடைルாா்；－कுபபவவன் கோட்டியு் ভுன்ற் குடிப்பழிக்கும்，அல்லாக்கால் தோட்புடைக் கொள்ளா எழுட்．

## Avoid the angry violent disputant.

Well-disciplined men come not near the heretic (=man of evil learning, the teacher of an evil system), who stores up (in his memory certain formulas, comp. 304), as though he understood their worth, and repeats them by rote (lit. as a tongue-lesson).

The heretic, if worsted in the assembly, will abuse the family (of his opponents) ; or he will spring up and challenge them to fight.

Gேோ்் புாட\& ிெக்ாே = 'he will grasp his own shoulders'-clasping his left upper arm with the right hand, and his right upper arm with his left hand: the attitude of a Tamil pugilist ready for an encounter.

## 313.


சொற்றுற்றுக் சொண்டு சூனத்தெடூதல் காடுறுவர், கற்ருற்றல் வன்மையு|்் தாந்தேருர்,—கற்ற செலவுறைக்கும் ஆூறறியாா், தோற்ப தறி|பார், பலவுரைக்கு' மாந்தர் பலர்.

## Vain babblers.

Many are the men that utter many things,-who long to rise up (in debate), from mere love of talking and an itching tongue; who do not themselves apprehend the power and might of learning; who know not the way to utter with penetrating force what they have learnt; and who know not what defeat means.

[^64]
## 314.


கற்றதூஉi் இன்றிக் கணக்कாபா் பாடத்தால்
 நல்லார் இடைப்புக்கு நாணூு சொல்லித்தன் பல்லறிவு காட்டி விகி்்.

## The neophyte.

Without any learning of his own, the fool has obtained one formula from overhearing the lessons of a tutor (who was teaching others), yet unabashed he enters the circle of the good, speaks it out, and makes exhibition of his mean understanding.


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Comp. K. 649, 402.
```


## 315.

 அடை வit.
 கன்றிக் கறுத்தெடூட்குு காய்வாரோ-டொன்றி உதைவித் தகம்எழுவாா் காண்பவே ๓ைய்ள் சுரைவித்துப் போலுந்தம் பல்!

## Convincing arguments.

They who arise to utter words of wisdom, having associated themselves with the assembly of those who rage and burn and fume with anger, like beasts, for the mere sake of victory, not understanding the truth, shall see their own teeth like pumpkin seeds in their hands!

[^65]
## 316.


ムாடமே ஓकிப் பான்றொிெ றேற்ருक
एூடர் முனிதக்க சொல்ல்்கால்—கேடருஞ்ச்ர்ச் சான்டேருர் சமழ்த்தனா் நிற்பவே மற்றவைை ஈன்ரூட் கிறப்பப் பாி்்து.

## Fools disgrace themselves in the assembly of the learned.

When foolish men chaunt their lesson, not knowing the fruit that lesson yields, but uttering words that gender wrath, the learned ones, whose fame dies not, will stand by ashamed, sorely pitying the mother that bare them.



பெறுவது கொள்பவi் கோள்போ னெறிப்பட்லுக் கற்பவர்க் கெல்லாம் எளியநூன்; เமற்றம் முறிபறை மேனியா் உள்ளம்போன் றியார்க்கும் அறித்் கரிய பொருள்.

The letter easy, the meaning hard.
Like the charms of those who sell their love for what they gain, the sacred texts are easy to those who rightly learn them ; but like the minds of these whose forms are soft as tender shoots, the meaning is hard to all.


318.
 ฐம்மீலே வேேவர்.
புக்தகமே சாலத் தொகுத்தூப் பொருடொியாா்
 போற்றும் புலவரும் வேறே, பொருடொி்ந்து தேற்றும் புவரும் வேறு.

## Book collectors and scholars．

Although men gather together books in abundance，and， not understanding their contents，fill the whole house with them ；the sages who merely take care of books are of one sort，and the sages who understand their contents，and make them clear to others，are of another sort．

On the whole subject of study，the Nannial（ $1-46$ ；pp．III－II6，in my IIIrd Gr．） is of interest．

## 319.



## பொழிப்ப்ெல’ நுட்பநநல் எச்சடிந் நான்கின் கொழித்தकலந் காட்டாதார் சொற்கள்—பழிப்பின்  உதையாடோ நூலிற்கு நன்கு？

## A perfect commentary．

Lord of the land of long chains of hills where the wild cattle assemble in herds！

Is that a good commentary to a faultless composition， which consists of the words of those who do not sift it thoroughly，in the four divisions of summary，amplification， mimute exposition，and supplemontary information，and thus exhibit the full import？

Comp．Nannū̀l 21－23，where however only two kinds of commentary are treated of A perfect specimen of what is here taught is to be found in the edition of இهu்口

 पिराड．An abstract．

ம்ப்ம் takes up minute points，in the manner of an excursus．Critical notes on the text．（』びェ．）

The Tamil commentators are inferior to none．Parimèlaragar＇s splendid work on the Kurral，and Nachinärkkiniyār＇s on the Jīvaga Chintāmani，are models of profound and acute criticism and lucid exposition．

## 320.


இற்பிறப் பில்லார் எใனக்துநூவ் கற்|ிஆம் சொற்பிறைை் கா்்குங் கருவியபோ? — இற்பிறறந்த நல்லஜி வாளா் நவின்றநா றேற்றுதாா் பவ்லறிவு தாடமறிவ कில்.

## Critics.

Will those who are not of high family, however they may study learned works, be fit instruments to guard others from faults of speech? And men of good family who are well learned will not (seem to) be aware of the deficiencies of those who do not comprehend the works they talk of.

The low-bred are incompetent censors; and the high-born, from courtesy, or sheer disgust, decline the task.

 of empty-headed sciolists.'

## CHAPTER XXXII.

## INSUFFICIENT KNOWLEDGE.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ப வ் ல றி வா ண் மை }
\end{aligned}
$$


There is no precisc equivalent in English. See Lex. 4*்.
Analysis:

1. The men of insufficient, imperfect, scanty, low degree of knowledge (4จ่บ卫ข) lose both worlds; for they have not good sense or taste or right feeling to appreciate the higher things here; [321, 324]
2. nor have they the foreseeing wisdom that prepares for the world to come. [328, 329.]
3. They are as 'the beasts that perish.' [322.]
4. They do no good in life : leave no gap when they die. [323, 326 .]
5. Abuse is their element. [325.]
6. Their's are wasted lives. [327, 330.]

Their epigraph is :
'Some with lives that came to nothing, some with deeds as well undone, Death stepped tacitly and took them where they never sec the sun.'
The subject is more akin to those discussed in Part I (ף, $\mathbf{u} u r$ ó).
There are degrees of Unwisdom. Comp. chapters xxvi and xxxiv. See also K. lxxxiv, lxxxv. Unteachableness is the prominent fault.

The epithets used here to indicate these shallow pretenders may be compared with
 and のpppodri.

## 321.


 பொருளாக்் கொள்வா் 1.மவா் ;—பொருள் அல்லா



## Only the wise value the wise．

Men of sense receive as a reality the words from the mouth of the loving ones who graciously teach virtue．The （ignorant）wretch，himself unreal，speaks（of virtue）with contempt．Just so the ladle distinguishes not the flavour of the rice boiled in milk．





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    Comp. B. I.S. 350 :
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    ' ग्भुन्तः सारविहीनानाम् उपदेशो न जायते।
    You cannot teach those destitute of inner sense.'
    

## 322.


அவ்ஸியப் இல்லார் அறத்தா リுைைக்குங்கா்்
 கவ்வித்தோ றின்ஷந் குみங்ஈiநாா்ப பாற்சோற்றின் செவ்வி கொளறேற்குு தாங்கு．

## Foolish people hearing hear not．

When men of ungrudging soul declare the way of virtue， those who are not rightly disposed，although they give ear， hear not．

Even so the currier＇s dog seizes on and devours leather， not appreciating the flavour of milk and rice．

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\sigma: அல்லார்.—u: தெ<கலாr゙.
```



In $3^{21}$ it was natural incapacity（the ladle made of a cocoa－nut shell）；here it is absorption of the degraded soul in congenial mean pursuits（the currier＇s dog gnawing filthy skins）that forms the barrier to the attainment of true wisdom．Those were
 ＇those who are not in the right path．＇

## 323.


இமைக்கும் அளவிற்றம் இன்னுயi்போ' மார்க்கம்
 ந்ன்றி பாிகல்லா நூா円ின் LLடாக்கள் பொன்றில்னன், பொன்குக்கால் என்?

## Useless in life and unmourned in death.

What matters it whether they live or die-the shameless stupid people who do no good, not even as much as a grain of millet, though they see by every species of example the way in which their life so sweet to them, passes away in the twinkling of an eye?

More literally and word for word:
The twinkle of an eye is their sweet life's measure. This they every way discern, yet shameless stupid men no act of virtue do, though small as millet seed! What boots it if these live or die?

Comp. B. I.S. 3732 :

## 'निमेशामान्रमfप fि वयो गच्छन्न तिशfत। <br> ख्ससरेषे्वानत्पेपु नित्यं किमनुरिन्तयेत्।

Life stays not in its course even for the twinkling of an eye. Why should men be eternally thinking of their bodies which are not eternal?'

And K. 331, 337.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 324 .
\end{aligned}
$$

உளநாள் 月லவால் உயிiக்கேடம் இன்ருல்
 கञ்டாதோ டெல்லா' நकா அ/ தெவன்ஞருவன் தண்ாடி்் தனிப்பகை கோள் ?

## Misanthropy : against ảk $\boldsymbol{\eta}^{\text {бía. }}$

Since being's days are few, and life no safeguard owns, and guilt by many blamed is rife, mid many men, why, laughing not with all they see, should any sulk apart, and nurse a sullen hate?

The days are few and evil；be genial！Comp． 338.
The Tamil poet contemplated men like those whom Dante heard making their confession from out the＇tristo ruscel ：＇
＇．．．．Tristi fummo
Nell＇aer dolce che dal sol s＇allegra， Portando dentro accidioso fumo．＇
＇．．．．We sullen were
In the sweet air，which by the sun is gladdened， Bearing within ourselves the sluggish reek．＇

Inf．vii．12 I－123．
See Longfellow＇s note．Comp．the striking K． 999.

## 325.


எய்த இருந்்த அவைடுன்னா்ச் சென்றெள்ளி வைதான் ஒருவன் ஒருவてன；－வைய வாப்பட்டான் வாளா இருப்பானேல்，வைதான் வியத்தக்கான் வாடுட்் எனின்．

## The evil tougue．

A man has gone before the assembly that had gathered together，and contemning another has reviled him．Now， if the reviled one remain silent，the reviler is to be wondered at if he survive；（for abuse is his very life，and the patience of the reviled one has closed his mouth．）

This seems to belong to ch．xxxii．It also illustrates the benefit of patience．See 64,7 I，etc．

326.

யூப்படேல் வாராமை டுன்லே அறவிひூルை
 பெத்க्रிர டோகென்னு்் இன்凹்்சொல் இல்ல்் தொடூத்தையார் का றப்படிட்．

## Dishonoured old age.

He who before old age comes, has not undertaken and zealously carried out works of virtue, will be pushed about in the house, addressed in harsh language, and bidden to get on one side or to go out, by even the maid-servants ${ }^{1}$.
 comes not.'

${ }^{1}$ So Menander:

An old man is a troublesome thing in a house.'

## 327.



 ஆக்கத்துட் டு்க அவ்்தடே வாழ்நாயூேப் போக்குவாi் பவ்லறிவி (9ர்.

## Wasted lives.

Men of scanty wisdom are those who do not themselves enjoy any sweets of life, bestow no benefactions on worthy persons, draw not nigh the good path that safeguards (the soul), but infatuated and absorbed in the acquisition of wealth, pass away their days of life in vain.



Comp. 273, 338 .


## 328.


சிுொてல பேெடக்கு்் செல்வுழி வவ்ச

 பொன்றுட் பளிவிளங்ऊாய் தூம்.

## The miser＇s death－bed．

In the very earliest time（in carly youth）they take not food for the journey which they must make（into another world）， tying tightly the wallet on their shoulders；but tying tightly （their treasure bags），they say，＇In after days we will learn wisdom：＇the gold these idiots will indicate with their hands（as legacies，when they are speechless，and in the grasp of death）will be as sour vilam fruit．

They have not speech to tell survivors where the wealth that they themselves have not used lies buried．It is like the sour，sapless wood－apple．（261．）


See B．I．S． $5^{1}{ }^{15}$ ：

## ＇युवैव धर्मशशीलः स्यादनित्यं खलु जीवितम्।

As a young man let him be virtuous，for life is evidently not eternal．＇

329.

வெறுமை இடத்தும் விடூப்பிखிப் டோப்ருட்
 ஐு்தை அでன ்்தானும் ஆற்றிய காலக்துச்月ந்कியார் 月ிறறறிவி ๑ார்．

## Saints when they suffer，sinners when they prosper．

When poor，or when disease＇s deadly grasp they feel， to other world alone their minds are given；but when wealth grows，no thought，small as a grain of mustard seed， give they to other world－－these souls unwise！

Comp，the following ：





To speak thoughtlessly about life while it is enjoyed；to say＂we＇ve lost it＂when the end is nigh；and to feel shame（for sins）when disease comes and the body fails ：these three are characteristics of short－lived mortals．＇－T．9r．
அior equivalents．

## 330.


என்னேடெ றிவ்வுட்ு பெற்றும் அறநினனயார,
 அளவிறந்த कாதற்றi் ஆடூயிர் அன்லர்க் கொளவிபைக்குங் செ ற்றழுங்ப கண்டி?

## Friends hurried away; the unwise heed it not.

Though they have gained a human frame, of virtue think they not! In vain they spend their days. Alas! and yet they see death eagerly hasting to snatch away those infinitely dear, like to their very souls! Why is this so?

Comp. especially 20 and 28 ; also $32,34,37$.

The warning is in vain. And men are foolish who hoard for their families. . All are doomed.



## CHAPTER XXXIV.

## UTTER FOLLY.


பேதைைை

The subject is mainly that of the last chapter, but special follies also are satirized.


Analysis:

1. The folly of absorption in worldly pursuits. [331.]
2. The folly of procrastination. [332.]
3. The folly of ignoring wise teaching. [333.]
4. The folly of insensate apathy. [334.]
5. The folly of an abusive tongue. [335.]
6. The folly of trying to influence uncongenial spirits. [336.]
7. The folly of subserviency to avaricious and unfriendly men of wealth. [337, 339.]
8. The folly of a querulous temper. [338.]
9. The folly of self-glorification. [340.]

The comparisons of the turtle exulting in getting into the water again, the bathers waiting for the surf-waves to be silent, the stone of more account than the fool, and the ants round the neck of the closed oil-jar, are noteworthy.

## 331.




கொชலவல் பெருங்ஞெ ற்றங் கோட்பார்ப்ப ஈண்டை


Men disport themselves in the very meshes of death＇s net．
While the turtle＇s murderers have put it into the pot， and kindled fire beneath，it sports unconscious of its fate： such is their worth who joy entangled in life＇s net，while death，the mighty murderer，waits to seize them．

எ：மாண்ப．—u：அற்ロ．
This is the great folly．This verse repeats the affirmation that it is folly to forget virtue and the life to come，while absorbed in the pursuit of transitory things．The illustration of the turtle－famous in Greek too－is very apt．It points to an early existence of turtle－soup，where it is not supposed to be！See K． 348, p．${ }_{2}{ }_{4} 6$.

 ＇Great Yaman，strong in slaying．＇Comp． 2 ion and $<$ io in Lex．

## 332.


பெருங்கடல் ஆூிய சென்ருர்—‘ ஒருங்குடன் ஓசை அவிந்தபின்（ூ）துட்＇－என்ற்்குவ்， ‘இற்செ｜் யுறைவின நீக்கி அறவின டமற்றทிவாட்＇－என்றிருப்பர் டロாண்ப．－

## Postponing virtuous action to a time that never arrives．

They went to bathe in the great sea，but cried，＇we will wait till all its roar is hushed，then bathe！＇Such is their worth who say，＇we will get rid of all our household toils and cares and then we will practise virtue and be wise．＇

Comp．19，328．This is an oriental form of＇rusticus expectat．＇K．（my edition） p．${ }^{244}$ ．
 ©mpalてor＝＇works remaining for me to do for my household．＇（G．${ }^{5} 57,153$ ．）

## 333.



ருல்்தவங் கல்வி குடியையூப் பைந்தும்ல

 நெயெயபலாப் பाற்சோற்றி மோा．

## A high tone of manners and morals.

Though a man be of good caste, have performed deeds of ascetic virtue, acquired learning, is of good family, and attained a ripe old age, so that in these five points he is faultless; yet his ignorance of what is thoroughly good, without stain, sanctioned by ancient precedent, and of good renown in the world's ways, will render all his advantages like thin, watery milk with boiled rice.
 of every species of ellipsis. G. $1_{5} 1$, etc.

Ght (ดெsu), 'butter oil,' is in India what butter, lard, and suet are in England, and
 milk.' This would be an insipid condiment with plain boiled rice!

๑ใธต்காமล่ = รப்பாம๑, ' without a flaw.'
Comp. K. $4^{26}$.
334.

கன்னனி நவ்ல கடையாய மாங்களின் ;
சொன்னவி தாடுணாரா ஆயிவும் - இவ்ளிளியே நிற்றல் இருத்தல் कடட்தல் இயங்குதல்என் றுற்றவர்க்குத் தாட்உதவ லான்.

## Stones and senseless men.

Stones are much better than low men; since, though those (too) are utterly without apprehension of your words, yet they (stones) are of assistance to those that employ them, inasmuch as they at once stand (where they are fixed), remain (where they are put), lie (where they are laid), and remove (when they are moved).

Or, 'men can stand, sit and lie on then, or walk over them.' Low men are absolutely good for nothing!
 (G. 6I, æப்4).

## 335.



பெறுவதெொன் றின்றியு டெ பெற்கூனே போலண்




A fool angry without cause, longs to abuse.
If the fool, though nothing is to be gained (by such conduct), acting as though he had gained something, waxing wroth against those who disdain (or are unable) to contend with him, cannot say and utter forth in his wrath a string of evil words, a grievous itching will gnaw his tongue.



```
    Comp. \(3^{25}\).
```


## 336.


 எங்கண் வணக்குூும் என்பவi் — பு்கேண்பை,— ஏற்றளி்்ப பள்ன மைருந் கட ற்சேர்ப்ப! -


It is a hard, thankless task to bend the worthless to our will.
Lord of the sea-shore where the laurel with its bright foliage flowers! The poor (pretence of) intimacy enjoyed by those who follow after (wealthy but) utterly uncongenial men, and say 'we will bend them to our will,' is like losing one's hand while digging into a rock.

[^66]
## 337.


ஆका कௌினும்，அக்்कுநெ｜் உண்டாकி்
 कொடா அர் எனினு ம்，உடையாறைப் ப்்றி விடாஅர் உலகத் தவர்．

## Ants around the neck of the closed oil－jar．

If there be $g h \bar{\imath}$ in the pot，though they cannot get at it，the ants will swarm without ceasing around the outside ；and so the people of the world will cling to and not leave the possessors of wealth，though these give them nothing．
 the pertinacity on the other．So Telugu lengthens its vowels：kottut $\bar{\imath} \bar{\imath}=$＇continuing to strike．＇G． 14.


## 338.


நவ்லவை நாடொறுட் எய்நா்；அワத்செெய்யாா்；
இல்லாதாi்க கியாதொன்றும் ஈகலாா் ；—எல்லாம்ம் இみியாi்ோள் சேோi்；இசைபட வாழாா் ： முனியாா்கொ ரும்வாழூ＇，நாள்？

## Fools make all life sad for themselves．

No good each day they gain；nor deed of virtue do； nothing to needy men impart；nor know they joy of loved ones＇sweet embrace；devoid of fame they live：do such not loathe the days they live ？

Comp． 324 and note．This ảk $\kappa \delta \dot{i}$ a seems to have no name in English．
K． 140,833 ，and 999.
In இயォДொธ்று＇the இ is＇furtive இ．＇G．24．It is not reckoned in the metre，which is $(---|--|-\cup \bar{u})$ ．Comp．Kärigai iii．I．
339.

வியைர்தெकொருவர் कம்டை விபப்ப ஒருவi்
 பாப்திைரூட் வையம் பாப்பிு், இன்லுதே ஆய்பலi் இல்லாதாi மாட்நி.

## Friendship without reciprocity.

Friendship with those who are destitute of exquisite goodness, and who, though you cultivate them with affectionate deference, (morosely) say 'we entertain affection for none,'though it should yield as its fruit the earth, which the sea with its noisy chime of leaping billows girds around,would be only affliction!

## 340.


 பக்क क्रक्रாi் பாோட்ட் பாடெய்து市, क्रாறுறைப்பில்
 19த்தன்என் றெவ்ளப் படிட்.

## Self-laudation.

The learning a man has acquired, his world-renowned excellence, and his nobility of birth, will gain for him respect when the bystanders celebrate them ; but if he himself proclaim them, the young kinsmen crowding around will deride him as one afflicted with a mania not to be mitigated by any medicine.

[^67]
## CHAPTER XXXV．

## LOWNESS．

அ解காリம் ஈ（16）
குிமை

Comp．K．cviii．
The idea is that expressed in this verse（N．M．K．Ioo）：





Though foulness light upon the pearl，its worth＇s the same；
Anoint it，yet will rust upon the iron spread；
In fetters bind the base，and give him light of lore，
He still will show his nature＇s stain！＇
It is difficult to distinguish the subject of this chapter（๕்கைロ）from that of the next（ธшшゅ）．There appears here and there something of sectarian rancour in many of these verses．Those whom they could not convince and convert are abused． It was a time when the odiunn theologicum and philosophicum infected the air． Rival devotees were disputing under every bush．

## Analysis：

I．Teaching is thrown away on these．［The fowl on the dunghill ；and the dog．］ ［341，345．Comp．352，321．］
2．They avoid improving society；$[342,349]$
3．are incapable of elevation；$[343,346,347,350$ ；so 358,360 ］
4．are always ungrateful ；［344；so 357］
5．and are utterly impracticable．［348．］

## 341.



கப்பி கடவதாக் कாてலத்தன் வாப்ப்பெயிலும் குப்பை கிலப்போவா்் கோழிபோன் மிக்க
 மனட்புரிந்த -ூூே மிகுட்.

## Teaching wasted.

The fowl, though each morning duly you scatter broken grain into its very mouth, will ceaselessly scratch in the refuse-heap; so, though you expound and show the base man works of learning, full of weighty wisdom, he will but the more resolutely go on in the way in which his mind finds delight.

Comp. K. 410.
In $254,257,258,259,279,32 \mathrm{I}, 322,33 \mathrm{I}, 34 \mathrm{I}, 345,347,350,351,352,355,358$, 360 , and some others, the satiric poet (and these verses may well be the composition of one rather misanthropic bard, a Tamil Antisthenes) searches through nature, animate and inanimate, for types of the heretical, and ipso facto worthless man. Some of these similes are found in Sanskrit poetry, and in the proverbs current in all the vernaculars of India.

The low, ignorant man is like a dog in the assembly (254); and like a dog he takes delight in low things (322, 345).

The same low tastes are seen in the domestic fowl (341), in the pig (257), and in the carrion-fly (259).

And you cannot change these essentially low natures, as you cannot make charcoal white by washing it in milk (258); or make the most gorgeous of slippers anything but foot coverings ( $3+7$ ); nor make young unbroken bullocks draw a chariot ( 350 ); nor wash away the sliminess of a frog (352); nor can you train them to do great things, as you cannot convert a tusked boar into a war-elcphant by enringing its tusks ( 358 ) ; nor give moisture to the pith of the zuater-rush ( 360 ).

Men's short-sightedness is exemplified in the turtle (33I).
The base man must be compelled to do any good he does, like a chisel that requires taps of the artist's mallet before it cuts (355) ; and like the vicious cozv that must be milked by force (279).

The foolish man is like the unappreciative ladle (321) ; grows harder as he grows older, but is hollow to the last, like reeds ( 351 ).

## 342.



 உ றந்குவாம்ம என்றெடுர்தூ போமாம்; リஃ தன்றி


The base will not seek the company of the wise and good.
If you say to the base man, 'Let us without delay go to seek refuge with faultless sages possessors of mature wisdom,' he will probably get up and make off, exclaiming, 'Let us go and slumber,' or he will perhaps demur, and change the subject.
 into English. Lit. 'those who are freed from doubt (and imperfection, error) through the reception of solid (crystal-pure) doctrines,' i. e. the instructed sage.

The low man is here invited to become the disciple of a worthy Guru. कமं (=it may be) is redundant, or gives an idea of probability.

## 343.



பெருநடை தாா்பெெினு்் பெற்றி பிறைோா தெтருநடையா் ஆூுவi் சான்ரேருர்; —ெருநநை பெற்ற்் கடை க்தூம், —1Sp ங்கருவி நன்லுட!— வற்றும்ம ஒருநடை குட்.

## Promotion does not spoil the good nor improve the bad.

Lord of the goodly land of swelling torrents! If thoroughly worthy men gain some added dignity, their nature knows no deviation, but they go on in the same even path of virtue; and although the base obtain promotion, his conduct too changes not, (promotion betters him not.)

There is a play on rame.
๙ $\grave{y}$, see ๙ลั: ' baseness is mighty only in its own base way.'
 things.'
 seems then almost redundant.

Comp. K. 977-979.

## 344.




 தென்றுத் செயலுட்,—இலங்ஈருவி ゥ வ்றட ! — நன்ற்ல நநன்றுியாா் மாட்(b).

## Small benefits seem great to the wise; and vice verosi.

Lord of the goodly land of glistening torrents! The excellent will deem any favour done them, though small as a grain of millet, to be large as a palm tree. You may constantly confer favours huge as a palm tree, but they are not benefits, when conferred on those who are not grateful.
 $\omega \pi\llcorner$ ©. G. 63.

This stanza is somewhat out of place here. Comp. III, 357 .
Comp. K. ch. xi with my notes, pp. 216-218; and Vēm. ii. 41. Sion and uiar rhyme so well, and the antithesis is so perfect, that this comparison is very often


## 345.


பொற்क லக் தூட்டப் பறந்லூினு, நாப்பிทர்
 பெருடை உடை க்தாக் कொளிஇு்க்க் செய்யும் கரும்்க்த் வேனு படிட்.

The dog prefers to feed on refinse. Nature will out!
The dog, though you tend it with care, feeding it from a golden vessel, will watch, eye fixed, for others' leavings; even so, although you receive the base as if they were possessed of greatness, the deeds they do will be otherwise ( $=$ their real character will be seen by their conduct).

Comp. 322. But 213 does more justice to the noble animal. K. 410.
346.

ஐந்மゅகளிள் செரூ\&கு.
 எக்कால்்் சொல்லார் மிகுकுச்சொல்; 一 எக்காலு



## The base intozicated by some trivial gain.

Though they obtain imperial wealth, the excellent never utter a vaunting word; but if at any time the base see some small fraction added to his scanty store, he will deem himself great as Indra.


 of itself!

He is a beggar on horseback! Comp. K. ch. liv, and notes, p. 265. This is
 undeserved elevation.
 become well off, they will have a parasol borne over them even at midnight.' See G. Ç. $4^{6}$.

## 347.


 செய்த தெனின்் செருப்ப்த்ன் काற்கே ஆூட் ;
 செ|்தெकாழிலாற் காయப் படும்.

## The slipper.

Though made of faultless yellow gold, enwrought with choicest pearls, the slipper serves but for one's foot ; though the base be deemed prosperous through the wealth they have gained, their baseness will be seen by their actions.

The same thesis in 350 with a different illustration. K. 1001 . Comp. B. I.S. 349 :

## ' अ्ञन: सारविहीनानां सहाय: किं करिप्पति। <br> मलयेऽपि स्थितो वेगुडेंगुरेखे न चन्दन:॥

What assistance can be rendered to those who have no inner worth? The bambu on the Malaya hills is only a bambu and not a sandal trec.'


## 348.







## The base man's habit of life.

Victorious lord of the good mountain land! The base is mighty in bitter words, is destitute of kindliness, rejoices in others' sorrows, is ever and anon full of sudden wrath, will run up and down and pour contempt on all he meets.


## 349.




 கள்ளு|ர்க்கு’ நெய்தற் கひைकடற் $\quad$ ண்சேர்ப்ப,— எள்ளுவா் Cُyா แவir.

## No intimacy possible with the base.

Lord of the resounding sea's cool shore, where the Neythal breathes honied fragrance round! The worthy, if men for many days stand waiting in their train, will say 'these are old acquaintance,' and will make the place pleasant to them ; the base in such circumstances feel no affection, but simply despise them.

Comp. K. ch. 1xxxi.
350.

कொப்பு் कொடி்்து்் குறைத்தென்றுு் த்ற்றிம் வையம்பூூ்் கல்லா 月றுருண்டை；—ஐய，கேள்！
 செய்தொழிலாற் காணப் படும்．

Prosperity does not elevate the base．
Hear，O Sir！The little bullock－calves will not learn to bear the yoke and draw the chariot，though you give them cut grass，clip them，and constantly ${ }^{1}$ rub them down；so， though they have gained wealth，the base will be seen（to be so）by the deeds they do．

Comp． 347 for lines 3 and 4.
${ }^{1}$ But see Lex．for 8さか．

## CHAPTER XXXVI．

## BASENESS．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 历ルடை }
\end{aligned}
$$

Analysis：
1．The base are essentially worthless；［351］
2．lack fine feeling；［352］
3．are detractors ；［353］
4．vaunters of self；$[354,356]$
5．give only from fear；［355］
6．are ungrateful and unforgiving．［357．］
7．Prosperity does not change their hearts．［ $35^{8}, 360$ ．］
8．They are always hoping for some unattainable good．［359．］
The base are naturally and hopelessly evil．But this and the preceding chapter are really one．
351.
凤レ்்シார்．

 இித்தொழிலே கன்றித் कிாிதந் தெருவைபோல் போத்தரூi புல்லறிவி றா்．

## Age does not improve the essentially base．

The thoroughly wise，though young in years，will guard themselves in stern self－repression．The low unwise as age
comes on, become mature in evil works, and are like reeds, wind-shaken, hollow still!

The reed, or banlbu, grows very strong and hard, but is always hollow (ดuriscey),


352.

செழூம்பெரும் பொய்கையுள் வாழிலு்் என்றுட்

 ேெர்ா்ற்கு் பெற்றி அரிது.

## Fine perception unattainable by the obtuse.

Though frogs flourish long in a rich large lake, they never rid themselves of their slime ; so it is hard for those void of fine perception, even when they have learned pure and excellent text-books, to acquire the gift of clear understanding.

There are two irregular forms here: थロゅ



## 353.



 கெற்றுல் இயயன்றதொ நெ?

## Dotraction easy only to the base.

Lord of the goodly land of mountain chains! It is hard to stand before a man, and publish even his praise. How then can mean men's tongues depreciate a man's good qualities and proclaim his faults while standing before him?

[^68]
## 354.







## Base men vaunt theniselves like wantons.

Chaste women trick not out their charms of womanhood, as is the wont of the wanton. Like fountains ever fresh those others make display of every charm, and vaunt their beauty as they pass.

This is an unsavoury verse. The rendering gives the sense. No western language could literally translate it.
355.

தளிiடேலே நிற்றி@ு துட்டாமம் செல்லா

 இன்ஞங்கு செய்வாா்ப் பெ றிள்.

## You must extort from the base what you want.

The base are like the chisel, that, though it is over the bud (to be sculptured), moves not without some one to strike it. On those who are courteous these confer no boon whatever. They will do everything for those who use violent means.

Favour does nothing; fear alone is cffective.

## 356.


மீீலந வi் உள்ளூங் குy வன் ; டாயந்த
விாநிலi் உள்ளுi் உபுவன் ; சிறந்தொருவா் செய்தநன் , பு்்ளவர் சோ்்ஷுர்; கயந்தன்டன வைததை உள்ளி விடுi்.

Each thinks upon his own favourite place. The good remember only benefits conferred on them; the bad only injuries.
The hill-man thinks upon the beauty of his hills; the farmer thinks upon his fields that have yielded him rich crops; the good think on the boons bestowed by worthy men ; the base man's thoughts are fixed on abuse he has received.


K. p. 215.
 the fracture cannot be mended : they neither forgive nor forget.
 this destroys the rhyme ; and his base rancour is the idea.

## 357.



ஒருநன்றி செய்தவ்்க் கொன்றி எழுந்த
பிபைூாறு ்் சான்டோ் பொறுப்பர்; கயவா்க்
கெடூநாறு நன்றிசெய் தொன்றுதீ தாயின், எடூநூரூுந் டிோய் விடிட்.

The good are grateful; the base ungrateful and malignant.
The good attach themselves to those that have done them one act of kindness, and forgive a hundred wrongs that arise. The base receive seven hundred benefits, but one wrong will turn them all to evil.

See K. p. 216. The K. 109 is one part of this.

## 358.

## 


 வைர்் செ.ிப்பியு் - வாட்கண்ணு ! — பவ் ทி செயி்வேழு் ஆூுதல் இன்று.

## Base men illiberal even in prosperity.

Worthless persons even in high estate do not the deeds that men of noble birth perform even in their poverty. O keen-eyed maid! Men may enring and arm the boar's tusks, but it will not even so become a warlike elephant.

## Comp. I49, 18 .

See the Telugu Vēmana ii. 6. Or, word for word :
O bright-eyed maid! The utterly debased do not In zenith of prosperity what noble men
In penury perform! Enring the wild boar's tusk, It doth not thus a warlike elephant become.

## 359.







## Vain dreams. We fade as a leaf.

'To-day, at once, a little hence, we shall gain our end!' So many speak and think, and joyously tell it out among their friends; but soon their eager minds are changed; and they have perished like a lotus leaf.

[^69]360.

நீருட் 19ெந்து कிறட்பசிய कாயின்ம் ஈர்் ஆடையகத் कில்லாகுi்; - ஒரும் நிறைப்பெருஞ் செல்வக்து நின்றக் கடை க்து in அறைப்பெருங்கல் அன்ல்ர் உடைத்து.

Wealth without heart.
Though born in the water, and its hue appear green, the Netti's pith knows no moisture ; so in the world are men of amplest wealth whose hearts are hard as stones upon the rocky mountain fell.

See Lex. ®mை. No moisture ever reaches the pith of the water-rush (Ai $\sigma \chi v \nu o \mu e ́ v \eta$ ), though the plant grows in the water.

Comp. K. p. 320.

# CHAPTER XXXVII. 

## MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.



ப ன் னெ றி
( = ப லญゅ ¢ ).

When Pathumanär had arranged the quatrains into chapters, he found ten remaiuing, to which, from the diversity of their subjects, he gave this title: 'Many topics.'

Analysis:

1. A house desolate without a wife. [361.] This contradicts 364 .
2. A woman's honour her only safeguard. [362.]
3. The bad wife. $\left[3 \sigma_{3}\right.$.] Contrast to $382-384$.
4. Marriage an evil. [364.]
5. Choice of life. $[365,366$.
6. Like father, like son. [367.]
7. Bad timcs. [368.] Better in ch. xxxti.
8. The misery of unfeeling selfishness. [369.] This is ch. xxiv.
9. The wanton. [370.] This belongs to ch. xxxviii.
10. 


 இபைவிளக்கு மின், மைப்பின் என்னம்?—விபைததக்க மாண்ட டினルாசூ இல்லாதான் இல்லकட் कாண்ட $\dot{\mathfrak{y}}$ काியढூோர் कாடு!

## The wife.

The mansion meets the clouds. A stately band of warders keep watch around. Gems glisten therein like lamps. What then? Where the owner has not a zuife of dainty excellence, the house within is a waste, hard to explore.

The verb இ囚் governs the and case $=$ ' to lack.'
 good is it?'

The $\epsilon_{\pi}($ is perhaps rather the desolate 'burning ground,' painful to contemplate.

[Comp. N.M.K. ioI:





Not to sever from the excellent-the wise-is as an education; to live with those who cherish us not is as a sore; the word uttered by friends is as the tuneful lute; the house without a courteons house-wife is as a waste.']

So B. I. S. 5387 :

## ' यस्य भार्या गृहे नाफित्ति सध्वी च प्रियवादिनी। ग्ञरएयं तेन गन्नवं यथारखयं तस्य गृहम्।

In whose dwelling there is no wife true and of pleasant speech, let him go to the wilderness : his house is as a wilderness.'

## 362.




 கையுளுப் பாணி பொிூ5.

## Outward guards avail nothing.

Though compassed round with a faultless guard of swords, if once they gain freedom, in little time they are stained with every fault ; and long is the time those soft-voiced ones spurn every law of right.

In Ellis' MSS. this is rendered :
' Though women of light conversation (!) be as strictly guarded as the blade of a sword is carefully preserved (!) ; yet, if by any relaxation of vigilance, an opportunity be offered to them, little of this time will be occupied by deeds which are not evil, and much of it by them.'

This awkward and foolish verse is corrupt. The original idea is found in Manu, lect. ix. yo-I8.

Various readings are:


iii. For Cugair read' Qumír = 'if they obtain not.'

Contrast this with K. 57.
If we read, as I prefer, कृषं, it is ='though she has fallen into the hands of a perfectly faultless husband.'

இமீః్త, 'carelessness in the wateh '?

## The evil qualities of a bad wife and their effects.

Death is the wife that stands and dares her spouse to strike! Disease is she who enters not the kitchen betimes! Demon domestic is she who cooks and gives no alms! These three are swords to slay their lords!

[So in N. M. K. 85 :





To those not learned the words of their mouth are death; to tender plantain tree the fruit it has borne is death ; to men who perform vicious deeds virtue is death; death sure is she that in the house doth evil deeds.'

The plantain is cut down as soon as it has fruited.]

## 364.


कடியென்் கெட்நி்் бடியான் ；—வெடிபட ஆூ்ப்பது கெட்டும் அதுதெளியான்；－போ்ந்தும்ஓர் （இற்கொண் чனிதுறா上ட் ஏடுறுதல்，எவ்பவே， कウ்கொண் டெறிய｜ந் क्रவறு！

## The second marriage．

He hears（that marriage is another name for）dread，and yet he dreads it not！He hears the fearful funeral drum，but it gives him no sense！Again to take a wife and to dwell bewildered amidst domestic enjoyments is a fault that merits stoning ；so say（the wise）．

Comp．K．p． 200.
 ＇take a wife．＇For बெrซ்ด in line 4，see H．B．§ 239.

## 365.

కaఫి
 कிடையே இனியார்கட் டங்கல் ；— கடையே பனாாதென் றெண்ணிப் பொருணைைைルாற் றட்டை உஅாார்பின் செல்றுு நிலல．

Different modes of life．
The best thing is a life spent in penitential practices．The middle course is to live with dear ones around．The worst of all is，with the thought that we have not enough，through desire of wealth，subserviently to follow those who under－ stand us not．

Comp．ch．vi，and 292，309．The next is a variation of this．
Comp．K．p． $3^{16}$ ．
366.


கல்லாக் கழிப்பர் कृชルாாயா்；—நல்லவை あவ்வாக் கழிப்பா் இடைகள்，கடைகவ் இளிதுணேட்，ஆூப் பெறேட்யாா்் எல்றும் டுனிவி＠ற் கண்பIr டிலர் ！

## Three kinds of men ：those that learn，those that enjoy，and those that complain．

The men of noblest mood pass their time in learning． The middle sort pass their time in the enjoyment of good things．The last and lowest cry：＇Our food is not sweet，＇ ＇We＇ve not got our fill，＇and in angry mood lie sleepless．

This is a somewhat different idea from 365 ．
 forms．G．77，89．Line 3 is bad metre．
And B．I．S． 4090 ：
‘टुःखं निरन्नरं पुंसाम् खसंतोपवतां पुनः।
Discontented men suffer continual sorrow．＇
367.

செந்தெல்லால் ஆயய செடுயூர்ள $\llcorner\dot{ற}$ றும் அு் செந்னெல்லே ஆூ வாேதலால்，—அウ்நெல் வルனிறையு் காய்க்குட் வளவால் ஊ！！－ டகனறிவு தந்தை அறிவு．

## Like father，like son！

The red grain＇s swelling germ in after time grows up and yields that same red grain．－O fertile crofted village lord， whose fields are filled with ripening crops of that same grain！－Wisdom of son is wisdom of the sire．

So in French：＇tcl pire，tel fils，like father，like son．＇
And in S．यथा पिता तथा पुच：．Comp．also Manu ix． 40.
 hardly changes from generation to generation．Village communities are scarcely affected by political revolutions．

## 368.


உடை ப்பெருஞ் செல்வரு்் ォான்சேூூுண் ெெட்டுப

 கம்டேロாய் நிற்குட் உலகு．

## Bad times．

The wealthy men of great possessions and the perfect have perished，while wantons＇sons and base men multiply． The lowest takes chief place，and，like the umbrella＇s handle， this world is upside down！

எ：உலரு．—ப：கிற்கும்．
Comp．ch．xxvii，and especially $264,266,267$.
Also B．I．S． 836 ：

## ＇अहो वत महल्कषं विपरीतम् इदं जगत्।

## येनापन्नपते साधुर उस्राधुस्तेन तुष्पति॥

Alas，alas！very troublous is this world which is upside down．What shames the good gladdens the bad．＇

## 369.


 कணியாक्र உள்ளம் உடைルாா்，— Lெணிவறன்クி
 வாப்வின் வரைபாய்：் னன்று．

## INisery of unfeeling selfishness．

Lord of the good land of mighty hills whence streams descend sweeping along pearls！

Better men should jump down a precipice than live with a mind not disposed to assuage the pain of the dear ones who tell them of their heart＇s pain．

[^70]370.

பதுப்புனை்் பூங்குபையாா் நட்பு் இிண்டிi் விதூப்புற நாட்ன்வே 9 ல்ல : - டாரி அறவே அறுகே; அவா் அன்பம் வाரி அுவே அ ทய்.

This belongs really to the next chapter, and is a variation of 37 I .
Ellis' MSS.:

- When rightly perpended the water of the freshes and the love of women adorned with ear-rings differ not; for the water of the freshes will be dried up when the rain ceaseth, and so will their love when the income faileth.'

More exactly :
'The mountain freshet, and the love of those adorned With pendant jewels rare, examined calmly prove To differ nought: that fails when rains that feed it fail ;

And love of these fails too, when income fails!'

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

WANTONS.


## பொதுமுகளி்

To this chapter must be added 37 .
Analysis:
I. Their mercenary character. $[370-374,378$.]
2. Their heartlessness. [375-377, 379.]
3. Lust blinds men. [380.]

See K. p. 304, ch. xcii.
This is a poor chapter.

## 371.

 அஞ்பு அறுப்போம்.
விளக்கொளிியும் வேசையர் நட்புட் இெண்நிட் தூளக்कர நாடின்வே $p$ வ்ல : - விளக்எொளியும் நெப்பற்ற கண்ணே அறுமே; அவசன்பும் கையற்ற கண்ணே அறுட்.

The lamp's light and harlot's love examined well are seen to differ not a whit: the lamp's light goes out when the feeding oil is consumed; and the harlot's love is spent when the lavish hand has spent its wealth.

Comp. 370, of which this is a variation.
Ellis' MSS.:
' When rightly perpended the light of a lamp and the love of courtezans differ not; for the former is extinguished when the oil is dried up, and the latter estranged when the empty hand no longer contains money.'

## 372.


அங்கோட் டஆலல்கூவ் ஆயலபையா ணட்மொ(b செங்கோடு பாய்துடே என்குண்டன்;—செங்கோட்ட்ன் டேற்எாணம் இன்மையルான் டேவா தொழிந்தாளே, காற்காலுய் காட்டிக் கலுழ்ண்து.

## The wanton's self-interested professions.

She (of enticing beauty), adorned with choice jewels, said forsooth, 'I will leap with you down the steep precipice;' but on the very brow of the precipice, because I had no money, she, weeping and pointing to her aching feet, withdrew and left me alone!

The first line is not literally rendered.
373.


செங்கண்டமல் ஆூபனும் ஆூடவ், —தந்கைக் கொடபபபதொன் றில்லாரைக் கொய்தளிi அன்றுi


Though he be Mal, the fiery-eyed, whom in the heaven's fair homes immortals worship, if in hand he bring no gift, the women tender as the buds men cull, will straight dismiss him, bowing low with folded hands.
Comp. Vēm. ii. 25.
Ellis' MSS.:
'Let them have been even as liberal as Shengańmàl (sic) the groddess of prosperity, who is worshipped by the gods in the beautcous heavens, courtezans whose hands are tinted like opening buds, will forsake those who have no wealth to bestow upon them, reverentially saluting them with folded hands.'

Ellis must be wrong. Sce மrఙ்.
The French says: 'Le beau Vichnou aux yeux rouges.'

## 374.


ஆூாடி னெஞ்சத் தணிஜீல்் கண்యா்க்கு்் காணமில் லாதாா் कடுவてனாா்；— कாணவே செக்ஙュா்ந்து கொண்டாருஞ் செய்த பொருளூடையாா் அங்கார்் அன்＠ா் அவா்க்கு．

## Money makes a man the wanton＇s darling．

To the damsels of loveless hearts，whose eyes are as beauteous as blue water－lilies，those who have no wealth are as poison！Even those who have turned the（oil－） press，in sight of all men，if they have wealth，are as sugar to them．

The oil－man is hardly dealt with．In Manu iii． $\mathrm{I}_{5} 8$ he is condemned；and so in iv． $8_{4}, 85$ is the owner of an oil－press；while an oil－press is equal in impurity to ten slaughter－houses！It is hard to see the reason of this．

## 375.


யாட்பிற் கொருதலல காட்டி ஒருதでல
 LOலங்கன்ன செய்கை LDњளிர்தோள் சேர்வார் விலங்கன்ன வெள்ளクிவி ๑ர்．

## Wantons and their paramours．

The silly ones，who are as beasts，seek the embraces of women who are like the eel，which shows one head to the snake，and another head to the fish，in the sweet clear lake： （are of a double and deceitful nature．）
376.

டொா்குநர்் கல்லுட் பணா்பிரியா அன்றிலு்போல்
 பொற்றேடியு்் போர்க்தகா்கோ டாயலல かன்நெஞ்சே！ ตிற்றியேт，டேт再டルт，ஜீ？

Feigned love becomes open hostility．
＇We will never part，like the precious stone strung on its thread，or the Andril，＇said the damsel with golden bracelets： she has now become the horn of a fighting ram（she angrily repcls me）．Dear heart！dost linger still，or wilt thou go ？

The French says，＇Mais elle s＇est dérobée de plus en plus，ainsi que（va en dimi－ nuant）la corne du bufle de combat，＇which is ingenious，but not the native idea． Comp． 378.
The pearls strung together sunder not．The Andril（see Lex．）dies if taken from its mate．

## 377.


ஆமாபோ அக்कி அவi்கைப் பொருன்கொற்று
 बமாウ் தெெெकெष் றிருந்தாா் பெயுபவே क्रாமாட் பலมா ளகை．

## Ridioulous infatuation of the wanton＇s dupe．

Those who fondly reckon upon the devoted love of the worthless wanton，that，like the wild ox，licks the hand and despoils men of their wealth，and then，like the buffalo，bounds away，shall suffer the deserved ridicule of many．

The wild ox or gayal is fabled to kill by licking its victims．
378.

ஏமாந்த போட்क னினியார்போன் ற்வ்＠リாய்ப்

ぁந்நெறிப் பெண்டிர் தடடிてல சேறாேே செந்நெறிச் சேர்தும்என் பார்．

## Bought embraces．

Those whose avowed purpose it is to walk in the way of rectitude seek not the embrace of the fascinating，fawn－
eyed damsels，who walk in a way of their own，who are pleasant when gratified with gifts，and when they are filled （＝when no more gifts are to be expected）are like the horn of the fighting ram．

## Comp． 376.

## 379.


ஊதுசெ｜ப் நெர்சந்தம் உள்ளடக்ா ஒண் றுதலார்
 எレர்என்று கொள்வாருங்，கொள்டவே！ルாா்க்கும் कமமリல்லார் தi்டுடі்பி லர்．

## Iet him be deceived that will．

Let those accept（wantons＇false love），who take them as their own，believing the words uttered to inspire belief， by the bright－browed ones，who keep concealed within the cruelty that lurks in their heart．Those whose bodies are their sole wealth belong to none，（i．e．they have no souls to give！）

## 380.



 அறிந்த விட，க்தும் அறியார் அூம் பாவம் செறிந்த セட்்லி னவा்．

## Lust flinds men．

Though the dupes clearly discern and know the guileful intentions entertained by the bright－browed ones，even where their minds are（apparently）set upon some person，they whose bodies are full of sin do not recognise it ！

# CHAPTER XXXIX． 

CHASTE MATRONHOOD．

அ秉कாரட் $\pi_{2} \pi_{ッ}$

क i்பைைLロ க ளிர்


In S．पfि＋व्रतT＝＇one who is faithful to her husband．＇
The legends of Sütā，wife of Rāma－chandra；of Damayantī，wife of Nala；of Chandramatī，wife of Harischandra；of Visākkhā，the Buddhist female saint（see Oldenberg：Buddha）；and very many others，afford pictures of womanly excellence not surpassed in any literature．The authentic history of Ahalyā Bāi，the Mahratta queen，would be regarded as utterly incredible，if it were not established，in every detail，by irrefragable evidence．［See Pope＇s Text－book of Indian History，p．193， 3rd edition，Allen \＆Co．］See also the introduction to my Kurral．
The extent to which wifely submission may be carried，and the powers of the
 Nalāgini．

Analysis：
1．These should be chaste，and not be exposed to solicitation．［381．］
2．They should be good housewives，equal to all emergencics．Other things are slipped in：gentleness of speech，and dignity．［382，383．］
3．They should endear themselves to their husbands；and be［384］
4．possessed of innate purity．［3S5．］
5．Their worth．［386．］
6．Jealousy ：of little interest．［387－400．］
Comp．K．ch．v，vi．

## 381.


அரும்பெெற் எற்பி்் அயபெ｜ணி அன்ன
பெருட்பெயா்்ப் பெண்டிர் எனினு்ーவிரும்மிப் பெறுநசையா்ு பின்னிற்பாா் இன்யையே பேணுட் நதுநூலா ஈன்மைத் துயூண．

## Freedom from temptation．

Though women live famed as Ayirāni for rarest gift of chastity，absence of men that stand enamoured of their charms is a help in way of good to those of fragrant brow who guard themselves．

Ayirani，the virtuous wife of Indra．
K．p． 206.
The commentator says，＇She who is without suitors is a good help－meet（to her husband）；＇making ததவாள் the subject，and supplying கணவனுக்கு．I make இன்றை


A commentator remarks that there would be no followers，or waiting suitors（ $⿴ 囗 十$ oit ศึ $\dot{p} \cup ா \dot{r})$ ，without some kind of encouragement．

## 382.

 குடநீர் அட் ந்்ணும் இிு்்க்் பொடுது்் ऊட अii அறஉண் ஞூங் கேளிர் வரிஞங்
 மாதா் மใனமாட்சி แாள்．

A true wife，in time of poverty，if friends come in enough to drink up the sea，performs her duties with kindness of speech．
When in the straitened time they cook and eat with but one pot of water on the hearth，－－if relatives arrive enough to drain the sea，the soft－voiced dame，the glory of her home， well fulfils each seemly duty．


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[%ん\dot{\otimes}\mathrm{ in N.M.K. 105:}
```



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Comp. K. p. }206
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## 383.


 டேலாறு டேலுறை சோாிம் - டேலாய
 இல்லாள் அடாi்்ததே இல்.

## The real home !

On every side the narrow dwelling lies open, on every part the rain drips down ; yet, if the dame has noble gifts, praised by townsfolk for her modest worth, such a housewife's blest abode is indeed a home!

Comp. K. p. 206.

## 384.


கட்कளியாவ், காநலன் காकல் வகைபடனவாள், உட்குடையாவ், ஊர்நாண் இபல்பி@ள்,ーセட்த இடனறிந் தூடி இனிकி்் உணரும் LLடடொழி மாததாள், பெண்.

The wife: 'placens uxor.'
She is sweet to the eye, and adorned in the way that a lover loves; she enforces awe; her virtue shames the village folk; she is submissive ; but in fitting place is stern, yet sweetly relents:-such a soft-voiced dame is a wife.

All Tamil poets regard it as an accomplishment in a woman to know how and when to assume an offended air ( ing with her spouse, and lay it aside (2ணण5).

The idea is that of Terence :
'Amantium irae amoris integratio est.'
Comp. $39^{1}$; K. ch. cxxxi, and K. p. 206.

## 385.


எஞ்ஞான்றும் எங்கணவா் எந்தோண்டடெற் சேர்ந்தெமிலும் அஞ்ஞான்று கண்டேம்போ லூலுதுமால்—எஞ்ஞான்றும் என்னன கெழீஇனர் கொல்லோ பொருணசையால் பன்மார்ப சேர்ந்தொடூகு வார்？

The modest woman cannot understand shamelessness．
＇Whenever our spouse takes us in his embrace，we feel a timid shame as if we saw him then for the first time；and they（wantons）daily，through desire of gain，submit to the embraces of many！How can this be？＇

## 386.

 வள்ளன்மை பூண்ாடான்கண் ஒண்ரபொருள்－ிெெ்ளளிய ஆண்டமகன் கையல் அபல்்வாள் அச்क்தேோ நாணுடையாள் பெற்p நலi்！

A modest wife like a javelin in the hand of a hero．
As the scroll that he reads，whose inmost heart well understands it，is goodly wealth with him who is graced by a generous spirit．As a keen weapon in the hand of a clear－ souled hero，is the loveliness that a modest woman owns．

K．p． 206.
387.






 நன்ஞுமாாiத் நோய்ந்த வறைமாiப ペリルடா


The injured wife to her confidante：
＇The lord of the town has bought，it seems，black gram and red gram，a tüni and a pathakkl，as if they were all the same！He，whose chest is broad as a mountain，having associated with the beautiful browed ones，－inferior to me！－ unpurified，sects my society too！＇

The four stanzas $387-400$ seem out of place，and are probably more recent．

## 388.

दھూ

 அடிபைய விட்டொதங்கிச் சென்று—துடியல்ா
இடக்கண் ணひையம்பாம் ஊாற் கத＠ல் வひ்்கண் ணใォபார்க் குறை．

## The neglected wife．

＇O minstrel，utter not cruel words，or if thou utter them， softly draw back thy step，and go to utter them to those who are like the lute＇s right side ；for we，to the lord of the town，are as its left．＇

The tambour has two hollow vessels（ $₫$ afr）；it is the right one that yields the music． （Comp．390．）She will not hear of her husband＇s wrong doings；these are for other and fitter ears to hear．

Cong（root）+ \＆（negative）+ （sign of and pert．sing．）．［See G．84．］

## 389.



 நோக்ல இருந்தேனி் யான்．

## Meek complainings（to her maid）．

＇I am she，forsooth，that felt a pang when a fly alighted on the lord of the town，surrounded by cool rice－fields over which the waters gleam，where they pluck the rich grass！ And I am she who have lived to look upon his breast adorned with cool sandal－wood paste，which has been warmly em－ braced by others．

She is pained，not angry．
390.

அருட்பவிழ் தாரிலன் எட்டருளுi் என்று
பெருட்பொா் உதையாकி，பாண！— கருட்பின் கடைக்கண் ணใனル＇நாட் ஊரற் கதலில் இடைக்கண் அでபாார்க் குரை．
＇Minstrel，utter not a gross falsehood，saying that he who wears a garland of opening buds will favour us！
＇To the lord of the town we are as the（tasteless）tip of the sugar－cane ；therefore，tell（such a tale）to them who are like its middle（sweet，juicy）joints．＇

Comp．138，21I， 388.

## PART III.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { ON LOVE } \\
\text { (OR PLEASURE). } \\
\text { யூன்குவकூ காம க்தூப்பாவ். } \\
\text { [cн. xı.] }
\end{gathered}
$$

Comp. K. ch. cix-cxxxiii, p. 322.
These are mere fragments, suggesting the main topics of the subject of இன்பம்.

The Tamil student may, if he please, see the whole subject dealt with in the கலித்தொகை [see Introduction].

## CHAPTER XL.

## THE CHARACTERISTICS OF LOVE.

Analysis:
I. It is full of alternations. [391.]
2. It brings pain in separation. [392-394, 397, 400.]
3. It fills the lover's soul with desire and fear. [395.]
4. It makes the tenderest strong to dare and endure. [396, 398.]
5. It supersedes all else. [399.]

Here are hints of a kind of drama, in which are introduced (1) the lover (giviessit),
 mother ( $\% \dot{\text { u }}$ ).
391.



 புல்லாப் புலப்பकோா ஆூy!

## 'The way of true love never did run smooth.'

'Lord of the cool shore of the deep bay, where the gleaming ocean's restless billows beat!
＇If there be no fond embrace，a sickly hue will spread itself（over her face）；and，if there be no lovers＇quarrels， love will lack its zest．
＇To embrace and disagree is the one way（of love）．＇

Comp． 384.
 the coyness（4～ロI）of the bride（ BR O a ）or mistress，after a period of estrangement． இ $\dot{\tilde{r}}=$＇is the only．＇K．ch．cxxxi，cxxxii．

## 392.


தட்மLDர் あாதலi் தார்யூழ் அணி அக லட்
 பொ்ப எழிலி முழ்க்குந் क्रोசையெல்லாம் நொ்்தல் அறைந்தன்ன நீர்த்துது．

## The lonely one．

＇To those who were wont to strain in close embrace their own beloved，whose broad breast was girt with garlands， when the rains patter down，it is as though one beat the funeral drum through all the regions where the muttering of the thunder is heard from out the clouds；since they are deprived of their loved one＇s society．＇

K．cxxiii．

## 393.

Q
கட்ம்்செ｜ப் பாக்கள் கருவி ஒநுக்சிய

 कிம்ொて எウ்செய்வ कென்று．

## The forsaken one at eventide

At wildering eventide, when workmen all put by their tools, she culled choice flowers, and wove a gay garland;then let it fall from her hands, and wailed, 'What can this wreath avail to me who weep alone?'

```
See K. 1227.
Compare the following (Kalit. i. 5):-
```

                                    THE LONELY ONE.
    
பட்லென்ற बளம்போ லப் पுல்்புெொ்ா டமைவாளோ?

Can she endure to bide alone, like some enclosure that once shone all beautiful when there they kept the hallowed feast, but now is desolate?



Can she endure to bide in grief, with sad despairing face, like a land oppressed, that endures affliction from its tyrant king?



Can she endure to live for one night's space forsaken by thee, like a flower in the lotus-lake from which the water has ebbed away?

## 394.


செல்சுடர் நொக்க் சிெரரிக்கண் கொண்டநீர் டெல்விெல் ஊழ்தெறியா விட்மித்தன்- மெல்விரலின் நாள்வைத்த நந்குற்றi் எண்ணைங்கொல் அந்தோதன் தேோள்வைத் தூணடேத் கட்நது?

The lover says to his friend ( $\omega \pi$ ®ึा) in regard to his forsaken bride :
' Regarding the setting sun, and wiping away one by one with her soft finger the tears that well up in her eyes, suffused with red, sobbing she lies resting her arms on the couch, setting off the days on those same tender fingers: alas! are they my faults she is counting up?'

## 395.

கண்கால் என்னு｜் கருத்कில்் காதலி
பின்சென்ற தம்ம சிறுசிவல்；－$ி$ ன்சென்றும்
ஊக்கி எடுந்தும் எறிகல்லா，ஒண்புருவம் கோட்டிய வில்வாக் कரிர்து．

## The lover in a figure praises the lustre of his beloved＇s eye，and the beauty of her arched brow ；and indicates also his own timid reverence．

＇The little kingfisher seeing the eyes of my beloved（as she was disporting in the tank）and taking them for carp，followed her ；but though it followed，and poised itself aloft，it darted not down，recognising her gleaming brow bent above them as a bow．＇

Reverential admiration is well shadowed forth．The comparison of the lady＇s eye to the carp flashing through the water is classical in Tamil．

## 396.


அリக்காட்ப యுு்்வாய் அம்மருுங்க்ற் கன்லே பォற்கானம் ஆூற்றின கொல்லோ，— அロக்கார் ந்த பஞ்சிொண் டூட்4ினு்் பையெனப் பைபெனவென் ற்்சி்பின் வாங்குட் அடி？

## The mother bewails the hardships of the rough desert path over which her tender daughter will follow her beloved．

＇When I applied the（softest）cotton soaked in the red dye to the foot of her whose waist is lovely，and whose mouth breathes the fragrance of the red water－lily，did she not cry ＂gently，gently，＂and shrinking draw it back？And oh！has it endured the stony，desert path ？＇

She sees what she foresees and dreads，as if it had already happened．The lady does not set out yet．See 398， 399 ．

I cannot refrain from citing a similar tender touch in Virgil ：
＇A，tibi ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas．＇

## 397.


ஓでக் கணக்கர் ஒலி அுங்கு＇பன்செக்கா் மாชலப் பொடூதின் மைந்த！ா் பிாவுள்ளி மால பாிந்திட் டடுதாள்，வனடுてலடேல் கோலஞ்செய் சाந்தந் कிடிர்ந்து．

## Grief of the deserted wife．

When those who con the palm－leaf scrolls had ceased，in eve＇s dim twilight hour，she thought of her absent spouse； and weeping plucked the flowers from out her wreath，and brushed the odorous sandal from her lovely breast！

See 393 and K． 1231.

## 398.


கடக்கருங் கானக்துக் காใூபின் லてை நுடககவும் வல்ชひயோ？என்றி，— சுடர்த்தொடீஇ！ பெற்ருன் ஒருவன் பெருங்குதிリை，அந்நிலலயே கற்குன் அலீ○தூருட் ஆநு．

## The conflante demands of the bride if she can endure to walk after her beloved through the desert，she replies：

＇Thou hast said，O maiden with burnished bracelets！ have you strength to walk on the morrow after your beloved？ When one（a warrior）has obtained a splendid horse，that very instant he has learned how to ride it！＇（his enthusiasm teaches him．）

## 399.



 வேங்கை வெரூஉ' நெறிசெலியப போலுட்என் பூட்பாவை செய்த யுரி.

## The mother now aware of her daughter's fight, says:

' My breast, my necklace of pearls, and my whole body she embraced! I knew not what it portended. It was the sign, it seems, made by my lovely one that she was about to set out on the path where the herds of antelopes flee in fright from the tiger.'

I did not know why she bade me good night with such clinging, lingering affection; but now I see the reason.
The chapter of K . (cxxviii) on indications must be consulted.
The following pretty song from Kalit. illustrates this quatrain :

```
THE MOTHER CONSOLED.
Sic vos non vobis.
[The daughter has gone away with her husband.]
```








The sandal trees, source of much fragrance, profit those that use them; but though born on the hill, how profit they the hill? Bethink you, so is your daughter's case with you!




The pearls of dazzling white profit those that wear them ; but though born in the sea, how profit they the sea? Ponder it well, so is your daughter's case with you!




The sweet harmonies of the seven strings profit those that sing to their accompaniment; but though born in the lute, how profit they the lute? Search it out well, so is your daughter's case with you!
[ $\cos \alpha(\not(y)$, § 56. (III.) 'sing to an accompaniment.']

## 400.


கண்ரூ ன் புடையா னுங் காக்கையும் வையリவுi் என்னீன்ற ஆபுட் பிறைுத்ததென் ？－பெтன்னீன்ற கொங்கருi் பன்ன டு ชலルாi்！பொருள்வயின் பாங்கனi சென்ற ๑ெறி．

The lady complains of her lover＇s long absence．
＇The triple－eyed（Çivan），the crow，the hooded snake，the mother that bare me：what have these done amiss？Maiden whose bosom bears the Goingu buds，all gold！The way my lover went for wealth is my pain．＇
＇Çivan restored Käman to life ：－from him I suffer．The crow is foster－mother of the Kiuyil：－its love－sick notes make me sad．The dragon restores the swallowed moon ：－－the moonlight afflicts me．My mother gave me life ：－life to me is one long sorrow．But all these are nothing to the thought of how far my lover has gone from me in search of wealth．＇

The third line is not to be quite literally set down．See Lex．

## I N D E X

of

## FIRST LINES OF THE QUATRAINS．

நா ா லடியாா்


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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QUATRAIN
QUATRAIN


## NĀLADI.


II.

LEXICON, CONCORDANCE, AND GENERAL INDEX.

[^71]
# LEXICON AND CONCORDANCE 

TO THE
N ĀLA D I.

The references in the Lexicon are as follows:-
The numbers refer to the verses of the Text.
§ refers to the Tamil Handbook, or First Lessons
G. is the Catechism of Tamil Grammar, No. 1, 2, or 3.
K. points to words in the Dictionary to the Kurral.
S., T., M., C., Tu. for Sanskrit, Telugu, Malayālam, Canarese, and Tuluva. For quotations, see Introduction, where a list of authors is given.

## Я Å.

அ A. [G. 2, 3. 5.] A demonstrative. [Comp. இ, ฉ, எ, ஆ, அவன், அத, \%ํ.5, அன். н. в. §§ 25, 26.]
 will describe. இ®்థ. Jī. Chin. xiii. 164 .

1. Initial $\&$ is often found in words of Sanskrit derivation beginning with R, L, or Y , since those letters cannot generally begin words in Tamil according to strict grammatical rules. Comp. Nannū̆l, 148, 149 .
2. Since pure Tamil has neither aspirate nor sibilant, Sanskrit words beginning with



 with $2 \dot{\omega}$. In Telugu $n$ is much used euphonically. So in Tamil nit or ब厅 $\dot{\pi}=9 \dot{q}^{*}$ :


3. $q$ and $q$ are often $=\check{e}$ and $\bar{e}$ in Telugu.
4. In words with $\&$ in the final syllable, $\%$ is nearly $=\sigma$. H. B. Introd. p. 16 .

A very remarkable and extensive use of the pronominals $\%$, இ, ฉ, எ, § can be traced in Tamil and the cognate languages. From them many verbs and nouns, besides other particles, are formed; and they are joined to stems as prefixes and suffixes constantly.
(1) \& (\%) points out, asserts, emphasises, connects. As a verb it is \%(ब) [T.

 forms participles，etc．（G．87）；is a term．of neuter plurals，like $a$ in Latin and $a$ in

（2）（\％）has a similar office，but with an idea of nearness，closer connexion．As
 it takes ๗่，ฝ่：இண்，இல்．It belongs to the 2nd person，and fem．gen．，where distinction is required．See $\mp \mid \nsim \sigma$.
（3）2－in old Tamil is demonstrative，and indicates what stands between．2םต்＝ ＇he who is between இఎir and ঞami．＇It thus gets its connective force．With a nasal （ $\dot{\oplus}$ in Tam．， N in T．）it is＝＇and．＇It is the root of words signifying＇possession， existence，＇உ．in，உロレ，etc．；and has been changed into（œG＝between），ァ and 8（『ด，இ円）．
（4）$\sigma(\sigma, \omega \pi)$ is the particle of reference and interrogation；seeks out，brings up and exhibits the unseen；and so gives an idea of what is beyond，above．It is in all South－Indian languages at the basis of many words that indicate motion from a lower

（5）æ，\＆have the idea of doubt，examination，comparison，unity．§ 47 ．See verbal stem ® and numeral æゥig．
A comparison of verbal stems $\approx|G, \&| G, \Omega|G, \sigma| G, \Omega|G, \Omega| G,\left.\infty\right|^{\circ}(G$, together with a multitude of other stems beginning with these pronominals，will show how much has grown out of them．

## ஆஆ，alas！ஐயேr，9．［Metre requires ஆஆ．］

## K．அக $\mathrm{AGA}=i n$ ，உள்．

I．அக்்，the interior．［T．，M．］Comp．அங்கை（அகங்கை）， அகல．S．ञ्रहं＝I．




11．அळ｜（B），centre： 56 ．


In T．，C．，M．the word means＇insolence，＇etc．（S．अघस्．）
III．அ®｜ல்＝breadth，width，expanse．
（C．，M．In T．agalut＝pagalu，be broken．）
Iv．அக｜்்，அகல，v．［§56．（III）］expand；be removed．
The causal is qspoy．［§ 160，G．103．］

 ${ }^{150}$ ， $1_{51}$［G．39］，354，372．शबowi，$n$ ．I．width；hence 2．the chest，breast（of a man），389，392．3．A full，paraphrastic commentary，319．Comp．Nanmīl，21－23：

v．ஆぁ｜ㅂ，v．（§57）dig，extend by digging．

அக்கு＝அக்குமணி，ச்்குமணி，armlets of conch－shell， 123.

அ்்கை＝அக்்கை，palm of the hand，123：உள்ளங்கை．
See Nanmül， 222.

அக்காதம்，sugar，II2，206， 374 ．





（I．Sugar ；2．cloth（S．अंशुक）．T．achchut，achchanamue．）
K．அங்ぁணம்，a gutter，drain，I75．［s．अंगयां．］
k．அீகு，diminish， 12 ．See அல்கு．
அํํㅍ $=$ அது， $39,6 \mathrm{I}, 250$ ，25I，etc．［G．I2．］ அசா，feebleness， 201.


## K．அசை A

［T．asi；C．asiyu，aszuigu．Comp．S．अस्स $=$ a sword，and the idea of 19 I ， ＇vibrate as a sword．＇This points to S．अ्रस्＝shine．So Lat．mico．］

அசை，v．＝தளा்，be unsteady，waver．（§ 57．）
அசைந்த［G．95］$=$ அசை்நதவை $=$ தளர்ந்தசெய்திகள் $=$ ஒழூக்ぁத்தின் வேறயபட்டன，things not fixed on the firm basis of virtue．［So＇shaky things．＇］ அசையாது $=$ தளதாமவ่，unwavering， 194 ．
அசை｜வு தளர்ச்ச，I50：＇in time of distress．＇ ［G．94．］
k．அச்சு，the axle（of a carriage），48．［T．，M．，C．；S．ञ्ञसं．］
K．அஞ்சு，அச்சு，AÑJ，ACH，AJ．［M．，C．，T．Comp．s．यज्，GR．$\dot{a} \gamma-, \dot{a} \zeta-$. அஞ்சு，fear，dread，shrink from．（§ 62．）
 அச்சம்，dread， 145,299 ；8I－84，guilty fear．（§ Igo．）
s．அ｜ஞ்｜ஞானம்，un－wisdom，folly，3r1．See ஞானம்．
K．תL ADA，＇descent，repression，inclusion．＇See s．उधस्．
I．அட｜｜்கு，learn self－restraint；subside，sink down； cease，74，II6，I7I．
II．அட｜க்கு，repress，hide，bury．（§ 62．）
2レゅबுப，351，they will restrain，controul，repress．［G．83．］ 26 ，bury $=4$ mos．［G．86．］ 105，196；221，keep it hidden；229．Often with ér．

111．அட｜க்கம்，self－restraint ；modesty ；humility ；65，170， 242．Comp．शக்்கம்，செрிவு．
 its compounds，and Lat．con－do，ab－do，ctc．The Tamil $\llcorner$ often represents the S．ध्．

In T．AD－agu，AD－añgu ；AD－ampu，AD－apu；AD－akuva（or AN－akuva）．Here $\sqrt{ } A N=$ $A D$, by interchange of cerebrals．

In South－Indian languages the cerebrals are often interchangeable．The T．$\sqrt{ }$ anA $=$ Tamil qimom．In M．the $\sqrt{ }$ is ADU（comp．ANA）．In C．the $\sqrt{ }$ is ADPA or ANA．］

In this sense found in Tamil only＝what is boiled．
وட்்ப［ $ட \dot{\infty}=$ wandering，+ பூ］，a kind of creeper ： convolvulus grandiflorus．It has large white flowers， which the swans attack as rivals．


K．श｜B ap｜u，nearness．
I．அB，v．（§ 64）approach．［Comp．அண்மி，அண்டை．］
 vehemence，203， 348.

11．அல｜க்கு，v．（§ 62）pile one upon another．
100，அめ்க்ல்，a piling up．［G．94．］203，mountains piled on mountains．
111．அด，cook，kill：சமை．（§ 68．）

அㅂ｜ப்ப，hearth， 94.
அட்டிவ்，cook－house． 363 ，＝சமையல்ீீகு．［அட்（b）as $n=$ cooked food＋இல，house．］［T．，M．，c．］
IV．அடை（ $\$ \S 57,64)$ draw near；take shelter；attain unto ；be closed．
［ $2 \infty<$ used as a noun $=$ இட்，இகை

The man who gives not a place in his soul to benevolence．＇］

 แப்பட்ட 』ŕ，those whose ill fate it was to see misfortune draw nigh，287．When the guilt of the old deed has come home，123．Intimate associates，friends that have gathered around，173．Connected with，under the shelter of， 178 ．To those that have taken shelter，202．Until they attain to，gain，reach，204．وmu｜\＆，the resorting


1．அணண，v．（§ 64）tie：єட்ல，சேர்ச்த்க்ட்ல， 192.




［Comp．S．ग्रनङ्न＝कान．But the South－Indian $\sqrt{ }$ an indicates hostile approach．In
 was as käman（？）to women．＇］

K．111．அண்｜யூ，v．［§§ 56 （I），66］＝மேமேக்கு，அங்கா，lift up the head to look．
With డேே்ळ $=$ gazing upwards， 31 ．
IV．அணி（மை），nearness．


v．அணி，＇beauty＇［for＇beautiful＇］．
1．n．161．2ம®ய．290，374， $39^{2}$ ．
2．v．（§57） 2 §1，put on，adorn oneself with ：y،․［G．89．］
389．［』．Qзт．G．I53．］
 In C．$=$＇order．＇K． 575. T． $\mathbf{5}^{2}$ ．N．N．V．13．］
vi．அண் as a formative＝இடம்：see ாடிண்，II4．
к．அ．த்．［Comp．அகழ்．s．ञ্ฯधर．In some uses from அதツ．Only in Tamil，but dar $|i, d \bar{a} r| i$ in Telugu．］ $=ه ழ ி:$ path，public road， 192.

K．அத，அํே．［ அ．G．7I．］அதன்，197．அதใぁ，276， 363．அதலல்，IIO，293．அது்கு，81．அதன்கண்， 326. அத＝அத்தச்டை， 15,276 ．அவ்்ிினும்， 89.
Observe 凤\＆as a termination forming neuter nouns，or quasi－verbs，from adjectives ：
 or $\bar{d} 8$ is found for q\％．

அத்தூ＝தவர்，சவப்ப，a red dye，281．

அங்தோ，alas！（See அब்ஞே．）＝அதோ nasalized．
［G．II7．］ 394.
அபஃாロம்，injury，69．［s．ञप＋कृ．Comp．உபகாஏம்．］ அபாாரம்，அபோணம்，afternoon：பிம்பぁவ்，207．［s． ञपर＋ञ्ञहू（ ञन्वन्）$=$ பब்னேांம்．］

وுDİ AMAR［＝அமை．Both forms in m．－T．C．amar．Comp． சமர்］，rest．
K．அமா்，v．（§ 60）．
Lovingly，1．Where she delights to dwell，383．Whom they fondly love［G．153］，


K．அமघர்，immortals，gods，373．［S．ञ＋मृ．］

K．அ이벞＝ambrosia，200，210， 217.



அடை amai，satisfy．［This seems a form of ғமை $=\mathrm{s}$ ．शम्， घम्．M．amey．Comp．भமர்，a variation of it．Also ғம ， சமழு．ஆமையு்＝சமயப்．］
к．அゅை，v．（ $\S \$ 57,64)$ ．
 ness ：things agreeable to one＇s profession， 135 ．We are utterly at rest， 182 ．One who is pleasing ；provided for food， 240 ．Possessing in full measure， 36 r ．

அட் AM．
 அங்｜கண்（மாஞாலம்），I48，I5I，I76，194， 373. அட்｜மரூங்கு， 396 （？I4）． அ்்｜கோல， 372 ：in all these அம் $=$ beautiful． அம்பல்＝பழிமொழி，scandal，evil report．［？அம்பலம்．］ 87.

к．அம்ப，an arrow：єணா，சதம்，எவ，பாணம்，89， 152.
 from S．ग्रम्बु，water；the other two seem to be the word for bambun，perhaps هisu．］

みம்ம，395．［See Nannūl，370．］A meaningless ex－ pletive．Probably a voc．of அiமゅை．［G．II6．］
அம்மா，173．Probably voc．of அம்மை，a stronger form of وi்ை：a particle indicating surprise or emotion：＇Ah，do so！＇［G．II7．］



அய் AY．［Comp．ஜ＝subtileness．］
K．அயர்＝செய்（§ 57）perform，I6．［G．I53．］ ฯயல்＝adjacency．

 their food with guests．＇］

The reference is to the story given in Muir＇s Sanskrit Texts，vol．i．p． 310 ，clc．
Cor．of S．इन्द्राया：some confusion with ঞurarnembe Indra＇s white elephant．
அயல்＝\＆nゥ்மை，keenness ；keen－edged， 386.

K．அi் AR ，rare，precious．［丹ாி，அரு，அரும்，ஆ்்．M．Comp． S．श्रह्．G．I2I．H．B．§ I3I．e．］
 இருயை：7，273， 32 I．

அருளில் कn $\dot{p}$ ற，merciless Yaman， 20.
அ（ு厅ु，（v．）regard with favour，390．［G．137．］
அ（ு｜iம，hard to（obtain，bear up against，etc．），9，34， 40，57，381．That scarce may（perish），137，226， 24I，249，316．A sore（disease）， $\mathbf{1 7 3}, 295,363$. भानी｜wா⿱㇒日，those whom it is hard to（abandon），162， 224， 226.
भளி｜தூ，74，76，109，16I，184，244，352，353．（It rarely or never occurs．）அாியத，361．
அศி｜ w ，（things）hard to ．．．，77，282，317．
அளி｜шri，hard（to find）， $77,165=$ choice spirits．
அரு｜மை，because of the impossibility of，56．Im－ pregnable， 164.
［N．M．K． $3^{6}$ ：

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` . . . . . . कெषнष், -
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If you look closely，precions things by precious things men buy；and great things by the great are zoon！＇］

ஆருusir，dear life，precious life，238，330．

அரக்த．Comp．அす்்தம்．
1．Red：Фெฝ்๗ிய，396．2．Gum－lac．
［Comp．S．रक्त $=$ लन्त．M．arukku．T．era．C．arugu．］

s．அரசன் $=\mathrm{king}, \mathrm{I} 34$ ．
［S．राजन्．See K．under शォש．］

அエவ，400．அேவம்．
K．அரண் $=க ா$ வல்，stronghold，164．［Comp．s．ञरां； அரணம்．Also அர்．］

அரா，24I ：a serpent ：பாம்பு．

Words which are undoubtedly identical in origin with Sanskrit words are often so changed in the South－Indian or＇Drāviḍian＇languages，by the operation of well－ascer－ tained phonetic laws，that they would hardly be recognised by any one unacquainted with the tendencies of the Tamil phonetic system．

Thus in Sanskrit we have सृप्（from सृ），सर्प्，and ultimately $\sqrt{ }$ सर्．

The verbal roots $¢$ ari，$, \underset{a r}{ }, ~ ¢ ̧ a r r u$ are found in all the Drāviḍian dialects，in both ancient and modern forms，with the same original notion of＇gliding＇and＇slipping．＇
But the equivalents of the Sanskrit noun सर्प（serpens，¢́p $\bar{\rho} \epsilon$ róv）in Tamil are curious．


The following principles are here illustrated：－
1．Tamil cannot tolerate，as a general rule，the sound of mute and liquid together． It rejects consonantal diphthongs ：rp must become rup，rap，or ripp．
2．When $k, t$ ，or $p$（any tenuis）begins any syllable of a word except the first， it becomes，in order，$g$ ，th（as in＇this＇），or $b$（i．e．the temuis is changed into its corresponding media）：thus çaruppam becomes çarukam．

3．The Tamil has neither any real sibilant nor aspirate ；（ $\begin{aligned} & \text { is really a soft palatal ：）}\end{aligned}$ thus çarupam may become arubam；and through the influence of $u$ we have $v$ for $b$ （so Sanskrit सभा is in Tamil avai）．Sanskrit स may be dropped in Tamil，or \＆may be used for it．
（In Canarese for＇serpent＇we have hāva；this is in Telugu pā̀mu，in Tamil pāmbu， and in Tuḍa paab．）

4．Final $m$ is constantly dropped in Tamil，and the remaining vowel is written $u$ ， but is pronounced very faintly．Thus aravam is now aravu．
5．By syncope and crasis aravu becomes arā，and final $\bar{a}$ is often changed into $a i$ or $a$ ．Thus $a r a i$ is a Tamil form of S．सर्प्प．

அ丁｜$\dot{m} \dot{y}(\S 62)=$ இवற்ற．



அரி＝T．சிங்க்்，a lion．［S．हीर．］

2．See under ঞir．
அரிด，rice unboiled，94．［In m．ari．From $\sqrt{ }$ ari，reap．］ அரு｜ভ，$n$ ．［for அரூவ．м．，с．，т．］，the neighbourhood． 234，அருஈவ்，nearness + அது $=$ what grows near： அணிu｜த， 261 ．
［அரு｜க்கு，diminish：T．50：＇மゅை அருக்குங் கோள்， a star that lessens the rain．＇］
s．அருテ்க்க்ம்பொரூள்，wealth， 304.


к．அரூம்ப，a flower－bud．$\sqrt{ }$ அரு，390，400．［In к．also． அரும்＋ப．］
அரு｜هி，a water－fall．［In m．Comp．s．ह，री，रव．The idea seems to be that which resounds．］


 จீఁுயே๗ి， 369 ．

அருள்，see அா்．
அரை，half，middle．［Comp．s．इर्थ．м．ara．T．ara． C．aral．］
Stem，trunk of a tree， $2 千 6$ ．The waist， 281 ．
அதோ，a mere expletive：$\pi$ is euphonic．
See Nannül，373．［G．116．］211，239，266， 3 SG．

## அல் AL．

அणகு＝எண்，computation．In this sense found only in T．Comp．அள．
 அणகுசாற்க்்ப，infinite learning， 140 ．

 கர்க்ぁடぁம்，ஐடகம்，123．The $\sqrt{ }$ seems to be அவ்＝ night．
Its meanings are four（ $=$＇he of the night＇）： 1 ．a crab，coming out of its hole by night ；2．the sign cancer ；3．the moon；4．a cat，having claws like a crab．See


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'क% அलीu %லఎब்pब் பார்ப்பலே
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The Forsaken Wife．
Ah！the loving crab with its young ones，sharing its dripping food，in its wet hollow chamber，amid the buffeting of the foam－besprinkling waves，sleepless，agitated with desire for its lord＇s embrace，suffers affliction as I do，－Alas ！－O thou of fragrant brow．＇

அல்y［an imitative word ：அல்＋அல்＋5．See 25．In м．
Comp．அஏவ்று，அழு］，lament aloud，20，25， 29.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { भலती = flower }=\text { அலர் }=\omega จ \dot{\pi}, 199 .
\end{aligned}
$$

［It is from $v$ ．$\nsim \omega \dot{r}+\mathbb{Q}=$＇that which unfolds，expands，shines forth．＇Hence 1．Flower ；2．the oleander；3．the sun ；4．beauty－lines in the eye ；and 5 ．beauty in general．See T．$\sqrt{ }$ Alar．］

அலி＝பேடி，an hermaphrodite，85．［ $\sqrt{\text { அல் }=\text { not．}}$ The s．न $\mid$ पुंस्．］
к．Яふ．［м．，т．，с．as noun and verb in many forms． Comp．அல｜மரு，அण｜மங்தேன்．］
（n．）a wave，$=$ ดด๓ $, 107, v$ ．（§64）．Cause to wave，digitate， $47,128,194,224,391$ ． Distress by rivalling， 287 ．


அல், not. ( $\S$ § 43, 44.) See அன். Comp. к. and G. 125.

 70 'besides,' 287,342 . 2im $y$, it is not, $1,77,143,165,212,223,249,258,261,299$, 302. அส่๐ร, $76,142,177,212,265$ 'except.' શจัญ, they are not, not, $118,131,134$,
 ม่สับเร, 32 I .

શลังा grit is the full form, 268.



 Neither உ்் nor இถ் has primarily a negative meaning. See இむ்.]

அல்|கு, v. grow less : அீகு.
அல்குஙிழல், the shadows of declining day, 166.
அல்குல், an immodest word, 354, 372.
K. அல்|லல், suffering, want, privation :

வறமை, poverty, I70, 252, 287.
S. அவத்தம் [for அபத்தம்] = பயனில்லாமல், unprofitably.
[S. ¥ag = unbound. Confounded with शawi.]
s. அவ|மதிப்ப = disrespect, I63.
[S. च्रव + मन्, अ्रवमत. See फOी.]
அவன் [அ+ अब்], he, that man.

 (fifth case). શவi்்ब, 374.
к. அவा $A v \bar{A}$, an imitative word, from அஆ.
I. அவா $($ அவாவ) = ஆணை, வேட்ணை, intense desire, 59, 18I.
2. அهா|ه, v. (§ 62) desire.

அவாய் = அவாவி, leaning to the female side, 251.
அவாத்த்்க = அவாவத்தக்க, such as eyes covet, 251.
Comp. H. B. § $70^{*}$.
[ $\bar{E} l \bar{a} . \overline{1} 12$ :

He who has cut off desire stands fast ! If he cut off desires of the five (senses) fully shall he be filled with good. He who cuts not off desire shall be subject to vanity!
 he shall go to enter the abyss (hell).'

As the flood sweeping away the stone dam seeks the sea.']

அவி Avi，soften．
அळ，v．n．［and a．］（§ 56．I）＝அடங்கு，soften，abate， become extinguished．Comp．அهி்．
Whose crest has beco lozecred， 66 ．After the roar has died azway， 332 ．
к．அهir，v．（§ 60）glisten ；glittering rays，89．［G．I53．］

அ囚ிழ，v．$u$ ．and $a$ ．，loosen，expand．［Comp．शه．］ （ $\$ 56$ I．）
Have been loosed，12．［G．83．］A garland of opening buds，390．［G．153．］
к．அவை $=$ சவை（சவை in $M i \bar{u}$ ．），assembly，325．［s．सभा．］ ［See also அது．］

அஹையpிதロ，knowledge requisite for the Яゅை． Ch．xxxii．

 the pure in heart， 322.

அழ் AR［＝perish．In m．＇be expended，＇see அழி，அழல்， அணங்கு］．
1．அழ்்，fire ：Фெரூப்ப，அக்லனி，வெப்ப்்，heat，89，124， 202.


11．அழ्｜கு，beauty：வனப்ப＝adornment，I3I．［ $\sqrt{ }$ бர்，எழில்．
 seems hardly a classical word＝ভுழைு．Comp．¥र्ध．］
к．थழி（§ 57）perish ；go to ruin，147，272， 293 ［ $₫ \dot{\oplus} 4]$ ］． Lose，105，252，309．Waste away，I4I．Fall into despair，33．Die，302，for அழித்［G．41］． （§ 64）destroy，92，129， 238 ［ டட்దு］．
к．அழு（§ 60）weep aloud， 397.

 sullied，destroyed，i I I，300，353．［Seems confounded with மழூங்கு．］
Comp．T． 95 ：
＇$\because$ Daçix

The disease of hunger that eats so as to injure the intellect，and the avarice that destroys the attachment of men．＇

அழு｜கு（§62）rot away．Comp．அழி，அள？．I23．［In m．］



அள் AL，measure．［м．In c．the idea is contiguity．Comp．அண்．］ к．அ๙，v．（§66）measure，7，Io3（int．or pass．）．


On that self－same day all his enjoyments were meted out to each one；his days of life，too，were meted out．＇］

அள｜ه，a measure，8i，91，323， 330.
இயைத்த அளவினல் in $272=$ உளவைையா்் in 271． Comp． $3^{6}$.
சொல்லளவ，a mere empty name， 195.

K．அளாவ，v．mingle．（Comp．அでor．）
அளாய＝Яளா விய，commingled：a variation of भヵ， $177,240$.
к．அள்ளூ，v．take by handfuls，262．［M．］
к．Яளி，tenderness，kindness，gentle－minded， 355 ．
［The root idea is mellowness，softness，decay．Comp．\％প，அ๘ఠ，which in C．have ！． Comp．also थ』，எ๓ी，ஏஸ்，இஈ；and S．ली．］

அตीयiं，＇poor persons；＇or，condescendingly，＇worthy good souls，＇298．அศf，v．（§57）．


அற் ARR，cut，cease．
1．к．அрம்（அрன்），virtue，charity；［ $\sqrt{ } \mathrm{ARR}=c u t$ ，decide．In m． ＝law．In ancient c．aravu $=$ justice $=\varnothing ர ு ம \dot{6}$ ．See my Kurral，p．196．］


 ${ }^{2} 57,322$ ：the path of virtne．

II．к．थpி，v．（§57）know．［T．eru．M．and c．ari．$\sqrt{ }$ ARR． Comp．அஆ．］















III. Adj. form of $\% ₫$, six [H. B. § 172 ], 1 .

 divest themselves of, 352. [ङ is inserted.]
V. (v. intr. § 68.) Be severed, cease, fail. [Opp. to 2ø.]
[Comp. $2 \infty$ and $q \otimes$ in the following :





Those are not friends who withdraw when you suffer want, like water-birds who forsake the tank when its waters fail; they are friends who stick by you, like the water-lilies in that tank.' Mīi.]



 qp = excessively, 311. Fully, 26. qंррळr, they bave been severed, 12. (§70*.)
 $\mathrm{cut},=$ அр்றஇஇ் (§ 100), 41 .


viI. அறை, v. sound; strike.
 qmir and qaxp. M. ARRA.]
 S6, 392. $n=$ Lाँmp, a rock, 360 .

ஆற்ப for அன்ப, I2. [G. 4I.]

The relaxation and rupture of the mighty bond of love.']
அ்்ற, see அன்.
அ|ன் AN, such. See அ.
K. அன், அட் [SO இன், என் ; இயே, எடே ; these are treated as குpிப்புவினன. G. 93], such, of that kind.







 216，218，388．［For the construction see my Kurral，Introd．p．xxiv．§ io．Comp． use of T．at！tu．］

K．அன் 4 ，affection，love， $305,321,370,37 \mathrm{I}, 377$ ．
In M．ambu or anbu．Seems connected with S．¥्नघ्बु＝water．Comp．ศaib in both senses．

அன்｜மை，see அல்．
அன்றில்，a fabulous bird which is said never to survive its mate，376．［அன் + ＋ல்＝அதன் ளுவ் இததல்ஜ， if that is not，this is not．］

அ｜ன்று：i．see அல்＝it is not．

அன்னம்，107．［s．हंस．］It is referred to in I35．
அன்ஞே．Comp．அங்தே．An interjection：Alas！ 330 ．
［G．II7．］

## ஆิ $\bar{A}$ ．

ஆ1 $\overline{\text { a }}$ ，see அ．
1．ஆ｜கு，become，be，befit ；profit．It is an auxiliary of very extensive use，often redundant．
$[\S 58$, etc．T．A－vu（Kā）．M．Tul． $\bar{A} \mid p i n i$. C．A $|g u, \bar{A}| p, A H \mid a$. Comp．S．ञ্ञा＋₹ and या．Whatever may be the source of the word，its use in poetry has been in－ fluenced by the S ．ञ्रायति $==$ \％ब்்．］

1．Inf． $\boldsymbol{o}^{\Phi}=a s$ ，1．Contracted into $\%=a s, 7,28,165$ ．While there is， 86 ， 341，344，345，346．ஒส்ণ，as though any one（of these faculties）existed， 143 ．
2．Past adv．part．को $\dot{\omega}=$ क $\otimes(\$ \S 40,136,137)$ ．I， $3=$ having become ：＇as．＇ 23,67 ， 122，357， 361 ：though it be，or have， 367 ．क力（§77），329， 359.



5．Future．कबir，112，150；they will flourish（§ 72），301．भळळir，124，343， 349.


 وه囚， 5 ，it will serve；resulting benefit（ $\$ 88$ ）， $17,73,242,271$ ．




 206，329， $347,350,351,355,360$ ．2ஞ்， 15,37 ．



II．ஆ｜க்கு，v．tr．（§ 62）make，cause；kindle，225；ஆக்கும்， will cause， 124.

ஆக்கம்，increase，129，301，327．Wealth：செல் வம்，32， 275.



IV．$\%$ is a direct interrogative［G．6］．Sometimes $\omega \pi(\mu \pi r, \psi \pi \mathcal{E})=\sigma, 9^{2}$ ．
V．of is a neg．verb．term．இธ⿰丿㇅［G．9I］6，97，109， 110 ；and middle particle．Its use in the negative is fourfold：（1）finite verb：［G．89］4，6，இ\＆ar＝இsares；（2）by



VI．$\%$ is a term．of positive adv．part．$\varepsilon$ ©
VII．\＆is an interjection．See \＆क，for $\sigma \%$ ，for $\%!9$ ．
VIII．$\&=q d=$ way，manner．See I．I．
IX．In the beginning of Sanskrit words of（I）reverses the meaning，thus दा is give， and स्रादा is take ；（2）expresses $u p$ to．

X．of is a demonstrative．See ．
（土）ஆ｜ங்கு＝ஆ்்கே．［In T．$e, \bar{e}$ are often used for $a, \bar{c}$ ： $\overline{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{L}=$ ஆள்，$\overline{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{P}=$ அழு，$\overline{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{P} \mathrm{U}=$ ஆண்டு， $\mathrm{ERI}=$ அpl，etc．］
There，23，193．There，then，and so，28，267．क்்فa $=$ just so， 244 ．So，as， 38 ， 51，79，139，179，197，280，321，322．［With neg．verb．part．eworste for rel．part．

（2）ஆ｜ண் $(4$＝i．there，35．［Comp．т．vadda．］


ஆட் Āp［see ஆள்，ஆண்］，move．
1．K．ஆด，v．swing，oscillate ；play，dance；move briskly．
［§ 62．Comp．s．ञ्ञाz．м．，т．，c．Also in c．mādu．］

 actively at work，II3．\＆\＆\＆B，move over－touch lightly－superficially，II5．That vibrates at every touch，192．As it disports itself，240，331．Bathe，\＆ 8 な，山［G． $86=$


II．જட்ட（§ 160）grind in a mill，35．［м．c．ātu．］
ஆண்，ஆண்மை，see ஆள்．
ஆணம்＝love：अன்ப，374．［Lit．juice．Comp．ஈரம் in its two uses．$\sqrt{\bar{A}} \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{AN}$.

ஆம்ப்，$n$ ．the red and white water－lily，236， 396 ．
［Comp．S．अद्बु，water＝qi்．M．，C．］

ஆய் Āy．［Āy，āyi，āyu．M．，c．］
I．See \％｜๔．
II．Term． 2 pers．sing．：செய்த｜ஈய்．G． 77.
III．Voc．ending， 126 ：ப்்ா｜rय்．G． 64 ．
IV．v．（§57）．Investigate，enquire closely，seek out，cull，care for．［Comp．$\sqrt{ }$ æ，چષ்．
 exquisite jewel， 372.

Hence कृrü［intensive of क山்．M． $\bar{A} R \bar{A} Y$ ．C．ĀREI．See कृष்］135，196．Ch． xxii．厄ட்பாசォய்தல்．

V．（n．）Mother ：कெய்，400．［C．ĀYI．Hind． $\bar{a} y \bar{a}$. M． $\bar{a} y a$. ］
ஆயூ』வா்，thousands of persons， 284.


## ஆூ் ĀR．



 T．ĀR．C．］कr，fully，our fill，302，366．क்்［G．153］x6， 21 7．

Hence कォォu்，seek out thoroughly．See कய்．v．a．Fill themselves，feed full， 200.
IV．v．a．（§64）．1．Sound，resound，hum，73，122，161，223，290，364．［S．आ＋₹，
 G． 4 I ］，full，ripe， 35 I．

ஆல் ĀL．［M．］
I．Case ending［G．59］：＇instrument．＇For this \％ør is also used．It is really the verbal root ঞ，and ธ่ or ฝึ added．［See C．D．G．，P．I72．］

II．Verb．inflection［G．86］：＇condition．＇
III．v．n．Become full，complete（§70）．［Comp．ofr．This seems to be used for
 சான்ற or அबண்：p，106，163， 252.

IV．As a redundant syllable，filling up the metrical foot：அசைசிசால்［G．I16］； but it generally seems $=$ since，because ： $30,55,8 \mathrm{r}, 83,84,132,305,324,386$.

V．\％ஸ்，ஆぃம่，a banyan tree，Ficus Indica．［C．probably from शธง＝broad．］38， 197．See Ainslie，vol．ii．p．if．Its minute seeds are much used in medicine．

The Telugu version of $3^{8}$ is：
＇Chittaçuddhi galgi chēsina puṇyambu
Konchemainanadiyu koduva gādu；
Vittanambu marri vrikshambunakunenta？
Any meritorious deed done with pure intention though small is not defective；－how large is the seed of the banyan tree？＇Vēm．i． 67.

ஆழ் $\overline{\mathrm{A}}$ ，$v$ ．（§ 57）sink．K．［From அøழ்．］

［＇$\ddagger$ b்\＆

 ＇depth．＇Comp．S．गाध，अग़ाध，आ़ागाध．］

## ஆூ் ĀL（ஆண் ĀṆ，ஆட் $\bar{A} \mathrm{D})$ ．

K．1．ஆள்，v．［§ 56 （III）］rule ；use．Comp．ஆดద．
［This is an old root．A Tuḍa says＇I am an gaic＇$=a$ man，in answer to a question regarding his tribe．T．ĒL．（ $\bar{e}$ in sense of＇elevation＇＝$\%$ ，wr．）K．ĀLu．


11．ஆள்，$n$ ．a person，20．［Here ஆட்，Nan．255．］A slave：அடிமை， 122.
1II．भब் in terminations＝அவள்，she．［G．77，93，95．］See இவ்，மてゐ，வ்்，etc．， $3^{82}, 383,384,3^{86 .}$
Iv．ஆூன்（ஆூ்＋அன்），an affix of possession or agency＝ ＇he who possesses or exercises＇＝ஆ்்，உணையவன்， உடையான்．

เธ்ல அறிهாளா்，the truly wise，II． ．ிம்ண்ணிவாளri，men firm in wisdom， 27 ． पப்லрிவாளாri，men of trivial knowledge， 8. இமம்மபயயாளா்，one debased， 282. உணையாளன்，a possessor of， $16,65$. இலாளர்＝அற்pهா்，those destitute of， 138 ． கொன்ரூளr்，worthless persons：வீணா்， 243.
v．ஆண்，male；the masculine character：opp．பெண்， 202，25I， 386.

ஆண்கடண்，the duty of a man， 98 ．
vi．ஆண்｜ணை［from（I）ஆூ் and（2）ஆண்］．
 ch．xxxiii，＇ignorance，stupidity．＇
（2）Manliness，194．Almost $=$＇$n e s s$＇in the four following：
பேராண்மை，199；
ஊதாண்மை（உரு），240；தாளாண்மை，ch． $\mathrm{xx}, 200$.
VII．ஆட்｜月，the use，mastery，practice，exercise of any－ thing， 215.

## K．ஆூウ ĀRR．［Comp．அற，cut．］

I．ஆધ，$n . \operatorname{six} \S$ I72．［M．，T．，C．TUḌA．TU． $\bar{q} \ddot{\jmath} . \quad$ C．D．G． p．235．］
11．ஆறு，$n$ ．a way：هழி，மார்க்கம்，ठெெpी：194，holes in
 of virtue，257， 322 ；ஜையாரு，decorously， 382. Manner，method：வணை，13，23， 97 （with rel．part． $=h o w ?), 313,398$ ．Way of life：ஒழூக்கம்，79； தன்ருற்குன்，according to his conduct；or＝தன்ன லேதானே，by himself alone， 243 ．
In 5 it seems best to take कणிேல் as a comp．＝＇go：＇the desert path along which Death takes his way．Conduct：』ior，in 103．

மてூuாறy＝இல்லpம்：domestic life，or virtue． ［Notice the close connexion between яpio and $\% \mathscr{}$ ］ 54 ．

In 98 ஆற்றின் may be（土）by（or than）the river； （2）if you do（or give）；or（3）in the ordained method．
காலாறy，a journey on foot，pilgrimage， 268.
இட்டாறை，straitened circumstances， 288.
முட்டாற，hindrance，difficulties， 288.

т．KĀRU，＇flow；＇and ērru．］136，I50， 185. மே๐ாறy，a river of perspiration， 268.
iv．ஆறு，$n$ ．a direction：Яிசை：ธாலாறும் ஆயுய்，open to every wind that blows， 383 ．
v．ஆறை，v．（§ 62）grow cool ；become mitigated，healed， 88．［Comp．s．रह．m．，T．，c．］
vi．ஆ $\dot{\oplus}$ ソ，v．（§ 62）do ：செய்，22，174，185，286， 288 （உதهி understood），295，303，309；［T．ātu．？a variant of कட்（囚．The idea is power active and passive．］ Protect（ळпப்ப understood）， 184 ；bear， 149 ；endure， 15I， 396 ；be able， 329.

ஆற்ற்த்தூண，as long as you can put up with it， 75.

ஆ $\dot{\varphi} p=$ ம $_{\Phi}:$ much， $6,7,34,62,69,78$.
ஆற்ற்்＝வல ：power（of action and endurance）， 59， 313.

ஆற்றுதோr்，the poor and helpless：தாி்க்⿴囗十介 ：those unable to do anything in return，98．［III Gr．95．］
ஆற்றுமை，the absence of ஆற்றல்．In 67，（I）weak－ ness；（2）an intolerable injury．

ஆன்，（1）a cow．See \＆III．239．＝（2）ஆவ்，term．of 3rd case， 195.
ஆஆம்，I．see ஆ｜க＝ஆயூண்，ஆனஓi்，although， 329.
2．ஆன்＋eம் $[$ G．59］$=$ even by， 323 ．
3．என்னூனும，anything at all，98，159．Comp． 205.

ஆன்றy，ஆன்ற，see ஆல் and அぁவ்．

## （8） 1.

（8）Ĭ．
I．（2）is a demonstrative letter（see 2$),=$＇this．＇A large number of pronouns， adverbs，etc．are formed from it．

2．2 is the termination of the adverbial part．of middle verbs．［G．86．］
 बिए．

4．இ is used for \＆山் in verbal inflexions．See G．83．So Cur． 55 ．
5．In C．$\check{e}$（pronounced $y \check{e}$ ）is used for இ：eḍam＝இடம்．
6．When final $\propto$ is cut off before initial $山$ ，a short $Q$ is introduced．［G．24．］So in 71 பேゅぁயோ（6）＋யォg＝பேゅையோடியாg．

7．In 145 இ＝இப்படி．
இவன்，he，＇this male．＇
இவள்，she，＇this female：＇14，17．（இ＋அள்．）
இஅ，49，this．இゅை，52， 53 ．
к．இठक IGA，pass．［s．ई，या，गम．］
I．இ๘，v．（§ 66．Comp．இற，இu），pass over，transcend，
 in T．30］．
II．இக｜$\dot{\varphi}, v$ ．（§ 57．$\dot{\varphi}$ is a formative，not radical．Comp．
 contracted into இழ்，q．v．）
 180，219，235， 32 I．
iII．இぁ｜்்，$n$ ．jealous rivalry， 137 ．［ $\ln \mathrm{m} .=$ a fight．See к．］


к．இசை IÇaI，agree．［இணய．s．या．M．IYA．See இய．］
I．இணை，v．（\＄57）＝இணை，இய凹，fall to the lot of， 60 ；be possible，95，III，I8i ；succeed，152， 194 ［comp． Nīti．97］；be innate，187；sound out［இணை＝har－ mony］， 257.
iI．இணை，$n$ ．fame， $33^{8 .}$［s．यशस्．］
 Nig．இசை புக் 毋ாவி பாட்டர்．

இதழ்（ஆ戸ழ்），lip；petal，outer scentless leaves， sheathe，22I．பாでの；இఙ๐，பூவித்．［M．ITHAL． S．ग्रधर．］

இட் ip＝＇place．＇［м．，с．ide，ede．т．eda．］
I．இடம் $(n)=$. இட்்．
 euphonic］＝where or when， 329 ．

இடi்பட，extensively，II6．

$$
\text { இடமுகைய, vast, } 300 .
$$



 Antiquities of the Aryan Peoples，by Jevons，p．254．］

II．இ（），v．（§ 68）give，put：கொ（ு，தரு．
［This is ultimately from＠；and ब＝place．Its other form is $\boldsymbol{F}$ for＠山：comp． Tel．See also 』ด．M．，C．，T．S．दा，धा．］

இமவர்，they will give， 207.
Used as an auxiliary．（ $\$ \$ 254,263$ ．）
வித்திம，sow， 243 ．மறந்திகெ，forget， 291.
ஜழி（1），degrade， 248.
கடிப்ளகெண்，the place where they apply the drum－ stick， 100.
இ（ロ｜$\ddagger \odot \sim=$ left，abandoned in the burning ground， 49. With $\pi \pi$ ©, 96. இம댜ํ，ashes of sprinkling， 66.

இடㄴ（4（§ 77），p．adv．part．＇having given．＇


இட்டன்ன（see அன்ன）redundant（＝சூன்pில்ல் போஇソம்），44， 237.
இட்ட（ $\$ \S 74,87$ ）once given，given for ever， 216. அத்திட்ட，dyed red，28r．
iII．இ（b）has an idea of compression．［Comp．இ4．c．，m． IDUKKU．］
இட்ல，（adj．）small，narrow，poor．
இட்டாறை，straitened circumstances， 288.
K．இடுக்கண்，want，straitened circumstances，141，348， 382．［Comp．ぁண்．M．IDAŃN்A．］
இக்்்கம்，avarice：உலோபம்，miserliness．
இดம்மப（ $\dot{\omega}$ and see ஐ），want，poverty；annoyance，107， 282. ［к．1045．л．м．к． 97.
＇The heart knows its own bitterness．＇




The trouble from toddy the drunkard knows；
The trouble from water the sea－gull among the birds knows；
The trouble from poverty the master of many wives knows；
The trouble of concealment knows the thief．］
இடi்，affliction：the pinch of poverty，II3．［m．，c．］
iv．இ44，v．a．I．thunder，send forth bolts，100．［§ 64．］
2．crush，pound in a mortar，156．［Comp．244． M．，C．，T．］
v．இடை，$(n)=$.5 Q ：middle．
 while，before they die， 19 ．இळை，the middle course［a form of இடi］，not worthy of praise or blame， 365 ．இヵnட，the middle sort of people，not base（smb）nor first

 deteriorate［8円f］，216．இゅைபுத，go into the midst of， $254,255,314$ ．


இí im．［M．ima；chima；tu．sima．c．imĕ．Comp．Яிம்ட்．
S．निfमप्．मिமை．］
இமை，$n$ ．a twinkle of the eyes ：மியை．
（1）$v$ ．（§ 64）wink，close the eyes， $302,323,345$ ．
（2）shine，twinkle as jewels， $127,146,361$.
இம்ம（I）a very small fraction ：$\frac{\mathrm{I}}{\mathrm{I}, 075,200}$ ；an atom．
（2）மத்த்்காய்ப்புல் அளி月，the small seed of a wild grass，94．［m．］
 collecting minute gains．＇］

இம்மென，392，＇with pattering sound＇＝so as to say IM．［Н．в．§ 273．］

இル் $\mathrm{IY}=$ இணை，fit．［s．या．இக．］
1．இயல்，（ $n$. ）＝nature ：குணம்．
மெல்லியவ்，tender－（natured）， 86.
 piety， 294.
இயவ்ப，nature：74，144，205， $384=$＝ுணம் ；good－ ness：187，224，244，292＝ச户்குணம்．

இயற்ணை，III＝natural course．
II．இயソ，v．（§ 70）be possible［comp．ஒவ்，இணை，இணை． m．］；be composed of， 353 ．

இ山ற்ற，v．（§ 160）use effort，bring about， 194.
III．இயை，v．（§57）＝இணை，be practicable ；combine， adhere to，91，210， 306.
இயைा்த＝உள＝คவ்இiம．Comp．36，271，and 272.
இணைவ＝இணைங்தவை，what you can，94， 95.


இir ir［＝eg．In c．as in Tamil．m．iri．Not in Tel．； but ira＝＇place．＇Comp．s．ञ्ञस्；Lat．er－am．Old Can．iha］．

I．இரு，v．（§ 60）sit，29，254， 334 ；remain，268；be，6r．
As an auxiliary ： $5,9,19,162,323,345$ ．இcீ 126．］இ๘ப்ப a future（aoristic）infinitive absolute ：＇while they are left in poverty，＇



 Hence இரும்｜4，iron，black metal．Comp．செம்｜4． இரூள்，darkness（see உள்）．［м．，т．irlu．］
III．இளு，two＝இゅண்ல，ஈ．i்：18．［§ 172．］

twice as much ：＇as though from＠r®，＇become double；＇and இォ土்内，＇make double．＇ இธைய்，two persons， 75 ．
iv．இரு，$a d j$ ．great．［Comp．உரு，உற，and இゅm．］இரும்＝ பெரூம்，168， 178.

இாி்்ぁை்்，79，is doubtful．See இாி．


 （G．77．See 126．）Then $\ddagger \Phi$ for $\begin{aligned} & \text { © ：} \\ & \text { a poetic license }=\text {＇to thee who wert（on }\end{aligned}$ pleasure＇s side）．＇

இII IRA，beg．［C．ere．M．，т．cruvu．］
I．இர，v．$(\S 66)=\omega ா ச ி, ~ ப \dot{ச ் ச ை க ே ள ், ~ b e g, ~ a s k . ~}$
 ＇refuse．＇

2．இர｜வ，40，303，305，306，mendicity：யாசகம．Comp． கரவு．

3．இர｜هலர்，mendicants，279．［இவఎ்．］
இศf，v．（§57）be driven away，take to flight， 212.
 இ．p，and S．fr．］

இரு｜ந்ணை（இரும்த），charcoal：ェாி， 258 ［？$\sqrt{ } \mathrm{IR}=$＇dark＇ （இரூளi）］．
இளு｜ம்ப，iron，122．（From இரு II．）
［T．inutmus．M．and irimbu．Metals for which there are pure Drāvidian names



Of these Gurai is the only real Tamil name，the others are epithets．Gold was found in the South in abundance from pre－historic times．］

இணை，$(n)=$. உணவு：food，fodder．Provender of animals ；prey， 193.
［Comp．இぁp｜天O．C．ere．M．ira．T．ERA（era＝erra＝＇red＇）．］

## இல் $\mathrm{IL}=$ இன்．

This $\sqrt{ }$ is found in Tel．in L $\bar{E}=$ not，formed from இ®்｜ 20 by apocope．So $r \bar{a} \mid d u$ from a｜srg；and $k a \bar{a} \mid d u$ from ofseg（in French $l e$ and $l a$ from il｜le，il｜la）．As noun $=i l l u=$ house．As postposition $l 0=\mathrm{in}$ ．

In M．il，ola．In C．il，im，inda．Also alli，illi，elli seem to be from the same $\sqrt{ }$ ． In Tuḍa it is or．

Considering that இ囚，as a verb，is chiefly found in the purely negative mood，may it
not really be originally，in itself，positive and＝உair，உロ，இভ ？Is it connected with ถึ่อ่ ？［See ஜ்．］

I．இஷ்，ஆซi，an inflection＝in，at ；from ；than；like；of．A sign of the locative case．［G．61，63．］ $8=i n, 99,138,359$ ．［Comp．C．D．G．p．197，etc．］52， $219=$ than ： both இถ́ and இய்．
II．இஷ்，இண்＝＇if，＇form a subjunctive mood，when added to the verbal root，with or

 360， 383 ．
III．இカ்（rarely இ囚்，see note on $35^{2}$ ）is a 『nfimu or euphonic increment，often used for a case－ending，or to connect it with the crude form or stem．शair is another form， 5 ．

IV．இ囚்，$n$ ．（I）a house ：டி\＆ox， $30,198,210,225,326,363,383$.

（3）A noble house，or family ：बஎ4， 146 （with $\Omega p$ ）， $212,320,358$ ．
（4）Domestic enjoyment ：artioq， 13 ．


V．இல்，v．（G．125．Comp．શல்），used in negation of existence，or of possession， when it governs an accusative case．

1．（1）Root used absolutely in predication：opp．to عซ்லด，7，16，21，52，99，140，

2．இゅ｜டั（இ囚்＋ஏ），6，13， 283 ．
 36 I ．
 without， $\mathrm{I}_{57}$ ，205．இญ่ญルri（＝the destitute） $158,210,219,283,320,336$ ．இov，they are（things that are）not， 344 ．இல่ญ， 219 ．இヘัテ，ye are not， 165 ；are ye free
 （இவ்＋தi）＝இ்่ง，is not， $13^{2}, 3^{2} 4,35^{8}$ ．இய்｜ absence of， $6 \mathbf{I}, 106,251,37^{2}, 3^{81}$ ，ch．xxvi ；poverty，destitution，ch．xxix， 308 ［opp．


இல ila．［t．vela．m．ila．Comp．s．लघु，लఖ्，or वि＋लस्．
 இல｜ங்ভு，v．（§ 62）glisten，shimmer，227， 344.
 glistened．＇］

இலக்்ணம்，sign，399：குpி．［s．लक्षयं்．］

இழ் IR．［м．Comp．ぁழ，இゅ．т．eluvu＝＇loss．＇］
I．இழ，v．（§ 66）lose：sacrifice，9，10，199，25I，277，287， 336.
iI．இழி，v．［C．I！．I．M．IRI．Comp．இளி，இடி，விளி，இிழு， இழ．］（ $\S 557,64$ ）suffer degradation ；degrade．

 இ\＆for இゆむむs．］

K．iII．இழு｜க்கு，（n．）fault，failure，362．［Opp．ஒழு｜க்கு． Comp．هழு．As v．＇slip．＇T．I4．］
K．Iv．இゅை，v．＇determine．＇［§ 64．］
［2ळை＝yarn，thread；（met．）jewel，jewelled lady．］Assign，spin the thread of destiny，6．Plan，hasten on，330．（Some read $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 2mbe．）}\end{array}$

 ［Comp．C．and see $u$ s．M．iras．C．eḷe．］

## இள் பட．



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{LE} \mid \mathrm{SU}=\text { 'light,' } \mathrm{LE} \mid \mathrm{TA}=\text { 'tender.' M. I! } \mid \text { A. C. EL.-E. } \\
& \text { S. लू.] }
\end{aligned}
$$

 $3^{2}$ ，during which a man is called ब̈orsat or $\mathbb{R}^{2}$ ºv．In S．युच，यौवन，whence Tam．

 $53,55,102,18 \mathrm{r}$ ．இatblomp，the young（crescent）moon，241．［H．B．§ 131．e．］

II．இなっ，see இள，a mere variation in spelling， 55.
இஸூயான்，a youth， 65 ．
இ囚ォ｜พri，35I．
இஊぃiம்，we are young，i9．［G．93．］
iII．இளி，disgrace ：இழிவ，இளிவத．［Opp．ஒளி，இளிஷ， 40，62．］
［Comp．இ囚，இம，இf，இゅ｜ஸ்ळ，where the idea of going down is common．C．，M．Il－I $=$＇descend．＇Anc．C．el．a．］

இíp IRR．
1．இ๓，v．（§ 66）pass on，by，away；die；surpass． Opp．Slp．［Many roots with $\dot{p}: ~ அ ற, ~ ப m, ~ 上 \infty, ~ カ p$,今ிр，ธр，Яр．］



ir．இஅ，v．（§ 68）come to an end，die ；be broken．
［Comp．＠p，\＆\％．M．＝＇drip．＇C．$\sqrt{ }$ IRR．］
இம்ாாலத்，in the time of death，or ruin， 110.
இறும் அளவும்，till they die， 209.

இற்றுழி＝இி்றவழி，when it is broken， 48 ．
iII．இறை｜த，v．（§ 62）become tight．
［M．，C．ir－a（u，un，i）－ku．T．ir－u－ku．Comp．＠＠．］

 328.

K．Iv．இணை｜ஞ்チ，v．（§ 62）＝வணங்கு，bow before， 304 ．
［T．van－chu．＠mp，a lord．］
v．இゅp，v．a．（§64）draw and pour out，184， 23 I ．
இ（ன்）in［இ demonstrative］＝this，thus，here，now．
1．இன்னே，even now， 55 ．
இன்னினியே，this very instant， 29.
இன்றy，to－day，36．Comp． 350.
i1．இனம்，race，kind，family，genus：ョீ ற்pம்，146，180，244， 245，283， 290.

ஜீயைఙம்，evil association，I79， 240.
เล่விணம்，the good，ch．xviii．
Яற்pினத்தாா்，the mean， 204.

iII．இ்்ற［இன்＋த］，of this kind，thus，49， 50.
iv．இஃத［இன்＋த］＝இத＝இன்னத．
v．இன்｜னர்，suchlike persons， 205.
［Comp．B．I．S． $55^{\circ}$ ：

## ＇พ़यं निज：परो वेति गयाना लघुचेतसाम्। उदारचरितानां तु वमुधैव कुदुम्बकम् ॥

＂This man is ours，that is a stranger：＂so reckon men of light mind；to men of liberal understanding all the world is as their own family．＇］

இன்ன，suchlike things， 143.
vi．இஓா｜wri，such，of such account， 205 ．

viI．இன் is a mere euphonic insertion in forms like ாணையினர்，I3．（G．93，I08．）
［M．Comp．இฉax，இజ்．＠ゅi has meaning of＇connexion．＇See＠๕．］
vili．இன்pி，இன்றy，இன்｜ணை，see இல்．
இன் IN，sweet，pleasant，ஜீ（i）．［C．IM，IN．M．，T．］
1．இன்，adj．［H．в．§ 131］sweet，precious，fresh（not salt）， pleasant．［இみிணை is used to distinguish it from இன்ணை（இல்）．］

 இळึய，76， 306.

II．இன்பு，இன்பம்，pleasure，54，60，79，81，84， 247.

III．இ்்｜ஞ，the negative rel．part．of a verb இன்｜ன＝be swect，ctc．（G．89－92）＝bitter，evil．


 11，355，trouble．

## ஈ $\overline{\mathrm{I}}$.

I．$\overline{\mathrm{I}}$.
I．A demonstrative letter，intensive of இ．Comp．\＆，\％．
（土）ஈ゙｜ウ்கு，$a d v$ ．here ：［衣｜கு as in இウ்கு，ஒருங்கு，etc．］， $6,15,70,182$.
（2）ஈ｜ண்ல，adv．here，in this world，25．［Comp． ஆண்（ு．］
 abound：38，109， 245 （§ 62）．ஈண்வ்கால்，the time when Divine Providence wills that a man＇s resonrces should develope，93．［In K．ch．xxxviii it is कon－b，कosmib，
 nasalized．］

II．ศ，v．（\＄57）give，［as a superior to an inferior．Comp． கொ（ு，தரு，இ｜．C．ī，i－yu，i－nu．T．$\check{\imath}, \bar{i} . ~ M$.

 ＇givel＇or＇givest thou not？＇$\approx \mid \infty x$ ，a giving；a gift，दानं，ch．x．$\approx \mid$ \｜r｜mb，a with－ holding， $\mathrm{I}^{4} 5,299$ ，ch．xxviii．

$$
\text { iII. ศ, } n \text {. a fly, 6I, 218, 259, 389. [т. iga.] }
$$

दguef, a honey-bee, io.

ஈrī $\overline{1} R$ ．
1．बri，$a d j$ ．form of இாண் ＝இகு（§ 172）．

 pleasantness，favour，affection，＇ 138 ．［Comp．the double meaning of $\pi \pi \pi \dot{\omega}$ ， $\operatorname{mon}$ ，© \＃fì̀（adj．form），46，＇cool，fresh，moist garland，＇II3．


iII．ศ．I，v．（§ 64）drag，26．［Comp．இழு．c．hīru．A．с． ìlu．M．iru，ìr．т．īdu．s．ह．］
 Т．$r u, \bar{a} r u$ ．С．$\dot{i r i}, \bar{i} r i], 6,7,18$.

ஈனம்［s．हीन］＇absence of，lack of＇＝இன்யை， $\mathrm{so}=$＇dis－ honour，＇கனவீணம்，40， 198 ［§ 133］．

## ஈன் ĪN．

 it．M．ī－Ham，＇womb of animals．＇The Eng．yean offers a tempting，but delusive， analogy．］

ஈன்，（v．）bear，produce［§ 56 （III）］，199，20I， 400.

## 2 Ǔ．

2．Ǔ．
1．One of the demonstrative letters．See under \％．［G．3．5．］Comp．S．उद्द． In old M．，C．，Tu．

2．It is used as a euphonic insertion［תnfimu．G．108］．woolpøo $+2+$ ©．
3． 2 is cut off in certain cases．［G．24．］
4．It is a termination of past adv．part．［G．86．］
5．．becomes very short in certain places，and is changed into a very short ©． ［G．15，24．］
6．$\Omega_{-}$is put before Sanskrit words when beginning with $r, l$ ，introduced into Tamil：


7． 2 is a nenter termination，sotc．In Telugu $=i$ ．
8．As a sign $2=$＇two．＇
9．In other dialects it is often replaced by 0 ；and indeed this is a common vulgar pronunciation in Tamil．
 toe，198， 206.
［C．uguru；M．ugir．In T．gōru．Comp．S．नख，नखर．］
к．セ｜கு UGU．［Comp．e｜कiri．м．ukku．c．ugi，ukku．т． $u-d u$－gut， $\bar{u} c h u$ ．］

1．உভு，fall down，be shed，v．int．§ $68=$ e＿क्रित ．
உக்்，which have fallen， 45 ．
உமன்ம்，though it waste away， 292 ：இఙూ．
［＇$\Omega \dot{\omega} \dot{\omega}$ gaid，the perishing and dispersion．＇ $\bar{E} l$ ．II．］
 269．［This may be formed from $\sqrt{2}=$＇down．＇See under \％．］

உசா，உசாவ，உசாஆ，（ $n$ ．）kindly sympathizing en－ quiry， 201.

Here the compound $=$ 'his friends who crowd round to enquire, consult, aud sympathize.' [Comp. वश्, उशि ; C. ose.]
$[\operatorname{In} A . N . C \subset$.

With wise apprehension as the axle, mental investigation as the chariot . . ' Comp. 48.]
 use effort, 32 .
K. உட் UD, (உள்), உட, உடை.

1. உᄂ. [Comp. உள். т. odda, oda, tōdu. м. uda, uḍan. C. $\bar{o} d a \mid n \bar{e}$.]

உட|ன், a particle expressing co-existence: used as
a post-position. H. B. § 240. = ๑(), ๑卩 (b) 332.
 agree.]

உட|ங்கு, $a d v$. (comp. அரு|ங்கு. ங்கு forms adverbs :
அ|்்கு), together with, altogether, 173.
 troops.' Kalit. i. 12.]

உட|ம்ப4, body: தேகம், шாக்கை, சரீதம்.
[ฉடล். T., M., C. oḍalu. Contr. oụlu. ம்ப forms nouns : இ๘|ம்ப.]
$10,34,35,37,40,42,80,102,120,14 \mathrm{I}, 173,330=$ ' person,' 258.
உடம்பின், உட்மினவா், those whose bodies are . . . , 379, 380.
11. உடை [C. odave].

உடை, possessions, = செல்வம், wealth.
 $274,368$.

The putting upon a man of undisciplined mind and who is not virtuous in conduct, the lofty greatness of a wealthy estate, is like putting a firebrand into the hand of a


 2.mou゙r, ye-possessed of, 7. [G. 93.] 2nl
 possession, 233, 251, 281. [Opp. to இண்ணை.]
111. உ(4 [M., c.], v. (§64) put on, wear, தீf, 264.


Iv．உணை．［Comp．ஒடி．M．ude，uḍayu．c．udi，odi，ode．］
（Int．v．§ 56）become broken，perish， 57,284 ．（Tr．v．§ 64）break，burst， 222.
உட்｜சு Up̣ku．［Comp．к．92I，ro88．］
1．உட்து，$n$ ．reverence，102．［Stronger than அச்ச்்．］
உட்குமைமை，awe－inspiring mien， 188.
உட்துடையாள்，one whose bearing compels re－ spect， 384 ．
II．v．（§ 62）dread，reverence，அஞ்சு．
 164，188， 384.

உட்கான்，on what grounds，I wonder，does he not dread the entrance ．．．？ 83 ．


ロ ய UNA．
உண（§ 66），－க்கு，v．tr．，－ங்கு，v．int．，make dry，258．


K．உண் UN，see உள்．
K．I．I．உண்，v．eat；drink；suck，imbibe；enjoy：அণூந்ந5，






 206，217， $277^{\text {［ }}$［．94］．2．खxd， 302.



2．உண்｜ட4，food：（＋9．c．unni），I，43，363＝உண凹．［It may be imperative＝eat！］
3．ஊண்，food．［So பேறy from பெற．G．96．］Hence
4．ஊட்（B）（§ 62）feed，supply with food；dye：［c． $\bar{u} d u]$ ， I，26，40，345， 396 ［so ஈ $\dot{L}(6)$ from இ（b）］． ஊட்ட，I， 185 ．
11. உணா்(ড5). [Obs. many verbs are formed by addition


1. v. ( $\$ 56$ ). Understand, feel the truth of . . ., appreciate, 4, $39,106,144,182$, ${ }^{2} 39,247,29^{2}, 3^{21}, 365$. Come to an understanding, be reconciled, 384 ; resolve,

2. உணர்|வ, $n .=$ வி்ஞானம், this is higher than அpிவு which = ஞானம். [See Chhāndogya Up. vii. II.]




உண்டி, see உண் = (I) 'having eaten;' or உळ் =(2) உ๓து ='it is ;' or (3) ஷினஎச்சம் with ஆ.

உத் UT.
 ground, 17, 19, 45.]
[In If, perhaps for cositio. Qo may be a formative $=a$, b. C. udir, udar. M., T. $\bar{u} c h u$. Comp. S. उद्इ+देश.]
K. 11. உத|வ, v. (§ 62). [M. UTAGU. T. ODA. C. ODA.]
 being of no service in the assembly.']

உ.த|ه, help, 34. [M.]
உபøாதம் [s. उपकार], benefit: ஏன்றி, (or better) செய்ந் Бฮ்ற 69.
உபாயம் = டுய $\dot{\rho} 9$ [s. उपाय. उप + ई], stratagem, pru-

K. உப்பு = லவணம். [Comp. உவர், உவரி. M., т. uppu= 'salt,' $u b b u=$ 'swell ;' as a $v_{0}=$ ' swell,' and so in c.]
 ฉu่ $\leqslant \Omega$ [ (QO)], insipid, 206, 289.

உ|i்மை, see உய்.
(1) See under है: for தibmゃ.
 85, 94.]

## உ|ம்பர். [S. उपरि.]

 नஸ்பテ̈; and see note under थ.]
(1) The upper, celestial world, 37 .
(2) The immortals, 137 .

2மึ，n．［м．，с．ummi．т．umoka，itka．Probably from உமமழ，＇spit out＇］，＇husk，＇ 22 I．
 T．28．］

к．உ｜иі u｜y．The real root is உ＝＇up．＇See \％．
I．உய்，v．（§57）escape：Sゅழ．［м．UY．］


 escape，53．உயல் ணஞ்்，97．உய்யиri，164．［Comp．Niti．96．］
 fowlers＇hands！＇Ji．Chin．xiii．333．See ib．山タاهیஸ．，36．］

II．உ亗，§ 64．［Comp．c．ŬY，$\delta \mathrm{Y}$ ；and T．ǑS．］Cause to go together ；collect，Io， 318.




K．III．உuSi $=$ s．पुहप，\＆வன்，ஆன்மா．［In c．usuru．M．］
（I）$n$ ．life， $62,206,220,323$ ；living，being， 130 ；lifetime， 286.
ஆரூuתi，dear，precious life，238，330．［See அi்．］
（2）v．a．n．（§ $6_{4}$ ）breathe；emit，exhale．

உ USi்க்க்，walting，breathing（odours），108， 349.

v．உயा்［உசர்］．உய（ु，v．int．（§ 6o）rise，be lofty，77， 223， 283.
உயர்குட4，a high family，199．［G．I53．］
உயா்｜ந் த，v．tr．（§§ 62，I60）exalt， 248.
உшi்｜ه，higher things， 304.
K．உதம்，உஏன்，உேன，உూவ，［comp．உரூ（3）．S．उरस्．M．，c．］ （n．）strength ：ه囚， $57,65,88,153,175$.

 ＇undulate．＇

The ruler of the world（girt by）the black sea with its mighty waters．＇］
உూாய்，v．（§57）rub against．


உ $\dot{\mathbf{r}}$ ，உரி UR｜1．The root idea is＇propriety，peculiar fitness．＇


உரு URU（உருவ，உருவi்）．［From s．ऊா4ं，form，beauty．］

II．（3）adj．much，great．［S．Comp．Q匹，2．ub，and \＆a．］


உரு｜（ு，v．（§ 62）［M．Comp．c．uri］melt， 305.

உருமு，a thunderbolt：இ4，164．Often உருமேற．
 fountains flow，an angry thunderbolt came crashing down．＇］

உருவ，223．Either from v．உருவு＝pass through；and $\mathrm{so}=(\mathrm{I})$＇through，in，in the midst of；＇or（2）from s．हᄌप ；உரூவiம，and உருவ＝＇beautiful．＇

I．உゅை，v．（§ 64）speak，say，tell ；explain，32，64，71， $73,78,80,88$, 155，I57，169，іو6．
உணையற்்，speak not，7I．
உாைப்ப்ல்，if you speak＝உாத்த்த்ல்，227，254，257，292， 313，321，322， 376. உணையா团，say not， 390 ．
2．உゅை，$n$ ．an explanation，commentary，319．［See Nan．21－23．］

உல் UL＝fail，waste away．
1．थ๑，v．（§ 66）dry up：fail，perish［M．ulayu．c．ole．

ュ．०archmi，before it perishes，22．［G．91．HI．B．§ 220．］

II．உல｜ற，v．（§62）be worn out， 141.
III．உ๑，n．［C．ole．］
1．A forge，298．［Nīti．56．］2．Boiler，cooking pot，114，331．［As a verb $=$ 2iov．］
K．உலகு，உலळம்．［S．लोक．］
1．A world；the world．2．The universe．3．The people in the world．4．The
 heaven， 233 ．

உ｜（ uva，swell．
உه，v．$(\$ 66)=\omega \varnothing \dot{\mathscr{\varphi}}$, be glad，73，74，91，200， 348.
［From $e$ with the idea of＇bearing up or away．＇
Often written e．s．In M．the first meaning is＇spring up．＇Comp．ubbu in T．and C．］

eबems and عaiц＝ami゙u，joy．
உவர்［comp．உப்ப；and $\sqrt{2}$ ®．м．т． $\bar{u} d u, u p p u . \mathrm{s}$ ． ऊч．c． $\bar{u} d u, \bar{u} b u, u p p u]$ ．
$n$ ．brackishness，saltness ；disgust， 263 ．
v．（ $\S 60$ ）loathe［comp．$Q_{\text {avg }} Q_{\text {©®］}}$ ］， 47 （for ear．Comp．Nannül，224）．
உ®ff，the salt sea，146；brackish water，245．［m． உ هiா．］

உழ் UR．［Comp．உゥ and உண．］
I．e．．v．（§ 66）suffer，35，54，147，252， 277.
Once without complement ；in other places with gair，gixiub，axंaib，and qiond． Note the variety．

1I．உழு，v．（§ 60）plough， 178 ．
セழ\＆，ploughing，cultivation， 115. உழゅன்，cultivator，178， 356 ．
［M．，C．eru，àru，urru．S．हल्．See C．D．G．p．476．Comp．बi．］
III．உழவ்，v．［§ 70．Comp．உゅழ，உழிøத்்，அळั $]=$ कीती， wander about，20，107．
iv．உழி＝இடம்，place．［Comp．உゅை，வழி，and உள்．］
1．As sign of $\gamma$ th case， 134 （G．$\sigma_{3}$ ），or better in composition with mast＇＇a place of deposit，＇K． 226.
 ＇where dead bodies lie，＇ 284.
ดశ Q＊
v．உゅை＝இடம்．Comp．உழி．Used as sign of 7 th case （§25I．G．63）．Place，refuge， 167 ．
［M．uxa．Especially a place about a king．］
Before his face， $159,286,353,380$ ．

к．உவ் UL．，within．［உண்，உட்．T．un，lö．M．c．Comp．இவ்． G．63．See C．D．G．p．500．］

1．உণ்，n．I．place：இடம்．［உழி，உணழ．］
2．As a sign of the locative case＝in，among，within：（ $\$ 251$ ），24，26，88，122，155， 229，269， 28 r．
3．The inside，the mind，286； 289 ［see $2 \mathbb{8}]$ ，lose heart．
4．In compounds：e．ionro，be cured，88．edreft，the heart of the town， 286.

2ட்லாட்கு，keep hidden within，105，196，379．உホ்ப（6，engage，succeed in， 250.
 2．${ }^{2}$ ．wosi $\dot{r}$ ，the water it contains， 44 ．

II．உள் ：a conjugated noun（G．92）．


 quasi－adjective participles．

ロード，persons existing， 132.
III．உள் ：a defective verb，$\$ 43$ ，exist．



 （it）were，＇ 1 ．உணน ถ่，＇if（it）be，＇ 344 ．

IV．உள்｜ளம் $($ உளம்）$=$ அகம்．
1．Mind，thought（p．1），62，64，127，12S，153，274，305，317，359， 380 ．
2．Breast，$\underset{\sigma}{0} 4,152$.

v．உள்｜ஞु，v．（§ 62）think，60，64，304，305，344， 356.
vi．உண்｜மை，actual existence，truth，reality，certainty： வாய்மை，ிெய்மை， 20.



உளி，$n$ ．a chisel［ $\sqrt{\text { உள்．M．，C．，T．］，355．［Nīti．I4．］}}$
உ． $20 \pi, n$ ．the mane；tufted flowers，in 199.


к．2．g URRU．I．v．［§ 68．Comp．இரு and ஊ $\mathfrak{y}$ ．Opp．to அற，（2）］．
 might throw light on the origin of $\otimes_{\infty}$ as a tense formative．M．urru－ga．C．urru．］

உ．gib，will be，profit，hap，befall，II7， 168.
உ．றமாாy，as befits， 95 ．
உ．ிி்，if it befall，151， 300 （with கை，though it fall to his lot）．
உ．$\emptyset \dot{\circ}$ ，the befalling， 73 ．
 of joys；உ．ゅவ்，of sorrows！117．Comp．ஜாற and Cum．］

ฉ－$=$ இ）
e $D p \omega \pi$ ，those who in sorrow seek their aid， 334 ．

R．D，firmly，fast ：＝ $2 s, 2,173 . \quad 5$, P．I．
2.8 ，real（G．153） 110 ；the fated time， 130 ．＝＇mighty＇in［comp．2x］ 185,193 ．
－ロiri，ascetics：બ冂of ait， 104.

 will enjoy life，39．बா்்（q．v．）．बுப்ப，377．See 209，235．Cமட்டிg．suffer priva－ tions， 238.

II．உゅி｜த்த，cause to hap．（§§62，160．）

III．ஊザ（as டேற from பெறy，comp．IO4）＝サன்பம்， 379.
Comp．இடையூற．

v．2த｜（S，stability，strength，certainty，40，128．［？2a．］
VI．உ $\left\{\left\{\begin{array}{l}\dot{\infty} க ு \\ \dot{\text { ங்கு }}\end{array}\right\}\right.$ ，v．v．（§ 62）sleep， $3^{8}, 34^{2}$ ．
VII．உصழ்，v．（§56）suit，fit，appertain to， 3 II．［G．I53．］
viII．உணை，v．（§57）abide，［strengthened form of உ m］，I37． ＝வசி，252，280， 300 ．
Ix．உロை，v．（§ 64）burn，be pungent or rank；cause smart ；reek of， 43 ；$n$ ．rain， 383 ．

உறைப்ப，pungency，a copious penetrating rain， 184.

உன்＝மின் from ஜீ ：＇thy．＇

## ஊ $\bar{U}$ ．

ஊ $\mathbf{u}$ ．This root expresses＇energy，increase．＇［Comp．פ． From $\sqrt{2}$ ．M．］
I．ஊ｜க்கு，v．（§ 62）act with energy，do． உ்்்，acting vigorously，57，326， 395 ． ஊக்்வ்， 69 ．
K．உゅ்்்，strength， 129 ；power ；aim，plan，effort， 196.

［N．M．K． 87 ：

The beauty of a wife＇s work is co－operation；ever the soul of the good strives after virtue．＇］

K．11．๓ø $\mid$ Q，v．（§ 62）sulk，get impatient or angry with，222， 384， 391.
 （urdu）＝＇having burnt with rage：＇S．उघ्，उप्या．］

ஊட்（4），see உண்．
ஊண்，see உண்． ஊサ，v．（§ 62）blow，inflate．
［S．वात（ventus，wind）．T．ūD｜u．C．Ūd｜u，v̄｜bu．Comp．凤u்ப，\＆us．M．Tu．］ K．ஞ தியம்（ஊதிபம்），profit，utility．பயன்，இலாபம்，பதயேチ ஏம்，12，144， 233.
 ஊi் ŪR．
［Comp．उरस्，वह्，उह्，उर．The ideas are（1）＇crawl；＇（2）＇ride ；＇（3）＇town；＇
 उर्थ्व．］

1．๓ாா $\boldsymbol{\pi}$, （§ 57）cause to go，drive：ஆட்லb， 374 ；ride a horse ：செலுத்த， 398 ；circulate as sap， 34. மீதூI，crowd on，prevail， 60. வா னூர் மதிusio，the moon that rides the sky， 125.
［Jī．Chin．xiii． 37 I ：

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'. . . . தேmை ๙வ்ญாண்
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If a capable man drive the chariot on level ground，it will go far and long；if one drive it without knowing the proper driving ground，it will fall and be broken．＇］
iI．（ni．）town ： $4 \pi \dot{\omega}, 64,90,96,175,184,242$.
ஊனன்，head－man， $367,3^{87}, 388,389,390$.
 munificence，great．See ঞஞ்．］

ஊழ் ŪR．
 decay．＇The group is extensive．M．C． $\bar{u} r i z a='$ work．＇Comp．T．vāp̣u，vādige．］

K．1．$\sqsubset \dot{\varphi}$［comp．$\omega \dot{\varphi}, வ \dot{\varphi}]=$ what is in regular sequence ；
394，one after the other．
k．II．ஊழி，an æon，age ；eternity，I3O．
ஊ $\dot{\mathfrak{j}} \mathrm{U}$ RR，ooze．［Strengthened from உத．M．，C．，T．ŪRU． Comp．s．मृ．］
к．ஊฑ，v．（§ 62）ooze out，flow，＝ळЯ，チェ，47，185． உ๗，$n$ ．，see உま．

ஊ $\dot{\mathfrak{p}} \dot{y}, n$. spring of water, $184,185,263$. [s. कूप.]
In 150 note the play on words. [See earciter.]

## ஊன் $\overline{\mathrm{U}} \mathrm{N}=$ lean on.





કண்ட்்ரு [G. 87] supporting herself with a staff, 14 .
கோறூன்ற, leaning on, II, I3.
๗ன்pியuாா்கு, as it supports, 197.
ஊ $\dot{\varphi} \dot{y}=$ உன்றேோவ், support, IIO, I50. [T. ÜTA.]
[Sce under amp and $\Omega \otimes$.]


## б $\breve{\text { E. }}$

1. G. 6. An interrogative letter; see \%. Always initial. [Comp. ब, ur.]

Often pronounced as Qu. So ewe in English.


1. Steel ; 2. javelin ; 3. keenness.

Comp. G. 37, 38. It would seem that oo is for io or at. Comp. Introd. p. xv.
எச்ச் ECH, 'be over and above, survive.' [c.echchu, 'increase;' hechchu ; EG|U. T. EG; Екк. M. ЕCH.]=மிகு, மிஞ்சு, மிச்ச்.
к. 1. எஞூசr, v. intr. (\$ 62) survive, escape, remain over, 21.
iI. எச்சம், $n$. what is left over, or behind ; what supplies a deficiency ; complement.
${ }^{134}$ [K. 1004]; 299, other things; 319 , things omitted.

iII. எச்ச்், refuse of food, leavings, anything unclean:


எஞ்ஞூா்றும், always, 74, 174. See ஞான்ற.
$\sigma L^{\circ} \mathrm{ED}=$ lift.
बமு, v. a. and $n$. (§ 56. III) acquire, gain a name; raise, lift up; support.
 T. Ettu.]


எட்(B), $v$. reach up to.
எட்(3), eight (§ I72) 28I. [See எண்.]

## бண் $\mathrm{EN}=$ number.

1. எண் (ண), v. (§ 62) count, calculate.
$[\sqrt{ }$ のo่ $=$ sesamum. C., Tu. T. enn. M.]


II. 'Eight.' Adj. form of $\sigma \dot{C}$ © (§ 172) 281. [C. D. G. pp. 237-240. M., C. EN. T. enimidi. Tu. enma.]

बकीi, $n$. what is opposite to.
[Only used here in these two compounds. C. ed|ir (ar, ur); idir. M. edir. T. $\sqrt{ }$ EDA.]

எकிர்செல், go to meet ; go in an opposite direction, I43, 2 II.
எதிர்மில், stand up against, 363 .
எம், எம்மை, எமா், see ரான், our, us, 293, 385.
எம்மை, see மை, I32, what world?

K. எтili EY [ = ஏ. Comp. இணை, இசை, ஏ|வ, எய். M. eyyu. C. $\bar{e} y$, $\bar{e} s u, i s u . \quad$ T. vēyu, èyu. s. इ, या.]
K. I. எய், v. ( $\$ 5^{8}$ ) send forth, emit: பிஏயோகி, தொடு, I52.
к. II. எய்|ฐ, v. [§ $62=$ reach to. M. eythu. g is a formative. Comp. எழு-து, வொரு-த, போ-த, ஓ-த, ஊ-த, etc. C.D.G. p. 98]. The idea is primarily of 'something coming to a person:' வங்தடை ; and then 'obtain.'

2. Possess, 275, 347.
3. Assemble, 325. [Comp. டெய்.]
K. III. எயி $y=$ tooth: பல். எயி $\dot{\rho}<ூ \dot{4}, 287$. [G. 93.]
[ $\pi \dot{山}$, 'anything emitted ;' thence 'a porcupine.' M., C. and T. vè.

Those whose teeth are like thorns and like the soft roots of peafowls' feathers.']

бाi ER, red. [M. cri. т. eri. c., Tu. uri.]
I. எกி, $n$. fire: \&. 58, 208, 291. (v. a. §64) consume, 124.
 the neck, 3 .

III. எரூத்த $=n e c k$ [from எருது, 'a bull;' ere in $\mathrm{C} .=$ 'red;' т. era], 'bend the neck as suppliants,' 304 .

எருவை = கொறுக்கை, a kind of reed, 351. [Comp. C. ERE.]

1. எவ் EL, (I) brightness; (2) sun ; (3) day; (4) night.

I. எல்|セั, $n$. bound, limit, 6, 33. [c. D. G. p. 328.]
2. எல்|லில், in the night, 8 .

 bracelets!' Kalit. i. I3.]

3. எல் EL, 'all :' the idea is limit.
[C. ella, erru. T. M. Comp. ศลัٌo, 'limit.' O. H. G. al; Eng. all.]

எ|வ|ன்-ள்-த, who ? which? [எ; comp. uлr.] எவன் for எது [G. I37], 83.

எவ்வம் = pain, affliction, 124, 147. [Prob. from வெ ; qu. வெவ்வ்்.]

எЦூ ERQU = rise [see எ, б. M. eru. c.].

1. எழூ, adj. form of ஏழூ, 'seven' 357 . [m., c.]
II. எழூ, v. intr. (§57, REG.) rise up, rise ; rise and wander forth ; stand out, arise, II, 22, 24, 35,55, 90, 123 , 143, 153, 209, 287, 312, 313, 342, 357, 385, 395.
III. எழில், beauty, youthful grace, youth : அழுு, வஎப்ப.


IV. எழிலி, a cloud: மேெம் [perh. 'the beauteous'], 392. [Comp. எழு|்்ப, ஏறு, உயரு.]
v. எழூ|த, v. (§ 62) write.

எழூத்த, a writing, $155,253$.


எவ் EḶ．［Comp．இள，இஷூ，இழ，இழி，எゅழ．c．el，ela，cle．
 இ๑க，இலேチ．］
I．எウ்，＇sesamum seed：＇（very small and cheap．）［c．］
II．（G．93．）ศศึய， 317 ．

To die is easy；to attain perfection hard ！
To desire good is easy；to put on truth hard！
To sct out in pursuit of the right is easy；to be steadfast hard！
To gain triumphs as accomplished scholars is easy；to reach heaven hard ！＇］
III．ब ब்கூy，v．$(\S 62)=$ இबம்：think lightly of，despise， $157,298,307,325,340$ ， 348，349．


எ $\dot{\mathfrak{p}}$ ERR．［M．erri，èrru．c．erra．Comp．எற，எழ்．］ எрி，v．（§ 57）strike：அடி， 363.
Strike a drum：बெғட்ด， 24 ；hurl stones，etc．， $66,213,364,395$ ；clear of rubbish， 180 ［？नी 4 erio，the field where refuse is thrown］；throw up water，245， 275 ．
 rather mean＇the field where rubbish is thrown：＇when the accumulations are burnt the sandal tree suffers？

எற்ற，see என்（ili）．Comp．அ்்ற，இற்ற．

எด்T EN．［T．AN－U．H．B．§82．C．AN，EN．］
1．என்，say．
ศส่บ，250．ศต்பர்， 282.


नबixpơ，235．नజ่̛ $y=$ having said，229．［G．114．］

ii．Inflexional base of шான்．［G．72．］
எฝ்，me，my，399，400．［See कпष்．］

III．என்（எ）．Interrogative pron．＇what？＇ $12,26,228,36$ r．

With e $\dot{\omega}=$ anything，${ }^{1} 50$ ．नซ่ळा is 3 pl ．neut．
In 353 ap© $\dot{\sim}=$ by（of）what sort of material ？＝out of what ？
 330.

 M. etra], how much, many ?

नใ


K. என்|4 = எஓ்்ப, bone: அள்த, அத்தி, 45, 46, 210, 292.
[ $\sqrt{ }$ el or em. C. el|u, el|abu, eljavu, il|uvu, em|ike. T. em|mu, em|uka. M. el|umbu.]

எฮ்|ஜ, what day? 36. See also under எศ่.
[Comp. இबigg, ঞங்g. C. endu. Tu. èni, ëpa.]


$$
\text { ஏ } \overline{\mathrm{E}} .
$$

ब $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$, see note under $\because$.
I. Used for $\sigma$, as an interrogative, as in Telugu.

II. Emphatic, 4, II, 13, 19, 306. Comp. G. I11.
III. Interrogative final.
IV. A verbal root, the main idea being ' elevation.'


VI. Sign of vocative case, 32 .

1. ஈ|து, v. go : செல்ญ, 15, 349. [s. एति. இぁ.]
2. எ|்்கு (comp. எம்), pine, $v$ (§ 62) 130.

எक्रல், $n$. strangeness ; vicinity : அன்னியi், அயவ்.
ஏதின்மமனயாள், another's or neighbour's wife, 86.
ஏक्ञிாா், strangers, foes, neighbours (comp. Lat. hostis), 73, 122, 158, 228, 274.

ஏதிலهா், 306.


बi் Èm. 1. For ஆம், or ஓம் as a verbal inflexion, 339, 366. (G. 77, 93.)


1. Safety, protection, $13,324,327$. 2. Intense delight.

ฮம் for ஏமம்．
＊ergsi，sensual bewilderment， $3^{64}$ ．［Comp．arceq．］
iII．எь์ $\pi$ ，v．$n$ ．（§ 66）delight in， $182,377,378$ ．

iv．எ｜ֹ̈த，v．intr．（§ 62）be raised，elevated：உш（็， 354 ．
［Comp．ब｜ŋ．］
v．ه｜क்து，v．（§ 62）extol，praise ；n．praise， 163.

ஏذ் ĒL．［＝ஆயல்் ；from இயவ் ；from ஏற் in sense of hostility． C．ERR．］

I．எல்，＇if ：＇may be contr．of ஆல்่．
With fut．makes a conditional＝\％ธ் or இธ்［H．B．§ 95］，9，${ }^{15} 8,230,24^{2}, 250$ ．

III．v．$a$ ．［ $\S 7 \circ$ as $\approx \dot{\circ}$ ］accept，receive，resist，meet in battle，ask alms with out－ stretched hands， $67,98,231,335$ ．

ฮவாணை from I or II．
1．Impossibility，incongruity．2．Declining a challenge， 67.
«r®ppiurni，those who commence hostilities，67．［Comp．K．86ı．］
[ ' . . . . qain ining

He who，without love，from those who implore aid withholds what he could well give．＇


எゅை，an ignorant man：भpிஷிఎாோ， 321. எळழ｜ $\mathbf{\omega \pi} \pi$ ，ignorant wretches，54， 60 ．
［Comp．இぶ，இ囚，எஸ்，बたीß்．C．Ēlida．］
Ф $\dot{\rho} \mathfrak{y}$, adj．of $\varpi \mathscr{y}=$ male， 96.

I．न｜ஜ，rise，ascend，climb，act presumptuously，6I， 90， 153.
II．எற்ற（§§ 62，160）lift up，put up into， 33 r．


 Comp．எてみ，எத்தశみ．］
1．（Adj．）other，a30．2．How many？18．न\＆ंa夫тの．
Besides，143，146， $216,295$.


## ஐ AI

K．ஷ AI．［C．D．G．p．230；often＝அய்，ஆயூ．］
I．Adj．form of $¥|\dot{\mid}|$ ：＇ five，＇ 59 ．［ $\$ 172$.
II．What is small，minute．Hence $¥ \mid \omega \dot{\hat{\Delta}}$, ＇ $\mathfrak{a l m s , '} 99$ ．［M．ayyam．］ g｜īm $=$ Я

IV．A sign of the direct object．It is probably an emphatic form of $\sigma$ ．



VI．$¥$ added to some verbal root makes a passive noun：Сெொ®，＇give；＇ดெrmц，
＇what is given，a gift．＇Here $\$$ or $\begin{gathered} \\ \infty \\ \text { d }\end{gathered}$ is often inserted ：

VIII．Sanskrit nouns in $\bar{A}$ ，change $\bar{A}$ into $¥$ in Tamil，and into $\breve{A}$ in Telugu：


## ஒ Ǒ．

๑ $\varnothing$ ：the idea is＇unity．＇This is found in all the South－Indian languages with an astonishing number of derivatives．


1．و，v．（§ 64）．［C．ONDU．M．OKKU．］


९வ்யur（s），totally diverse， 387 ．அن்பt＇，will be alike， $\mathrm{I}_{51}$ ．
1I．ஏப்ப，v．（§ 62）agree．［с．орри．т．орри，о̄ри．м．］ ஏப்ப，alike，202， $3^{87}$ ．
 $22,37,148$.
［Ancient C．opp－aram＝＇pleasant．＇］
 பொரு，214，246．Opp．ஒருவ．
 M．T．ottu，odda．］

அட்டார்＝பொருத்தமில்லார்，enemies．

『த OTH．
 odulgu．м．оттu｜ninu．］v．$n$ ．retire ；recede， 388 ．

ワரு，adj．form of ஒன்ற［C．D．G．p．217］，250， 295.
ஒருவ்்சண்， 74 •
คருவன்（i）），（any）person，127，230，308， 309.

K．ஒரூவு ORUVU［G．64］shun．［Comp．வெரு，வெண．T．vERA． M．VERRU．S．वृज्．］

ஒrீஇ＝ஒரு』，6，36，157，213，239；transcend， 33 （？＝ ஆ（）．
ஒూா அ்்， 246 （＝ஒருவுத்்），abandonment．
அரு｜ங்கு，altogether，at once，completely：உடங்，167， $236,287,332,387$.
அருங்குடன் is a pleonasm．


K．I．ஒல் ol，v．$n$ ．be possible．（ஒல்｜இ，§ 62．）［Comp．$\sqrt{\text { ァ }, ~}$ இயவ்，வ்் ？M．In C．＝be unwilling．In T．GAL．］

ஒல்｜ه，things in your power，169．［G．95．］
ஒல்ஷம்வணை，by all possible means，36，71．
จல்லா，is impossible， 258 ．［G．87．］
II．ஒல்｜$ฺ$ ，promptitude．［From imitative word ஒவ் ＋ஐ for ஏ．］
As adv．‘swiftly，at once，＇ 66 ．

III．ๆal，$n$ ．sound ；v．（§ 64）roar，resound，249，256， 397.
［Comp．son，eim．M．Anc．C．uli．］

ஒலச்த்்＝ச்்்த்த்த்［G．94］a sounding forth， 23.
к．iv．ஒல்｜த，be shaken，fail．［Comp．ஒழி，உఠல．T．olU－kU．］
ஒல்சா，is untroubled，i78．ஒல்கார்，fail not， 148 ．

ஒழ் $\mathrm{OR}=$ cease.
1．$९ ழ$（（§§ 57，62）leave，leave behind，forsake，depart from，cease．［м．，c．ora－su．］

ஒழிய，remain ；be left，forsaken ；left behind，i9， 30 ；while it remains behind．
அஆய




к．11．ヤழு｜ভை，v．（§ 62）flow on；pass；be in the habit of， act，behave， 3 II．
ஒடுகாத，37．ஒӊూద，conduct，course of action， 309.
ஒழுகுகோ， $44,45,=I$ who am wont to behave as one who ．．．．
ஒழுஇன்，139．ஒழை，while it rushes on， 212.
ஒழுயை， 171 ．ஒடுகு ஈ்， 182,385 ．
உண்டொழு，habitually eat， 271.
K．III．n．அடூ｜க்கம்＝சலம்，ஆசாரம்，habit．

75 with தெர்ற，unmentionable evils．［Comp．$\sqrt{ }$ बלீ．artிळs．］

ஒல் OL．［M．，C．，T．OLA｜YU．Comp．விள்，வெள்，ஈல்，மேல்．The two ideas are（1）light ；（2）concealment．］

1．ஒள்（ஒண்，ஒட்）bright ；good ；beautiful，wise．
Adj．＇bright，＇ 129,379 ；＇lustrous，＇ 395 ：of the brow，eyebrow，etc． 176 ［here the change is anomalous．G．34．बi becomes $\dot{L}$ ，and then metri gratia is softened into ont（G．41，42）］， 189 ［comp．here gimi，बiti，ஒゥit］．
ஒゅx｜moை，brightness，clearness of understanding，196， 292.
 $\Omega_{I G \pi s i,}$ ，splendour， 22 ；light， 37 1．


11．शளf，v．a．and $n .(\S 64)$ hide ：$ம \infty \infty, 9$ ．

## ஒறு ORR．

$$
\text { K. وற (§ 64) punish, } 65 \text {. [Comp. ๑®.] }
$$

ஒன் $\mathrm{ON}=$ و．
ஒன்｜ஜ $[\sqrt{ }$ ๑，ஒன்，ஒரூ，ஓர்．Comp．C．D．G．p． 216 etc．$]$
I．$n$ ．anything， $\mathrm{I}, 5,28 \mathrm{r}$ ．

II．v．（1）suit，fit：Qur円iぁ

（2）join：©九G，171， $3^{15}, 357,359$ ；agree， 55.

\＆i，adj．1，361．ஒர， 357 ．
ஒன்｜றள்＝பळை बர்，for ஒன்ருர்［G．88，95］129， 188.

ஒண்ரு in 143 is variously explained ：
1．ஜன் $y+$＋ ，＇as though any one of these existed．＇
 （of these）is not（to them）．＇

3．It is not meet to consider them as in the same category with the base：＝ ＇as one with．＇


For this verse compare B．I．S． 3411 ：

## ＇नवद्वारै：म्ववद्देहं दुर्गन्धमध्यम न्द्रिम्। मानयन्ति पलैस्तुंन्ता पशवस्ते न मानवाः॥

Those who esteem this body，oozing at nine avenues，this stall in the midst of foul odours，are beasts，not men．＇


## ஓ $\overline{0}$ ．

к．$\gtrdot \bar{\circ}$ ．


3．In questions etc．G．in2．Is equivalent to a negative．＝Lat．num．
4．See under \＆．
 from बartry comes carait．



8்்்cruíब4，an excellent family of lofty lineage，199，283．［8்்

ஓ ஓ，interj．Ah！Oho！ 88.
ஞ ஜை，sound，332．ஒலி，சத்தம்．Comp．ஓத்ம，இணை．
ஓ $\mathcal{L}^{\circ}$ ōp．$\quad[\mathrm{c} . \quad \mathrm{T} .=$ lose，fail．$]$
1．פQ，v．（§ 62）run on，68，108，111，120， 166.
11．$\odot \dot{\circ} \dot{\circ}$ ，cause to run，spend，pass．
ஓட்ட்் $($ இட்டம்）$=\varnothing$ ழித்தவ்， 235 ．
கண்ணோ囚，look on graciously，I55． ェண்ணேட்ட்，kindliness，348．＝தாகிியியம்．

Kindliness is the ornament of the eye：it wears no gems like ear and neck：the cye＇s jezvel is its gracious glance．＇］
potsherd，＇see ōttai．］

अक्ण ŌTH．［Comp．s．वड्，वच．उद्स गे．C．，M．，тu．］『த（§ 62）．
（2） 0 ，the studying， 140 ［G．95］．

จ．$จ \boldsymbol{\text { 月u，}} 38$ ．

ஓத்்，$n$ ．billow，surf wave；ocean． ஓலம்，249，391．See ஒலノ．

ஓiீ $\overline{\mathrm{O}} \mathrm{m} . \quad[\sqrt{ } \overline{\mathrm{O}}$ in $\mathrm{c} .=$＇be kind．＇Comp．உه．c． $\bar{O} \mid \mathrm{vu} . \mathrm{m}$ ． $\overline{\text { ömb｜U，}} \overline{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{m} \mid \mathrm{AN} . \quad$ т．ōm｜U．］
к. ஓウ்|4, cherish (§ 62).

This verb seems to intensify the meaning of that to which it is added，as a kind of auxiliary．

ఖஸ் is also a verbal inflexion of rst person plural．G．77． See बண்，ஆய்．
 $=$＇endure．＇］

ஓir，v．（§ 57）search out，ponder．

இர்்சுவ்்，a thoughtful，intelligent clan［G．87］ 175 ．
 the meaning of＇ponder this！＇ 72,360 ．

ঞா் = ஒரு: adj. form of ஜன்ற, one, 41, 36I.
［C．D．G．p． 217 etc．M．C．So $\approx \dot{r}$ and இब．］

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ð|ه, v. (§ 62) }=\text { 甲ழी, cease, 32. [In т.=pövu. c. }= \\
& \text { 『ம்ப.] }
\end{aligned}
$$

## क KA．

क $\mathrm{KA}=k, k h, g$ ，$g h$ ，and $h$ ．See н．B．introd．Comp．C．D．G．
It is often interchanged with ch：the guttural sinks into the palatal；so kirk has become church．$s$ of the Tamil is often $=\propto$ in Telugu［\＆ఠ＝avu］．
A sign of the optative mood，both numbers［G．85］4．ठெய்ธ．

கச KAÇA，see கை．
கச｜$[$［＝bitterness，disgust］＝ஈைப் 4 ．

கடஎம்．［s．कठकम्．Also கணையம்．］A bracelet， 289.
［Jī．Chin．xiii． 397 ：＇ $\boldsymbol{s}$ டबぁmsultoor，a pair of jewelled hands．＇］

あ L KAD 。
I．ぁL．［C．D．G．p．455．M．，c．kaḍa．T．gaḍa．Allied to $\varnothing ழ ி$ ，and s．ह．］
（I．）கட，v．（§ 66）cross over，pass， 398.
K．கடல்，sea， $73,97,98,107,108,138,166,230,242,263,264$ ， $269,275,332,349,3^{82}$.
 See Gォi்ப்ய்．［Ancient C．kayalu．］
கடலiம, 272. = சடுத்திரம்.
 ＇will incur guilt！＇This is traditional，but clearly untenable．The tenses must be noticed：while they say＇we will aftervvards do virtuous deeds，＇they have already

（II．）கL（§140）．
கடவத，what is due，341：＝as much as is needful．
கடன்，obligation，duty，debt，58，98，184，202， 382.

K．கட｜ப்பா（b），obligation ；order，26I．

（III．）S．ぁட｜$\llcorner\pi$［see $\omega \pi$ ］ 300 ．

II．கடி［C．，M．，T．kara．S．गह्ं］．
（I．）v．trans．（§57）rebuke，${ }^{157} 5278$ ；renounce， 157,364 ；scare away， 41 ， 283 ； overpower and dispel，97．［T．46．］

（III．）$n$ ．marriage， $5^{6}, 3^{6} 4$［S．कटि］；protection，guardianship， 86,238 ．
848 means at the same time＇marriage＇and＇renounce thon．＇
 ब๒ாோ்．
［sㄴ․6てar，home．Ji．Chin．iii．91．］
（IV．）बடி｜๗ை，a beggar＇s bowl， 99 ．

（V．）Sce under ${ }^{\circ}$ ©

III．［க囚，s．कटु．See கொடு］．
（I．）（Adj．forms from बถळか．［H．B．I3I．e．］）
क内ம்，harsh， 73 ；fierce， 164 ；severe， 280 ．Opp．to இன்， $172,189$.

ゅ（B，evil， 124 ；intense，224．［Comp．ฮp？．］
（iI．）கब，$n$ ．poison， 374 ．
（iII．）க囚－க்த，$v .(\$ 62)$ enrage， 189.
（Iv．）$\varnothing \dot{ட}$ В，$v . a$ ．（§ 62）tie，I53．
n．bond， 238 ．
 G． 93 ．
（v．）கட்டி，$n$ ．inspissated juice，lump of sugar，35．［т．48．］
iv．கடை，a word indicating remote position in space，or time，199．［Comp．இணை，g๒．）］Hence，
I．What is last or lowest in state，place，condition，133，227，281，297，334， 365， 368.

2．（Meton．）＇a low man＇［see suí and \＆íb］ $255,366$.

4．＇Street，＇ 107 ：＇shop，＇or＇bazaar．＇
In comp．：ءணைCura，to the last（of life）．

ธ๓டぁஎண்，tip，390．๔ணைப்பด，be degraded， 136 ．

There are none who know which day shall be their last．＇$\approx 0.2$. i．12．］
 343，360．
［Used as 7 th case + e．ì ；with rel．part．，G．63．］
（2）Persevere，go on to the end．
 Those who don＇t hold on to the end in the way of decorum．＇］
［T．，M．KADP｜A．C．KAD｜E．S．कठ．］
கலு｜க（§ 62）make haste $[\sqrt{ }$ ब（6） 189.
 ＇fret，urge．＇

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { கடி்்ெொ, hasty, passionate, 348. [H. B. § 273.] } \\
& \text { கட்ல், கட்டே, see ெண். }
\end{aligned}
$$


From ๔ணங்கு，arithmetic ；－any learning；the Vedas．


फண் KAN．［Comp．S．काए，खराड्，गरा．M．，C．，T．KAN，KANU．］ கண்［see காண்，காட்，காட்லு］．
I．$n$ ．eye， $44,46,59,191,251,305,306,373,384,394,395,400$.




2．For aran，a joint of bambī etc．，156，390；knot（or eje）in tree．［T．ganu－pu．
C．gani－ke．M．kana．In S．पवर्व्．］
3．Place，148．Comp．बank，326，373．Used as an ending of 7 th case， 16,267 ，
 in their case， $56,69,75$ ．

4．It is used with adj．part．（ $\$$ doubled！）as $=\sigma_{\pi} \dot{\circ}$ ，to form an adv．part．（G． 86$)=$ ＇even when，even if，＇141，142，184，281．261， 371 ［ $\$$ not doubled］．

5．Centre of a drum，or tambourine ：«ா

> ぁண்பல, slumber; see $ப$ b, 366. Hence,
> கண்பாBு, see பாBி.
> முஜ்க்ぁண், nipple, 399.
> கட்டே [கண்+துர] 'is upon-dwells on:' lit. '(is) indeed a thing (occupying) the place of.' [G. 63, 93.]

ゅண®ர்，husband， 385 ．
ぁண்டேம் ctc．，see \＆ா యુ， 385 ．
K．इண்ே（b）［ァb］be graciously disposed towards，I55．
K．கண்மேட்ட $\dot{ம}, 348$［ஓด］．
［ In comp．as second member＝＇ness．＇See «ఙ்，இด．］
Comp．N．M．K． 93 ：





If hardness（fortitude）increase，strength increases；
if swcetness increase in those whose words are as milk（women），the tribe increases； if all－glorious meekness increase，virtuc increases；
if the base element of hardness（of heart）increase，sin becomes great．＇


> ぁணம் $=$ சூட்டம், in troops, 25 ; troop (S. गरा) 399.ぁணம๐ல, a knot of hills, 285, 353 .
> ఉண்டல் $=$ £ாழை, Pandanus odoratissimus:
> scented thorn, 194. [M. S. कराटक.]

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { கண்(b) ctc., see காண். }
\end{aligned}
$$


\＆i்g．［S．स्तन्ध．］
1． 80 ，stake， $19^{2}$ ．


历 का KATH．［ぁதவு＝＇mix．＇c．kade，＇join．＇т．kadi．］
 rage furiously．S．गतं ．M．katham．］
 कपाट．］

 $k a d a p u=$ cheek．T．$k a d u b u=$ crowd．］

セதப்ப®ய்，O maid，whose hair is fragrant with precious musk！ 294 （G．93）．
கப்ப，grain ；coarse grits， 34 I ．
［ $\sqrt{\star \Delta \dot{H}} \mid \boldsymbol{4}=$＇eat greedily．＇M．Comp．T．GAB．An imitative word $=$＇gobble．＇］
कம் KAM，＇smithery．＇［Cor．of s．कर्म．May be connected with S．क，ख，ग，घ，or ह．T．KAM｜MU．S．कम्．］ ぁம்மம்［s．कंस．M．KAMMAN］＇smith＇s work，＇ 393 ．

कட் KAM．［s．कम्．］
1．$ш \boldsymbol{\omega} \mid \dot{\varphi}, v$ ．（ $\$ 57$ ）be diffused as odours， $117,180,199,294$.
 KAM｜ARU，etc．］

II．ஏடுகூ＝பாக்குமர்ம，the Betel－nut palm ：Areca Catechu， 216.
［M．S．क्रमुक्त＝गुवाक．Der．doubtful．］
$=$＇depth．＇］

K．๔ய๗ை，baseness．Ch．xxxvi．


 lotuses．］

๘யல்，any fish；a special fish；－carp：Cyprinus，L． கெண்டை，சேல்．
It is the favourite simile to express the liquid lustre of the female eye，44， 395 ．



கां Kar．［s．कृ，कर्，＇hand；＇＇black；＇＇embryo．＇］
1．\＆I，v．（§ 66）＇conceal：＇அேf ；and so＇refuse，＇ig， 92， 305.


11．बரु（ $=$＇the embryo．＇From s ．गभे ；from $\sqrt{ }$ ग्रह्）．
（土．）ஃரு｜ゅ，v．（§ 62）regard，193，26ı．
（II．）ぁருத்து，\％．regard ；idea；purport，I8I， 2 II，380， 395.
（III．）கரு｜வி，instrument，320，393．［？S．कृ．M．KAR－I，－IVI， －UVI．］
1II．கரு［ぁரும்，காிய，கார்．Comp．கறு］．
1．Black，8，47， 387.



K．காி＝$\pi\llcorner\cdot Я$ ，evidence，example， 10.
［Only Tamil in this sense．］

கரூனன＝पொாிக்கpி，anything fried，200， $210,268$. （ $\sqrt{\text { ®ரு }}=$ black．）

வெங்｜கரூனே，207， 2 IO，＝savoury food．
Jī．Chin．xiii． 25 ：









Having seen those who joyonsly ate every day sweet milk，and rice，white as though jasmine buds were showered down，off golden dishes，served up by handmaidens，with rich spiced food，－now，since affliction has visited them，saying，＂Give me any coarse food in this sherd，＂and feeding so，－see that ye regard not wealth，my friends，regard penitence！＇

கரும்ப，sugar－cane ：கன்னல்，Saccharum Officinarum， 34，35，138， 21 I， 390.
［C．kabbu．Anc．C．karumibu．M．kari｜mbu．］
கரை［comp．கரு．M．KAR｜A］a shore：bank，I35， 224.


He who has thoroughly mastered science by subtle thought and extensive investiga－ tion．＇T． 35 ．

The verb $\approx \infty 5(\S 57)=$ melt away．］
கர்மம்，கருமம்，$u$ ．［s．कर्मन्．$\sqrt{\text { कृ，कर्，}=' \mathrm{do}}$＇］．


2．செய்ணை，the（right）thing to be done， 129.
3．Affair，business， 23 I，249， 250.
4．Action，236， 345.
கல் KAL．［Comp．s．कल् and its derivatives．t．Kali and KALU－GU．］

1．கல்，கலீர்，கல｜ฮ囚，imitative words， $25,140,256$. ［Comp．66．］
With ศส่rg，or as $v .$, § 66．H．B．§ 273 ．Comp．बఖӊฺ．C．gala．
II．கல்，$n$ ．stone，rock， 360,364 ．［M．KAL｜Lu．C．］

> கவ்வமை = கன்மஜூ, rocky mountain, 66, 154, 283 (bis), 285 .

III．கன்றy［ぁல்＋த］v．（§ 62）become matured，hardened； become enraged， $3^{15}$ ，35I，［for கぁญ，q．v．］
iv．கன்ற，$n$ ．calf，IOI，II5，279．［M．Adj．ஃற்ற．］
v．๔ல்｜லy，excavate ；dig ；bury， 185 ［G．J53］， 277.
vi．ءவ்，v．（§ 70 ）＝learn， 253,398 ．［M．，c．Kali．T． KARA－CHU．］


ธ $\dot{p} \nu$ ，they will learn， 135 ．

The negative：



K．எல்｜வி（G．95）＝வி்தே，ch．xiv，I3I，I32，I35，I95， 333. ш்்｜4，learning（？140）＝கல்வி（or க்்பன்）．

கல KALA，mx．
I．ฮ๑，v．（§ 66）mingle with，be intimate with， 75,76 ， 168，204，227， 259.
ı．கவ｜ங்கு，v．int．（§ 62）be confounded，perturbed， 59. ๔லு｜க்த，v．tr．（§§ 62，160） 248.

ธ๐⿵๙，mixed things，i．e．leavings，broken food， 268.
கலி＝குஏவ்，cry，12．［s．कलि．］
K．ぁஆழ்，v．（§ 57）wail，372， 393 ．
๔๐ம்，கఎன்，$n$ ．［G．17］．［M．Comp．S．कलश．M．，T．］
1．A vessel ：นा

3．A jewel， 40,25 1， 376.


கЪ๐＝மான்，a stag，399．［M．］ ๔ல்யாணம்，marriage，86．［s．कल्याया．］

கவ் kav．［s．गभ．The idea is of anything forked，split； hence anything bent，arched，hollow．c．，т．$k a v a=$ a pair． M．＝a forked branch．Comp．๔ப்பு，बொம்ப，கேப்ப．］

I．கவான்＝தொடை，lap，thigh， 20 r．
11．கவறை＝இருபிளப்பள்ள பாமட்கை，a forked piece of palmyra wood：so， $153=$ ப்்ற்்்ோ®，a fulcrum． ［Or，some say，கவவ் $+5 \pi வ+உ \dot{\oplus} ள \dot{ம}=\mathrm{a}$ mind that care assails ？］
ill．கவற்ற，v．（§ 62）＝கவஜ்ப்பட்த்，cause trouble to，dis－ tract，44，45，89，306．［Comp．$\mu$＇́ $\rho \mu \nu a$ from $\mu \epsilon \rho i ́ s:$ curae divorse trahunt．］From ஃهฝ่，＇be anxious．＇ c．kavalu．
iv．$\propto \propto \Omega, v .(\$ \S 57,64)$ overarch，cover as a canopy， 80. ［Comp．बهிழ．м．，с．，т．］
v．கவ்வ，v．（§ 62）seize with eagerness，with open jaws． See கௌவ，70，322．［Comp．ゅهர்．］

கழ்ं KAR，pass off．［Comp．s．गल्．т．gad．c．kal．m．kal，kar． Connected with बL．］
1．ळழி，v．（§ 57）pass off；die ；slip away，49，71．
11．ळழி，v．（§ 64）get rid of ；spend time， $56,162,268,273$ ， 286，330， 366.
$\Phi ழ ி$ ，$a d v$ ．and $a d j=$＝ $\mathbf{\infty} \dot{\Phi}$, many，much（G．153） $113,128,275$.
i11．ぁழ्ల ，$n$ ．a back－water，creek，168， 391 ．

Does the sea not enter even a little creek ？＇］
1v．$\varnothing ழ \mid \dot{(2)}(2), v .(\$ 70)$ fall or slip out，I3．
v．बழ｜まり，v．（§ 62）urge， 253.
vi．ઘழூゅியாா்（with காぁவ்，see ぁெழ்）those overflowing with affection， 228.
vı1．ぁழு｜』，v．（§ 62）wash．

ぁழீஇ，having washed，258．ஏழூஉம்＝ぁழூவும்， 285 （G．I4）．
§ழூரீர்，water in which rice has been washed， 217 （G．I53）．
viII．ゅழு，ゅழு｜க，＇eagle ：＇here it must be the＇vulture，＇ 48．［м．S．गृध．Germ．geier．］
1x．ஐழ｜னி＝வயவ்，a cultivated field， 122 ：some say ぁருங் பார்ळழைி＝ரூஏぁம்．［Comp．๔aம்．M．］

கவ் KAL．．［Has meanings：I．＇thorn；＇2．＇removal；＇๕ழ்； 3．＇toddy；＇4．＇deceit．＇］

1．களங்ゅணி， 103.
 Carandas．［M．kalävu．T．kalivi．］

II．களிறy，a male elephant，192．［ $\sqrt{ }$ கள் $=$ wild exhilara－ tion．m．］
K．III．களr்，brackish soil．［Comp．அளம்，அளக்கர்，அளற．］
களர்ंநிலம்＝உ வர்நிலம்，I33．
Iv．ฮウ்｜ளி，a kind of shrub，with white acrid juice． Euphorbia nereifolia or Tirukal！l：＇milk－hedge，＇ 262．［м．］
v．（1．）கள்（கள் ளு），v．［past tense கட்டேன்］steal ；act treach－ erously， 157 ．
（i．）கள்，$n$ ．toddy，any intoxicating juice， 157 ；honey， sweet fragrance，349．［m．］

vi．\＆రึா，v．（§ 57）remove，cut off，9，44，170，226， 239. Comp．ஃழ्ध．
K．vil．களம்（ぁ円ம்），any open place．［s．खल．］



њ $\dot{\boldsymbol{y}}$ KARR．［Comp．கர்．M．KARRA．C．KARE．T．KARA．］
I．ぁஜ゚，v．（§ $6_{4}$ ）grow black［m．Karrjukka］；grow dark with anger，63， 315 ． ぁற｜வ，anger，335．［т．46．］

II．கணை，$u$ ．darkness；the dark mountains，23I．கறை யடி＝ஆணன．
III．கணி，v．（§ 6＋）bite，eat ：கடி，I4 I．［T．KORUKU ；KARU－ CHU．C．KACHCHU．］
கрங்கு，v．（§ 62）sound ：ஜலி，23，228， 285.
K．ぁற்ப．［S．कल्प．］
1．Chastity，293， $3^{81}, 3^{83}$ ．Ch．xxxix．


கன｜ல் KANAL，＇fire：＇நெருப்ப．［See அனல்，அழல்．S．ग्ञनल．］ கனல，v．（§70）＝கொ母ி，சொலி，291， 298. கбம்［s．घन］weight，value，127，146， 341. கனி［கல்，comp．கன்று：—கனி＝கன்றி．M．］
1．$n=\Delta \nLeftarrow \dot{\omega}$ ，ripe，sweet fruit，19，103．
2．ข．（§57）ripen， 244 ．
கใみ，u．sound，roar ：அறை．ข．（§64）roar［M．］I38， 349.

கன்னி｜யர்，virgins，274．［s．कन्या．］

का KĀ，guard．［M．，C．，T．have KĀ，KĀ－PU，KĀY．Hindūstāni لوراول 5 قرل．In common Tamil they say கார்த்தூ．Comp．s．धा，हा＝கா．］

1．கா，v．（§ 64）＝காப்பாற்றy，ஓம்ப ：guard，hoard，defend， restrain ：அடக்கு，பாதுகா $=\mathrm{s}$ ．रक्ष्， $9,57,59,63,230$ ， 280，320， 35 I．
II．கா｜ப்ப，u．＝காவ்்，defence，protection，83，277， 36 r ． காக்கை，காகம்ம［s．काकं］crow，4I， 400.
காஞ்சிறம்＝எட்டி， 2 I7， 243.
Strychnos Nux Vomica．See Ainslie＇s Materia Med．i． 318.
The tree came from Cochin China，where its name is Cay－cu－chi，hence perhaps the name．






єாண்் $=$ பொரூウ்，பொன்，wealth，gold，coin，372， 374 ． ［Comp．ぁாணிக்கை．M．S．कान्वन．］
ぁாळி $=\frac{1}{80}\left(\right.$ or $\left.\frac{1}{64}\right), 346$ ．［H．B．pt．II．app．vi．T．，M．，C．］

## काண் KĀṆ，sec．

I．காண்，v．（§ 70）＝6ூோக்ভு，＇see，＇ $24,49,84,293$ ．［See ธண்．］
stexx，in sight of all， $45,66,107,374$.

สส்ંா்்，though they have seen， $25,39,60$ ．

amisuont，persons who have not seen， $4^{8}$ ；or $=$ to a past tense，neg．$=$ have they not seen？

anGervi，we know not，I32．aremiurib，we shall see， 137 ．

बrė்u，they shall see， 315 ．
II．காட்ல，$v$. （§§ 62，160）show：காண்பி，293，314，319， 34I，372．［M．，Tu．，C．，T．］
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Curfizar）， 100.

காதல்，see காம்．
K．काएī KĀM．［S．कम्，काम．］
I．காமம்，love；desire；lust，sexual passion：ஆணை， 13，42，88－90（！），391．
๔пьढேпи่，the torments of lust．
［Comp．K．Rām．I．xi． 80 ：

Is there any medicine for the disease of lust？＇］

II．காம் for காமம்．［G．4I．So இன்புய and தூன்புஜ．］
 （§ 16 I ）．
iII．$\varnothing \Pi \mp \dot{0}=\varnothing \pi ம \dot{\omega}$ ，affection ；desire， 86 ．



IV．காதலி，v．（§ 64）desire，123，I8I．
காந்தள்＝கார்த்திகைப்பூ，a flower plant，Gloriosa superba， 283．［S．कान्त，or कान्ताय？］

காILं KĀY．［M．，C．，TU．，T．K̄̄－GU，－YU，－CHU．］
I．காய்，$u$ ．（I）fruit immature，19，203，217， 328.
（2）Any nut or legume that does not grow soft or sweet by ripening．Thus Бேம்ธாய்，103， 116.

II．v．int．（§57）wax hot，61，63，297， 315 ．
III．v．tr．（§ 64 ）produce，203， 367 ．
கпші்，condiment，seasoning，hot spice，iIб．［m． From verb $ஃ \pi \dot{u}=$ be hot．Comp．$\varnothing \pi ゅ \dot{ம}, \varnothing \pi \dot{\mathscr{y}} \dot{4} 4$ ．］
arì［see $\begin{aligned} r \\ ]\end{aligned}$ blackness．
 Comp．T．6．］
sramq，darkened wisdom，i．e．ignorant folly， 311.



கால் KĀL．［M．，T．，C．，Tu．Comp．கழல் or கவல்．］
I．See ョாณゅ்，from the knee downward．
II．I．A leg，foot ；（ $($. बiri） $84,123,218,268,372$.
atroir，persons having legs， 122.

2．A wheel， 2.
3．A place：ョజ்．

4．A handle：๔ாஸ்ப，ணைப்படி， 368.


$$
\text { காலம் }[\mathrm{s} . \text { काल] }=\text { time, } 68 .
$$






 328， 363 ．

๕róu，as a verbal inflexion，$=$ when［G．86．H．B．§ 97 note］ $2,5,26,33,37,38,44$ ， 57，64，67，70，113，241，391．

காஇ，v．（§ 70）discharge，vomit：பெய்，கக்கு，சொpி， 269．［？From கால்＝channel，mouth ；but comp． காறy $=$ hawk up．M．，с．kārr．м．k $\bar{a} r, k \bar{a} r r, k \bar{a} l$. T．$k \vec{a} r$ ．］

काіீ к $\bar{A} \underline{R}$ ，＇a seed，or stone．＇［This seems a form of ぁவ்，and is the Tuḍa pronunciation of that word．］＝Яஆண்ை，hard－ ness，core，kernel ；ripe and solid wisdom．






 the tree (it is tied to) and is unsafe to mount.']
arar, a young bullock; a youth; a bridegroom, 398. [M. kāla. Comp. S. काल.]




aro่ [S. कानन. Comp. ar, 'a park,' and $\varepsilon_{\pi}(\square)$.


कடं KID, hap. [In c. KID, 'perish,' = KED. T. KEḌAYU. M. KIḌA. Comp. கட்த், கிடை, கிட்(B) Lat. cad.]

BL, v. (§ 66) lie down, 29, 394.
Present itself; lie patent, 105. Remain, lie still ; be, 231, 334, 362.


 passers-by to ladle in.'
 tiger lurks.']

कடை, $n=$ சடை, எெட்டி, a kind of cork wood; Aeschynomene, 360.
கெற, a well, often கெம், 263, 275.
Versions of one original. [Comp. Бேळf, ®க்்ด, இo் ; S. खन् . M.]
K. कीLP KIṚA. [The idea is 'old.' Comp. © க்.]


[Comp. ๔Nळ్. i. 21 :

- இழவா் இி்்ோ் என்லஇ பொரூடாஜ்

Wealth says not these are my rightful owners, but according to old deeds changes continually its abode.' Qெயі்ப. G. 86.]






毋ழி，v．［§ 64．Comp．ஜभ，ஜழ．M．S．द्सि，खुर्＝घुरा］ tear， 107 ；rend，pierce，I5I．

ดி்่ kil．［The idea is＇rise，raise，put forth．＇c．KEI．｜AR．


कึிी，a parrot，Palacorpis：கள்亍ா，283．［т．，M．，c．gili， giniz．т．chilaka．Either an imitative word＝＇the screamer，＇or from கள்．］
I．இЋゥ，$n$ ．branch．［Comp．கேள்，கிழ，தெழு．］

ข．（§64）．Comp．ळルス̃．
1．Grow，be amplified，$\sigma_{5}$（G． $1_{53}$ ）．

II．களா்，v．（§ 57）shine，290．［Comp．هிள்，வெஸ்．］ III．கள்（ब），v．（§ 62）pinch；dig out，336．［M．Comp． ธல்®y and T．KAL－LU．］

 ぁடை，ぁய．］
 C．KEL，KE $;$ KIR，Kī．See kin＝Я由்，with which and S．faम्（used in a depreciatory sense）the root is mixed up．T．Kin［DA．］

I．تix，＇under，＇sign of 7 th case， 3 ，191［G．63］， 196.
 By metonymy［G．162］：a low man，64，260，252，279，341，and ch．xxxv passim．

i1．毋ழ்மை＝థயமை：baseness，ch．xxxv．
© KU （ $\mathrm{F}_{2} \mathrm{KU}$ ）．
 शธ่งก．
2．A formative of verbs：\＆｜ब，Сur｜ब＝4，ब；gut（iggu）in intransitives，and kku in transitives．

3．Sign of $4^{\text {th }}$ case．C．D．G．pp． $1^{75-1} 79$ ．G． 60.
4．A termination of ist sing．future．G．8I．
5．A Sanskrit prefix denoting＇inferiority．＇
6．As the basis of pure Tamilian words it seems $=$＇point，direct，aim，sharpness，


बுட் kup．［Connected with कू $\dot{L}^{\circ}$ ．Comp．s．कुद्，＇be curved．＇ c．Kup（koikkit）．M．Kud．See various words with kop．］

I．बு4［comp．s．कुटि，and C．D．G．p． 456 ．T．gudi］． （544，family，noble family， $69,84,96$ ，14I etc．， 199, 28I， 312.
குடி｜ن்பறப்ப，noble birth，ch．xv． （5ட4｜மை，high birth，333；sense of nobility， 66.

Who know from what family a good man will come forth？＇］
iI．குட｜ர்（குட்．Both forms in M．） 46.
ill．குட்்＝ரும்ப்，a large earthern pot， 382 ．
 kuda．т．kodugu．c．kode］3， 368 ．
［Jì．Chin．i．233．］கூைையய்，those over whom an umbrella is borne， $2 \mathbf{I}$ ．
v．（§ 57）hollow out，bend．［C．］
©min sumi，a vessel of leaves bent［G．153］ 289.


（ுுண்Bு $=$ depth．$\quad[\mathrm{s}$. कुखड．M．］

ருண்டை＝எரு 5，bullock，350．［Comp．s．कुखड．］
1．குதல，I．prattle ：மழஜல．2．A simpleton ：மூடன்．
 C．kutakuta．］
குதで｜
11．கத $\boldsymbol{F}, v .(\S 64)$ ．［A mixture of a word＇to boil，＇＇to jump，＇and＇heel．＇Comp．Фொதி．C．，Tu．kudi； gudi．T．gudi｜kālu，＇heel．＇s．धोटक．］Leap； elude，escape from， 6.
 kudire．］
K．IV．கு戸்த，v．（§ 62）peck，pierce，prick，48， 226.


 T．28．］
குப் KUP．［Comp．கும்，க்வ்，கொம்．c．KUP｜PE，GUP｜PE．குப்பவ்， குப்ப்்，குه，கும்ப．м．kuppa．т．gub，kuppa．The idea is ＇anything rounded．＇］

1．துப்ணை，a dunghill，refuse（in a heap），341．
II．குப்பு［see உ．$]$ ，rush away（fall headlong）， 377.

The kuvalai only flowers in the hollow tank，not on a dunghill．＇

கும்பiம＝கடi，கலசம்，pot，47．［S．कुम्भ．］
கும்ப），hell ：ரஏேம்，8r．［s．कुम्भीपाक．］
There are seven chief hells．
［In Käçikh．viii．31，the duty of feeding the hungry is thus enforced：

Yama points out certain persons and gives the order to an attendant ：
＇These did not eat，first feeding those above，Brahmans and guests，
But gorged themselves，assuaging hunger＇s fiery pang！
Hurl them in Kumbi－päkam hell to bathe，
Whose fires the souls of savage ones inflame．＇
（6ம்பிப
குu்［comp．ळொய்，rare herbs culled］spice，sea－ soning， 217.
 Rice of pleasant savour redolent of spice．＇
 Fried curry，spiced condiments，and parched viands．＇］

குi KUR．［Comp．குற்，குழ்，what is little，young，tender． M．KURU．］
 ぁぁை．So அழுு＝ぁழகு．］
 s．कुर．M．kura，kural．c．kural，kīral．т．kurru．］
111．குரு｜கு，a bird ：குரு｜هி，குீீஇ，I35．［m．kuri｜gil．］
iv．கரூூ，blindness．குருடன்，I58．［M．，c．，т．guddhi．］
 kuruthi．］
vi．ভுு｜த்த，young white tender leaves，buds，or shoots， 2if．［Comp． $138=$ क丂नी．］
vil．குணை，v．（§ 64）＝குஷல，bark，254．［See குゅவ்．м． kur｜a＝barking；kur｜ckka．c．kor $\mid a$ ．］

குఎட்［s．कुल］family＝குடி， 160,175 ；race， 179,285 ； caste，I95， 333.

One＇s caste（family，tribe）is evil when the virtues pertaining to it have perished．＇

குவஆா＝குவலயம்，the water－lily ；Pontederia，44， 236. ［s．कुवलय．m．］
In 236 the ஜம்பล் and ভை凶iฺ are contrasted to the disadvantage of the former．Here बఎior is used for the lotus．

குழ் KUŖ．［Comp．குர்，கும்，குள்．M．KUṚ｜ $\mathrm{A}=$ what is hollow． C．KUN়｜I，KURI，KOP｜A．T．kurra．］
The $\sqrt{ }$ seems to mean－r．tender ；2．hollow ；3．collection．S．कुल्．
I．குழ，tender，ioI：இ円r．
iI．குழ｜هி，early youth ：இஎமை，II．
III．குழ｜ம்ப，mud，slime， 47 ：சேற．
rv．குழி，v．（§57）be hollow，sunken， 49 ．
v．குழு，குழாம்，society．［From கு৯i் ？］ குழாம்［N．M．K．p．3］collection of things． குழூவ，v．（§ 62）unite，associate，137．［бழுமு， कn－（囚）．］
vi．குணை，$n$ ．I．ear jewel， 370 ；2．tender leaves， 167 ；$v$. （§ 64）bend，wag， 213.

குள் Ku！̣．
I．குヵ｜$\dot{\omega}=$ எनी，a tank，19I．［Comp．s．कूलम्．C．D．G． p．456．m．kulam．c．kona，kola，as though from коL＝the holder．］
II．बுளी，v．（§ 64）bathe，go．［m．］
iII．ভுளிi，$n$ ．coolness， 7 I ．
குளிi，v．（§57）be cool， 167.


K．சு $\dot{9}$ KURR，Яி்，செற்．［C．D．G．p．479．M．KURR，ÇIRR，C̦ERR． C．KURR，KIRR，etc．T．KUR｜U，KIR｜I．Germ．kurz．Lat．curt． Teut．skorta．gr．kєt $\rho$－，$\xi v \rho-$ ．S．घुरा，खुर．In Breton KORR＝dwarf ：©ூறள்．］
I．கு p G $=$ pincers，tongs， 208.
II．குறஉூ＝கோゥ்，slander．［M．kurala．］



IV．குற｜க（§ 62）approach， 26 r ．
［＇©இs
v．बுmp，v．$(\$ \S 57,64)$ ．［Comp．T．koda，koduva．］
1．int．grow less，be cut off， 84 ．
2．tr．cut short，trim， 350 ．
बळmpel，diminution， 132 ；what yet remains to do， 332 ．

 353， 394.
viI．குன்ற，I．v．（§ 62）diminish ：குணை，I4I．［Nasalized．］

ருங்ค
சு் $p=$ Qஆா்த்ப்பurs，when he is worsted， 312 ．
2．n．a hill：$\omega^{2} 00$ ，बans， $90,175,176,257,290,307$ ；（＝tapering，conical．）
 mountaineer， 356 ．


बనiे4，sign ；nod，beck，command ；thought，196， 305.
［Comp．Jī．Chin．i． 277 for लिणンப $=$ will，mind．］

［ब® $=$ sound sense，in T．52．］


बəf，v．（§ 57）stoop，17．［Comp．S．कूएा．M．kuni．T．बผ่．］
बுウ்g，sce ब戸．
な／2 $\mathscr{L}^{\circ}$ KŪD，see குட்．
कn Q $6, v .(\S 62)$ join ；embrace， 354 ．

 M．；s．कुडु．］
ch－क்ぁன்，dancer．［M．S．गृंद．$]$
The performer，i．e．the sonl，which pulls the strings of the puppet，the body，and exhibits the drama of life， 26 ．（From $\alpha \dot{q} \notin \mathcal{B}$, drama，dance．）

 as flowers， 215 ．
 $k u ̈ r=k \bar{u} d$.

I．कゥ $\dot{\pi}$ ，कゥ तीय．

 raging，286．Here cont is the root of an auxiliary verb（§57）added to a noun ：so，

 conjugated forms（G．93）from on $\dot{i}=$ point．

II．A sloping，pointed，thatched roof；by metonomy $=$ a house，231．［M．kī̄ra．］
தூ｜미 KŪVU，v．（§ 62）．
 An imitative word．］
 nected with குழு．T．kiudu．］
1．Grain，rice．2．Growing com，ఐை்்சー－b，191．3．Food，257， 321.

 He who esteems rice－water as if it were rice mingled with ghi．＇．］

प्रn gy KŪRR，allot．［See குறy，brief．M．，c．，T．$\kappa \eta \eta_{\rho}=\operatorname{con}_{2} g$ ． As verb $=\kappa \eta \rho \dot{v} \sigma \sigma \omega \cdot$ ．］

I．\＆ー サy，v．（§ 62）say，declare，proclaim ：சொல்ல，84， 156 ， I57，I58，242，326， 353.

कn セு，${ }^{(1)}$ ，say not！ 388.

4
III．©r－pロy，o－ppu்，Death，Yaman（the divider，decider），4，5，6，7，20，35，36，106， 120， $17^{2}, 188,330,331,363$ ．
［Comp．B．I．S． 1690 ：
＇कालक्षेप：न कर्तथ्य श्रायुर्यानि दिने दिने।
निरीक्षित यमोराजा धर्मस्य विविधां गतिम् ॥
Make no delay．Life wastes day by day．King Yama observes the various paths of virtue．＇
 மр＠）．

A full account of him and of the struggle in which Markandēyar defeated him is to


The name en $p p=$ arbiter，one who pronounces a sentence，or divider．
So Jì．Cbin．xiii． 22 ：
＇உL
L（4）



Before "The Divider" (death) tears in pieces the hut (the body),--pouring out as rice the life of that body consumed with fire of diseases that aflict, adding your understanding as the ghi, and your faculties as the condiment, and devouring all,see that ye share with others what ye eat! see that ye delight in virtue!'
And El. 23, 38 :





IIe fears not sword ; dreads not bravery ; respects not beauty ; shrinks not from any hero ; is not dismayed by any assemblage of resources; and fails not his day:therefore, if you see death's coming imminent, you should betake yourself to the studies that relate to "relcase."'





He goes not away though one weep; be knows no dread ; if one lament aloud he hears not; if one spring up he does not relinquish his hold; he does not depart, saying "these are helpless ones;" though one pay him reverence he goes not ; why do men not ponder death's power, and labour in works of penitential expintion? To remain idle is surely a fault !']

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { M. KŪRRA.] }
\end{aligned}
$$

K. ठெі $\boldsymbol{\circ}^{\circ}$ KED. [S. fखद्, C. D. G. p. 47I. M., TU., T. GEDA, CHED, CHER. C. KED, KID.]

1. எெமு, v. (§ 68) perish, disappear: அழி, மゅை, ஜீங்்ு, 8, 10, 27, 80, 171, 186, 197, 201, 368.


2. கேட (as பேற ctc.), ruin, 8o, 132, 134, 173, 316. [s. खेद. GR. кरुठоs.]

कெழ் KER. [Comp. ळழ், கேழ், கேள். C. D. G. p. 479.]


In $902 \pi$ のबcce as an epithet of fire, is doubtful.

 khami, gani] a temporary well; hole in the sand, I84.




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\mathrm{ெொத்தார் குறறவாூயோ? . . . . G. 8.}
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The water of the well dug in the sand，though you draw it forth，gushes still ；though you irrigate with it，it gushes still ；dam it up，is it stayed？

Thus，if the learned lovingly make happy those who approach them，will their resources diminish？＇

Cேழ் KĒR＝மிpம்，hue，4I， 212.
 Nig．बெஸ் मीறம் ஒली ஒப்பत 夭ும்．


$=$ बேேfit $9,201,382$ ．

$125,128,138,154,166,172,204,211,236$ ．［S．सेह．］
II．ข．（§ 70）［M．KĒṭ．C．，Tu．kĒn．Comp．Lat．Clu，aus－cul－T－．Gr．$\kappa \lambda u$ ．
S．श习习ु］．
I．Ask，ask leave，enquire， $30,86$.

K．Сேฉ்｜＠［G．96］traditional lore， 63 ，1об， 137,260 ．［M．］
கை KAI．［As செய்：ணை ：：कृ ：कर．T．cheyi，kēlu．c．kai，key． m．тu．See c．D．G．pp．468，503．］
I．（I）ணை，$n$ ．hand， $5,98,193,315,386$ ．


๓ையリ，come into hand of， $5,84,300$ ．
๓ைப்பด，fall into the hands of， $38, \mathbf{1} 29$.


 92，206， 217 ．［N．M．K．p．3．］

［This puzzles the commentators．Three explanations are given：（1）$\infty \approx=9 \dot{p} u$ ；

（3）Propriety of conduct，ஈஸ்ஜฺுக்க்்， $59,163,362,3^{82 .}$

II．$v .(\$ 64)$ for $\Phi \mathscr{}$ ，be bitter，II2．［M．］
๓ை：ப்ப＝கசப்ப， 116 ．
கொ ко［ळொட்，கோட்］，கொ｜ம்．The idea is anything round， bent，spherical．
［Considering the many verbs whose first syllable is Qast，it may be equivalent to SAm，oúv，con，cum，in Sanskrit，Greck，and Latin，and these verbs may be mosily compounds．Thus


ดெெ｜்்（ब囚்்，ซ்்，இ்）．


Have we traces of compounds in verbs with initial Qax，\＆f，g，हf？］
கொம்｜4，the bough of a tree，203，290．［Comp． कूம்ப，कூன்．M．，C．，TU．T．kommut．］
கொம்｜மை，rotundity，85．［Comp．கொங்｜மை．］
बொலி кoற̣．［Comp．s．$\sqrt{ }$ कुट्，कोट．Hence we have बோロ also．Comp．कQ．m．ко̣̣．т．goda，кaplu，gadu．c．кap．］
1．$Q_{\varnothing \pi G}=$ curved，folded round．

बொடித，＇tis hard！ 88.
II．v．［§ 64．Comp．बெோ்，of which it is a causal．M．，C．，Tu．korrut］ give ：$\mp, 8 \pi, 5,10,93,274,278,296,373$.

 นதஞ்்ดғ山்，tap，gently manipulate，208．［T．M．In C．from kodu．

IV．கொடி［M．Perhaps from கொள்＋की＝what grasps］ a creeping plant．

கொடிப்புல்，a creeping grass，I4I．
கொі் koy［C．koy，kuy．M．T．kōy－U．Comp．картós． Lat．carp．There seems to have been a $\sqrt{ }$ कर्प् ］v．$(\$ 58)$ pluck， 374 ．
k．கொல் kol．［Comp．கோல்，கல்，கொட்ல．The idea is ＇stroke，blow．＇м．；с．；т．коL－A，＇kill，quell．＇In Lithu－ anian kalzvis；Lettish kalleys．Lat．cell－．］

I．Фொவ்，smith＇s or any artisan＇s work． Фொல்๖ன்，a smith， 298.

11．v．கொவ்，கொவ்（ஓ），（§ 70 ） 213 ，kill ； 363 ．
 A host comparable to the salt sea that in its wrath devastates the shore．＇］
Forget－destroy the benefit of，III．Сெ slain，I86；torture， 279.
 ' destroying,' from हन्= ดaro่.

Comp. B. I. S. :

## कुत: कृतघ्मस्य यशः कुतः स्थानं कुतः सुखम्। झ््रश्न्घेय: कृतघो हि कृतमे नास्ति निष्कृतिःः ॥

How can "the destroyer of the thing done" obtain glory, station, or comfort? Untrustworthy is he, for him is no expiation.']

கொ๒๐, murder, 8r, 33!.
கொஜூூர், murderers, 33I.
K. கோறல்= கொல்ஊத்், killing. [So சேற்், கோட்்.]
[N.M.K. $9^{2}$ :


Murder, though you conceal it, stands over the murderer: murder will out.']
III. An expletive, emphasizing a statement, or a question:='I pray, I wonder,


கொவ்| $\odot \infty . \quad[T h e ~ i d e a ~ i s ~ ' r e t i r e d ~ n o o k . ' ~ C o m p . ~ м . ~$ kolli and c. kolli, golli.]



कொழி KOṚI, v. (§ 64) sift; examine, 3 r9. [Comp. ぁழ்.]
கெтழ் koR, plumpness, luxuriance. v. (§ $6_{4}$ ) wax fat; prosper, 96.
Qarç|al= cemr, fat, 46. [Comp. ©b. C. kobbu, korbu. M.]

கொள் kOḶ, receive. [கோள், கோ, கொண்ட். T. KON, KŌ, KU. Comp. Фெтம. м. ; с.]

1. கொள், v. [§ 56 (III)].
(I.) Take hold of, reccive, get, buy, 21, 24, 106, $118,120,153,236,253,260$, 305, $3^{87} 7$.
(II.) Take possession of, use, maintain, practise, $3,18,25,35,136,143,364,377$. Carnixi( $=$ with, by means of.
(III.) Seize, hold fast, carry off, $\mathrm{I}^{8}, \mathrm{I}_{5} 6,33^{\circ}$.
(IV.) Hold, contain, 191, 394. [Comp. க্ণï.]

(VI.) Hold in estimation, $25,48,72,133,165$ [see ब8ゥ ${ }^{2}$ ] $], 379$.
[For Garat in the sense of 'accept, receive,' see T. 82 :

The not rising and rushing forward impetuously to say unacceptable things among those who do not esteem us.']

 undertake，28， 143 ．
（IX．）A mere auxiliary［H．B．§ 106］70， 262.

11．கொண்கூ，$n$ ．cloud，$=$ மேஎம்，டு囚்்்， 8 ．
III．Сொண்டமை，a ground，position taken up， 212. கொள்｜ணை，tenet，principle，r4I．
iv．கொள்தூ，horse－gram：ぁாணம்，dolichos uniflorus：of two kinds，black and red， 387 ．［m．h．kulthi．］

 II．$n$ ．hell， 243 ．
Qataicori，those who inhabit hell ；those who are lost ：perditi．


கொ кō［கோன்．M．See கோல்，Фொஜу．т．kolu＝＇serve．＇ Comp．khān．＇King＇is from $c y n=$＇tribe ；＇but consider s．गो ］．
I．$n .=$ q$^{\sigma \sigma ద ்}:$ king， 81 ．
II．v．（§ 64）string together， 335 ，［for Garf．］［C．MI．T．KŪR｜CHU＝cric⿴囗． ．］ Hence बோळฎ．

III．बேr｜نム（ a wallet slung over the shoulder）$=$ \＆
Curgeragy，provisions，food for a journey， $20,328$.
［ $\sqrt{ }$ Csrr，§ 64 ，string（beads etc．）］
Used with Gasoit．Hence＇wallet＇is probably the real meaning．

Csrá்，silk－cotton tree，Bombax gossypinum，223， 400.

## Cோा் kōp．．［Comp．s．कुट्，कोट，कोरा，कूश्，and बோணம்．］

I．बோด，see தொ
22．1．Flexure，plait，fold，I3I．
2．Turning：எோดி இல் \＆©
3．Rounded edge，border，354，372．தடம்ோ6，the sea－shore， 263 ．
4．A branch，flexible twig，small shrub，＝வெரம்ப， $192,215$.
5．A curved tusk， $358,376,378$ ．
II．v．（§ 62）bend，diverge from right：बோை， 124.



Strict truthfulness is the beauty of conduct．＇Ç．P．］

கோடவ்，see ஞோ்்．
கோடி（＝anything eminent）［S．कोटि］ten millions， 168.
கோட்டி［S．गोष्टि］an assembly，society，155，255，260， 31 I， 3 I2．
The root idea is＇cattle－stall．＇Syn．சாை，or அゅை，orட்டம்．See ch．xxxii．

## கெтத் ко̄тн．

Єேr｜g，v．［बேரg，adjust，trick out．M．kōthu，＇dress hair＇］．

I．A flower－wreath．By metonomy，＇a damsel wearing such a wreath．＇

［ $\overline{E l}$ ．2，y்்கோஜлய்．G．93，thou of the flowery garland．］

 the juice has been expressed．『ரப்பஞ் Øெक்றத5， 34 ．
［Jī．Chin．i． 204 ：‘बோ．ดயல்ธாமம่，faulty lust．＇S．कोघ（कुघ्）．］


बேानें国它［S．गोच］family，race， $2.4^{2}$ ．
Here $=$＇the lowness of the arrogant upstart＇s origin．＇
 1．A staff，II，I 3， 14 （with થormigy）．

Сோற்க்ாணா்，she who uses a staff for eyes，blind with age， 17.
［Comp．B．I．S．80，which seems an imitation of 13．］
2．Any stick，41，253， 258 ．घங்டடம．
3．Arrow， 152.
ச்்்்்்ோ்்，a smith＇s poker， 208.
Carャレ்＝શமळ［M．，C．，T．kōla；comp．S．गोल ］adornment［lines of paint etc．］ 43， 397 ．




கொள் kōI．，see கொள்ளு．It is another form of கொள்ள or கொள்ளல்．Vulgarly கோ．So in т．ko for kona．

I．கோள்，infinitive．


## II．Acquisition．

 G．37．］

III．கோள்，$u=$ holding．
1．Contents：＇a tank that holds little，＇19I．［In C．ভ্mí is kola，＇the holder，＇from kol．There is a play on the word．］


4．Opportunity to seize， 331 ．


He may be styled a man of comprehension who forgets not！＇］


> ச ÇA.
 சธடக்ா்்，a cart－wheel．
［B．I．S． $57{ }^{10}$ ：

## ＇रच：शरींर पुहपस्य दृष्टम्।

Man＇s body appears as a chariot．＇］
नぁぁबकां $=\mathrm{a}$ wheel．［S．च क्रम्．］
சக்கை as adj．＝kingly， 346.

The science of grammar（or the seven sciences）， $5^{2}$ ．


FLOழ் ÇAMAR $\left(\S 6_{4}\right)=$ $5 \pi \pi$ ，suffer shame or distress．［？s．घ्ञम्．］




ฮพம்［S．घल］trickery， 188.
சலவர்，tricksters， $188 . \quad$［T．51．］


சाँ ÇĀ．［Comp．ซாயं．S．ज्या，सो，सित ；fश्．T．CHA，CH̄̄．C． SĀ，sattu．M．CHĀ，chattu．Tu．SAI．See \＆ாயம்，\＆هம்．］

சா，v．die（§58．சா－சிேே்，செத்－தேன்，சா－வேன்，சாーக， சாவ，சா） 24 ［157 from \＆ாய்］219，28I， 295.



 389， 397.
friii Çāy，lean，fall，die．
 184， 295.

II．$n$ ．बோゥை，grass， $3^{8} 9$ ．
III．சாய｜$\dot{\text {［comp．S．छाया．M．］reflected image，form，beauty，dignity，excellence，}}$ 142， 340.
சлा் ÇĀR．［Comp．சோ்，சாய்．］
\＆ார்（சாரூ，§57）join，be close to，rely on，be depen－ dant on，124，171，175，177，178，245，309， 327.
In 126 entitigrù，＇thou hast relied upon．＇This is then taken as a noun，and declined：



［N．B．I．Almost any form of the finite verb may thus be used as a noun．
2．The context alone decides whether the form is to be taken in an active or a passive sense．］
$ச \pi \dot{வ} வ$ ，that on which one relies， $182 .=\varnothing \pi \dot{\pi} 4$ ，ஆதォவ．
சாதல்，the side and slopes of a mountain range，127， 234．［м．］

சால் çĀL，abundance．［M．，T．CHĀL．Comp．s．जल्．］
I．\＆ால்，v．abound［ $\S 56$（III）］．


 of every system．＇］

K．II．சான்றவர்，சான்டுருர，the excellent：மேன்மக்கள்，ch．xvi， $4 \mathrm{I}, 58,68$ ，І26，І33，I5I，I53，356，357， 368.


बreticumon［see \％ĩ］，excellence，126，142，179．［Comp．S．सान्द्र．M．sãndra．］
भाறY ÇĀRRU．
சா $\dot{\rho} \dot{y}, v . ~(§ 62)$［M．chāttu．Comp．சாட்（b），சா，்து5］an－ nounce， 25,49 ．
［The idea is（？）Lmp eropD，strike the drum．An imitative word．Or $\sqrt{ } \mathrm{SA} L=$ ดario （so ดெлमिध）．］

ғп $n=$ juice， 34 ．［s．सारम्．］
Я çi $=$ small．［M．Chi $\mid$ NNA，ChilRru，Che $\mid$ Rru，CHi｜LA，Chi $\mid \mathrm{L}$ ． t．CH｜INNA，CHI｜RI，CHI｜RU，KINDA，KON．C．Ki｜RRU，CHI｜KKA， ke｜la ；Chi｜RRU ；kıṛ．Tu．kı｜Nı．Comp．©ு ळழ．S．fिम्，बिन्न，काए．］

I．Я்்，சுற்，Яன்［opp．ப்்，பற்，பன்］．
คow，some，but a few， $135,154,204$.
Яoi，some，a few，few，only a few， 113,185 ．
11．Яற（§ 13I．f），Фற்ற，சிிிய，சன்ன［opp．பெரு］，adj．24， $170,237,303,395=4$ வ்．



ค円\＆，a little thing， 38,99 ；a little while， 359 ．


ini．月ீ｜து，v．（§ 62）grow less，ino．
Iv．Я円ை，（1）captivity，222．［Comp．बெрю．］（2）room ： அறை， 147 ．
 near－like the mean man＇s wealth．＇ $\mathbb{N}$ 象．i．Io．Comp．202．］

Я円ை $=$ உண்டிச்சのக，course at a meal，I，I8．［s．सिक्य．］
कीक ÇITH．
A\＆ர்，v．（§ 57）diffuse，spread．


 197．［ $\sqrt{\text { Яø玉．M．chidal．C．gedalu．т．chedu，}}$ chada．s．मित，white；द्तित．］
ค円ை，v．（\＄§57，64）destroy，I79， 225.

 T．ched！u．］


Яतf，v．（§ 64）grin，49， 50 ．［M．，C．，T．KĒR．］
月ல்ว from ศல்，an utterly worthless woman，377．［c．］
คவ்் $=\varnothing வ த ா m f$ ，a partridge $:=$ the red one，122．［ $\sqrt{ }$ Яه， செ．］

月ीற ÇIRR．［Comp．\＆ir．S．घ्री．M．］
I．$\neg p, v .(\$ 66)$ abound，104，232，285， 356 ．

11．คคற่ $4, ~ n$ ．politeness，courtesy，159．Excellence ； splendour ；renown，I34，139，195，252， 290.
 worth， 62.

Дpe［comp．இpङ］wing，41．［м．с．，т．rekka．Comp． s．शिर．］

சрியவiா，Яெை，Яன்，see ச．
K．Яø $\mid \dot{ம}=$ கோப＇ம，anger，ch．vii，68， 178 ：ரூதோதiம，ぁத்ம， வெகுளி．［M．CHIN｜AM．C．KIN｜ISU．T．KIN｜KA．］
\＆iri çīR．［Comp．Яற．S．श्री．M．］ $\mathscr{\&} \dot{r}, n$ ．position，dignity， $176,232,242$ ．Excellence， 226，316，352．Virtuous conduct，Бவ்லொழூக்க்்， 68. ச்்ாம＝Ярப்ப，position，dignity， 176 ． ধாியார்＝மேலோர்， 232. அச்ச்ர்，so，with such attention， 345 ．





When men of real worth suffer reverses，the really worthy are really worthy still ； when those not so are thus reduced what is there left？If a pot made of gold be broken，the gold remains！If a pot made of earth be broken，what is there left？＇］
\＆๐ஸ்，＇good conduct，＇p． 34 note［S．शील］，is not used in K．or in this work，though a technical term in the Jain system for ซล்ఇடுக்்ம்．See Jī．Chin．xiii．220－224．

I．\＆fB，v．（§ 68）burn，63，89，90，124，129，224， 3 1о．

i1．சுடர்＝（1）சூரியன்，（2）ஒளி，189，394，398．［Comp．s． सुर．］

Like the setting sun the hero sank into darkness．＇］
III．சுட்கி்கோல்，a poker，208．［See சூகு．T．sūpu．］
${ }^{*} \bullet, v .[\S 66 . \quad$ S．घ्रम्．M．T．$m \bar{o} c h u]$ bear，carry， 24 ．

＊बம்ப，a beetle，bee， 122 ．［S．सुरमि？］

The meaning of asṫ is＇$a$ path through the uriov⿵冂u่，or arid jungle，desert land．＇


The following fine passage， $\mathbb{\infty} \mathbb{N}_{\$ .}$ i． 10 ，illustrates it ：








The parched desert path（ধrウ்）abounding in lofty trees，which were
（I）full of withered offshoots，－like the poor man＇s youth；
（2）that afforded no shade to those that drew near，－like the mean man＇s wealth；
（3）that were perishing root and trunk，dried up by stroke of the sun＇s rays，－like the end of him who sins against his neighbour and dies to fame；
（4）that were blasted，－－like the world，when under the shadow of a tyrant－lord，who extorts money unjustly，with the aid of ministers that shrink not from murder， while oppressed subjects cry out．＇
I take it to be for ஸ்๙ゅถ［S．सल］＝＇the blazing region．＇It has many other meanings，answering to S ．स्वर，ग्वर，etc．
anss［S．सुरा］．
1．Toddy．2．A bottle－shaped gourd，pumpkin．［M．chura．］
பேய்ச்ळ๓，a very bitter gourd：Cucumis Colocynthis，I16， $3^{15}$ ．

 Lat．szav－is，savour．M．chuzva．T．chavi．］

With இबi， 156 ；with §i．，244， 32 I．



ச斤ற் ÇURR．［Imitative like whirl．Comp．बூழ்，சூரூள்．M．，т．， C．，Tu．suttu．］
K．I．千ீ்றூ，v．（§ 62）surround，gird，281．
2．ғர்று，$n$ ．circuit，limit， 96 ．
3．சீற்றம்，kindred．［T．chuttamu．］
 ฐமர்， 25.
チற்றநБசழாவ்，ch．xxi．




சூL் Çūp．
I．சூ $b, ~ v . ~[c o m p . ~ ச ூ \dot{ழ}, ~ ச ு \dot{ற} ற y . ~ S o ~ ச ூ ட ் க ி=ம ா \mho ல . ~ S . ~ च ू ट . ~$ M．；A．C．$]=$ முடி，அணி（§62）wear as a wreath，put on flowers，etc．
y\＆\＆
ल®ய்y，a flower fit to be worn， 262.
II．बூ®，brand，scar［ヂด，burn］， 186.
 there seems to be no authority for this use of the word；and the glaring ugliness of a branded mark on the exquisitely white sleek skin of a southern bullock is easily under－ stood．

ஞூல் ÇŪL．
சூல்，v．［§ 56 （III），சூன்pினேன்，சூலவேன்，சூல］scoop out， $44 .=$ தேோண்டி，எடு ；णुப்பு．［S．चूप．M．］
 লூழூ，v．（§57）I．surround， 230 （G．153），264， 392.

2．Deliberate，debate，hesitate， 55 ．

செ çE．［T．ERA＝red＝சே；KEm，chem，chenna．c．chen，chan， chem，chey，chay，say，sey，kem．m．chem．］

செம்，சே，செவ்，செய்，சேய்，月，円ه has the idea of
（I）Red，bright yellow，golden；met．fiery．
（2）Right，good．［s．श्री．］
செய்ธம்ா，bright，glowing eyes， 373 ．ดெம்｜8，red，hot，glowing fire， 90 ．

செ்்｜மெல்， $269,36 \%$ ．So செற்மொ்்ர，red or golden， 387 ．
ดெ்்｜ดெெி， 378 ．बெம்｜்மை，rectitude， 85 ；excellence， 294 ．
டெம்மr，$v$ ．（in loco）exult，331．ดெம்｜பண்่，the fresh，pure flood， 222.
ிெம்｜ดuாp，red spots， 283.




Gே｜மr，a bull：எ厅ヲ，377．



ब夫｜ब，v．（§ $6_{4}$ ）＝શ囚，kill，220．［Comp．S．fिद्．बெல．T．chedu．］
செ்்｜6ோด，a precipitous mountain．See செ and बேேด， 372 ．
बनぁबळ，$n$ ．an oil－press，374．［A Tadbhava of S．चक्र．M．，C．］
बिक्षे，see धп．
Q．f｜ப4，a casket， 126.
 black．M．］
 exultation， 50 ．

## செய் ÇEY．

செய்，v．［comp．பண்．M．In t．Chē（Che｜Yyu）．Comp． Tamil ळை with т．cheyyi and c．kai．s．कृ，कर． See c．d．G．pp．468，469］do，perform，4，7，19，26， 37，52，67，97，147，153，185，250，272，358；make into，IO3， 192 ；acquire，merit， 9 ， 134 ；profit，be of use， 393 ；help，give， 309.
As auxiliary forming verbs from nouns：
ค๓рமெய்，confine，222．बெயநபா円，what should be done，147，153， 185.
๑ெய்（产）



Qெu்ভ円，that doeth not，362．［See 20．］





செயெர் வேழம்，a fierce elephant， $35^{8}$ ．

 ఠெ๔்புப，leathern sandal，347．［S．चर्म．］

செல்）çel．［Comp．s．चल्，चर्，т．jaru－gu，chel，sel，chamu．
C．CHEL．M．chel－ga．］
1．செவ்，v．（செல்இ，§ 70）．
 away， $4,3^{2}$ ；go forth，24，179， 259 ，268；march by，3；gain acceptance，115， 313 ； reach to，affect， 178 ；accompany，associate with， 159 ， 169 ；approach，296， 325 ．

With \＆\＆，go along， 5 ．


ดெล่ํㅂ，a path ；destined goal ：ォ，B，8，154，230，238， 328.
செல்டாா゙，the setting sun， 394.
С．
 pensation， 249.

Compounds：बकृi बெロ，in the opposite direction， 21 I．


பண்செெெல，wait upon，follow，serve， $160,292,365$ ．
II．செல்வம்．［c．chel－avu（chal，chan $)=$＇beauty；＇and so T．，M．］
 267，272， 274.

Сேல்ฝi，happy，prosperous，wealthy persons， $8,115,170,270,277,296,368$.
बெล்இம்டபா



செவி ÇEVI＝காது［C．KIVI（KIMI）．T．CHEVI．M．TU．KEBI．
S．श्रव］ear，59， 257.
செவிகொட，give ear， 322.
செவி｜囚，deafness，I58．［K．KIVA｜p̣U；comp．குரு｜ல．T． CHEV－UḌU，CHEM｜UḌU．］

செவ்வன்，see செ．
செ®்வி for チル』， 322.
செழ் ÇER．
செழ்，செழூ，செழூi்，செழிய，rich，fertile，luxuriant， 352，367．［Comp．Яி，\＆ir，செ．A．м．Comp． also செல்هம்．］

செஜ் ÇERR．［M．CHER｜I．Comp．Cfir．］
1．செpी，v．（§57）become dense ；stick close to，cling to， be attached to，13，289， 380 ．

II．செрி｜வ，$n$ ．self－restraint：அட்்க்்， 3 I2．
But बெकी in T． $95=$ approach ；confidence（？）．［Comp．Nïti．99．］
 312， 358.
 sist upon．］

செрี่ப，fastening ；enclosure ；shelter，23I．
K．IV．செறை，v．（§ 68）afflict，restrain．
செற்றும்，though they afflict（வருச்தியும்，அம்்்ிுும）， 222.

செற்ரூர்，enemies， 178 ．
 செமின்，134，164， 304.


சென்னி，head：தृல，முடி．（p．ェ．）［м．，T．chempa． c．kenne．Comp．s．करां．］ சே，see செ．

बே C̦E＝height．［Comp．बே｜u்．M．＝breadth etc．］

［Used as an adverb－is forms adverbs of place：શaam，＠बem，perhaps for smx．］
II．Gே｜ن，distance ：ஞூனம்．Opp．to அணf．
சேய்த்த，what is distant， 218.
சேக்கை（？சேர்க்கை）［M．CHEGU＝＇roost．＇A．C．KĒ＝


சேடி｜wir，maids，slaves，wenches，354．［s．चेट．M．，C．，T． chēdiya，chēti．］
சேதனம்＝அpிவ，106．［s．चेतन，fचत्．］

I．சேர்（何）v．（§ 57）［comp．the synonymes ஈゥ்，அடை， \＆ппं］join，attach（oneself）to ；（p．I）55，93， 179 ； acquire， $4^{\circ}$ ；be acquired，fall to the lot of， 82 ； come to，approach，122，124，139，150，175，176， 252， 385 ．


 names of places．］
11. சேr், v. (§ 56 III) gather, collect.

In 319 சேர்ககும் = சேரும்.
III. சோ்|ப்ப, a harbour ; shore, bank: தைை.

சோ்ப்ப், a chief whose capital was a sea-port: தூறவன். [See 250, and compare $5 ா ட \dot{\text { த் and }}$ வெற்பன்.]
With gadix, $^{7} 73,97,98,107,108,138,146,166,194,227,242,245,246,349$; except in 117, 168,336 .
iv. சே|هذ் [சே, செ, 'red,' or 'male '] a cock, 48. [M., c. Comp. $\sqrt{ } \mathrm{KE}, k \bar{v} v u$.]

v. சே|ஜ, I. sweetness, 106. [For $ォ \pi ற=ச ா \square \dot{ம} . ~ C o m p . ~$ S. श्नन्न:सार.]
2. Mud; wet soil, 23 r.
 ఠெய்யผ், சேய்தळய். See Kittel in loc. T. jīrugu.]

 சேрல், see செவ்.
K. சொல் çol=word. [M. Chol. Old c. sol. Comp. s. खन्, खर्, सुर.]


1. சொல், $n$. a word : உண, மொழி, வாா்்்ணத, பேச்சு, ஓணை, 13, 63, IOO, II5, II9 (may be மிங்ணத or புஓத்: comp. வணை from बचस्), 253, 334.



 (ञ्रनृतं), false words. See K. x, xix, xx.]
II. சொவ்(அ), v. (§ 70) say, speak, utter: உைை, 63, 64, 70, 73, 256, 346.
சொல்|லாமை, 145 (§ I54).
சொல்|லியப = 6ொன்ன, 64, 70, 72.



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ['. . . . சொவ்விஷ் }
\end{aligned}
$$

Friendship with those whose learning banishes faults in use of words.' T. I.
' ிொவ்யேன்ற, a victory in argument.' T. 17.]

> ஜோ,कடLio, astrology, 52. [s. ज्योfिषं.]

சோi çōr［s．गุ and सृ．Comp．சゥी，சொாf．M．，C．SOR］í． （\＄60）for சொாी，flow down，slip，let slip，omit．

சோாிலம்，though it trickle in， 383 ；totter， 13 ： ததள்ゥா（囚），forget， 3 r I．
சோர்｜வு（for சொாிஷ）＝மற 9 ，remissness，negligence， 145，256．＝ஞヵர்ச்ன，பொச்சாப்ப．
 17， 234.
சோy＝சாதம்，அன்னம்，boiled rice，200， 217 ， 293.
［＝anylhing soft：comp．Gag，ఏaroomp．M．C．sōru＝＇‘tender．＇］

## （ஏ） $\mathrm{N} \mathrm{A}=\curvearrowleft$ ．


［Comp．B．I．S． 1204 ：
＇ग्वायुप：खराइमादाय रविरस्तं गमिप्पति।
When the sun sets it takes away a portion of life．＇See also K．334．］
 earth，world，$=$ பூமึ，72，148， 296.

ஞூாேம்（ञ्ञान），knowledge：भpிவ，II6， 308 （see فெiப， அஞ்－，ணை，சொல்）．
ஞூன்ற $=$ பொழுது．
नモ்తூrix Mi＝always，ever， $14,216,256,385$ ．

Фெமஆir，v．（§ 64）compress，bruise，237．［Comp．बெтी， ூெரூங்கு．］

[^72]A a 2


6．क्र forms nouns：Сெய்－ดி；and is an inflexion of and pers．sing．，G．83，84．உఙ゙ィム， $=2$ ๙்ய + S．

தக் TAG．［With idea of contact，order，fitness．M．，с．，т． Compare with த்க்கு（tango，$\tau a \gamma$, स्थग्），தாக்ভு，தாங்கு，தぁரு， தぁை ；т．tagalu．］

தভு，v．（§ I57）fit，be becoming．

R®as，a befiting thing， 223,226 ．
siss with verbal roots ：＇things blameable，despicable，worthy of ．．．＇［G．153］47， $9^{2}$ ，

हैarri，the worthy， $3^{8,} 80,112,220,250,259,327$ ．




 gidu＝＇thin leaf of metal．＇Comp．c．tagahu．т．］

1．தகர்，v．（ $\ddagger$ ரூ，§57）be broken，shattered， $156,257$.
தరుதகர்ந்த，having its point broken，or blunted．
i．$n$ ．a ram ：the shatterer， 376,378 ．［c．м．т．］
कौcarou，Clerodendrum inerne， 43 ．See Gund．Mal．＇aromatic berries．＇In T．， C．，M．S．क्कोल and तद्कोल，Pimenta acris．

 anisatum．

क्र்ப TAN்G．［Root TAG，த்் with inserted nasal，as in Latin frag and frang．т．takku，＇remain．＇c．taiggu．M．tainu， tañju．］

Ғ்்்ு，v．（§ 62）abide，be stable，88，246， 365.
कĹ TAD［S．तट्］．
1．தடம்［comp．தG．T．，C．，M．tada］．
As $a d j$ ．$ह\left\llcorner\right.$ ，broad，full，swelling， $116,37^{8}$ ．
II．தட்கி，$n$ ．a flat plate．［Comp．த्रகல．c．tatte．］
III．தட்（b）v．（§ 62）tap，strike，355．［c．，T．，M．］
IV．g®ு｜மாmy，be perplexed．［？From gLi $+\omega \pi \xi$ ．］
．திமாறும்＝புடைபெயர்கின்ற，that moves rapidly，i91．
 tudummättu．C．talua．］
v．தடி，flesh，＝உன்，மாமிசம்，தசை，சஞை， 46 ．
［The meaning is，＇what is $\mathbb{E} \omega$ ，stout ；robustness；＇hence＇staff，body；＇and＇flesh．＇ M．，C．，T．］

कண் Tan．［м．C．Hind．thaud．Comp．т．tami－yu．］
1．தண்＝குளிர்ரத，cool（சேர்ப்பு）73，97，98，138，166，194， 227，242，249， 391.


11．कணி，v．（\＄57）be relieved，grow cool ：ஆற， 68.
$v .\left(\S 6_{4}\right)$ cause to abate，or diminish，104，340， 369.

To relieve by gifts the suffering of the destitute．＇Kalit．47．］
111．ғண்ணம்［an imitative word．c．dana－dana］＇drum with one head，＇used at funerals：சாப்பணm， 6. Comp．24，25＝தண் ஷுமை．
［Jī．Chin．i． $26_{3}$ ：





They bring sweet－voiced flutes with black holes burnt with red fire，and lute，and jewelled tambour that sounds Tēm Tēm；and while youths touch these with their fingers，drums wail out Tām Tām．＇］

தண்（ு，I．$\%$＝ேோ்，staff，I4．［s．दरड；but comp．தட்， தL，தடி，த（b）．］

2．v．（§62）separate：$\Delta$ §


த்்ணை，father：எங்ணை，தீப்பன்，பிோ，197，237，253， 367. ［т．tandri．м．tanda．c．tande．Comp．C．D．G．p．293；
but also s．ता，तात．See Kittel．］
घ்ம，தமர்，see ぁாண்．（G．Io8．）

தIU TAYA．
தய｜ங்கு，v．（§ 62）shine；wave；hang ：தォi宀ц．［Comp． இய்்கு，இல்்கு，and s．दय्，दी；and dangle．］ தயங்குகீா்，clear water， 210.

gиЛता，curdled milk，rı6．［m．s．दधि．］
தருமம்［s．धर्म्म］charity ：அறம்， 250.
The use of this word is a mark of later date．
 ゅல் added to verbal stems．G． 94 ．

फல் TAL，place．
 Tu．tare．In some uses it is akin to s．स्थल，तल，दल］．
1．Place：இட்．And so as a postposition of 7 th case．G． 63 ．



इֹर०ப்பด $=$ attain unto，advance，rise， $139,160,272,291$.
2．Head，14，21，43，61，87， 375 ．

3．What is chief；highest，best［S．उत्तं］ $5^{2}, 53,133,216,248,275,297,366(=$ the first－class men，＇head－men＇），298， 365 ．

มีใด க்யண்，topmost place， 368 ．
4．The extreme point，top， 257 ．


Old age that steadily draws on，and separation of lovers bitter to both parties．＇T．I8．］

## к．தவ் тav，fail．［Comp．s．दभ్．］

I．தவ，fail，perish ：தவல்，137．＝சவறவ்．［c．］
1I．தவ｜シ1，$\%$［comp．தவ，தவல்，த4，தப்ப，தப்பிதம்，தவி்．C． tavir．T．dabbaru］．
 302， 364 ．

III．தவ｜ழ்，v．（§ 57）creep，crawl ；traverse，I42：உலவ．
 365.
，Фவசி，an ascetic， 99.
क्रழ் TAR．
1．Фடு｜\＆，v．（§ 62）［c．tarkey，tabbu．m．tarutg］embrace， enfold， 285.
தழால் for ゅழுவு｜்்，the support of，ch．xxi．

11． $\boldsymbol{y} \mid$｜்்கு $=$ முழி｜ங்கு，v．（§ 62）roar［an imitative word，s． तरङ］ 339 ．
in．马ழீ இம an imitative word，for the sound of a drum， 6.
தள் TAḶ，push．［Comp．தஆம்ப，தூா，戸ள்ளூ．м．，C．，т．tallaḍa．
s．दल．］
 come relaxed，enfeebled．

बिच
［Comp．Iniyavai． 8 ：


Sweet is the sight of the infant＇s tottering walk．＇］
i1．தளीir，a tender shoot，336，355，373．［See פளfir．S． दल．м．，с．，т．taliru．］
 c．dale，talc．Comp．G． 177－1 $^{-1} 79$ ．］
1v．ғள்｜⿹ூ，v．（§ 62）［c．，м．］．

 s．तरि．］
झضं for 戸घं，G． 35.
தண்，தன்てன，த்்，see தான்．

த斤 TĀ，क TA［see தரு，§70，and வரு．M．taru，tari．c．taru ＝＇bring．＇Comp．S．दा，धा，C．D．G．P．II3．T．in comp． $d \bar{a}-k o n m u]$ ．
K．தா，give，produce ；bring，83，104， 235.
தந்த，having yielded， 185 ．




काT TĀ，த TA；क्राன் TĀN，தुன் TAN；क्राiD TĀM，कुiD TAM． ［See c．D．G．pp．290－297．In C．，TU．，T．，m．Comp．s．स， सा，तझ．］

1．Reflexive pronoun＝＇self，＇§ ıо8．




קi்com
11．घமா்（§ 184）kindred，30，77，87，229，283，290， 379.
surfurfiumL $\dot{\square}$ ，with one＇s own people， 207.
iII．தண்｜மை，nature， 118 ；selfhood，＝த்்தூவம்（§ 184） 137 ．
Iv．தकी，lonely，324．［In C．and T．as $v$ ．＇thrive．＇］
தா｜க்கை，v．（§ 62）strike，dash against，389．［Comp． gぁø்．S．तक्．M．，т．tāku．C．tâku，tâtulu．］

தா｜ங்ரு，v．（§ 62）support，endure，62，202．［Comp． தпा（Г．S．धा．C．，M．tainiul．］

தாம்，I．See øாஜ்，378．2．Redundant in 377．
தாரம்［s．दारा］wife ：மひみ』ी，8I， 82.
 p． 293 ；but ？］mother；nurse，15，20，IOI， 201.
ฐாயம்．［s．दाय，an inheritance．］ தாயத்தீவ்， $278=$ தாuாநதைகா，the heirs．

क्रॉII TĀR from gin．
1．தпர் $=\omega \pi$ ใั，garland，392．［м．＝＇a flower．＇s．तार．］ தோினன்，one who wears a garland， 390.
II．$\Phi \pi \dot{r}, v .(\S 64)=$ पொry［comp．ฐாள்．S．धृ，धार］bear，en－ dure， 72.

தாழ் TĀṚ．［Comp．ஆத்，ஜீழ．M．c．］
1．$\ddagger \pi \dot{\varphi}, v$ ．（§ 57）flow down，23I， 290.

86］；bend，overshadow， 167.
II．$\Phi \pi \dot{\mathscr{E}}, v .\left(\S 6_{4}\right)$ delay， 235.
தாழாத，without delay， 342 ［G．90］．
iil．தпப்｜ه，failure of energy，i91．

к．தாவ் TĀ！̣，endure．［Comp．ઘпழ．M．C．T．tāl－chu，tạ̄lu．
Eng．thole．s．तुल．］


In K．ॠ्यक்ぁம்．（S．उत्थान，उत्साय．）
2. A trunk, stem, 26I.
3. A foot, support, rg 8.
 The invention of something by ability and energy.'
T. 12:

He is the man of effort who lives without incurring debt.']
தПा $\dot{\eta}$ TĀRR.
தாற்றy, v. (§ 62) fan, sift. [Comp. ฐால் and कூற்ற.]
$n$. a sifting: merely bandying words, 3 I3.
 mere words.']


In S . स्ताने = in place, suitable.
In sense of 'army' it is merely a form of Catar ; comp. sौळుจ. तान-thread, तान्तुव woven cloth.]

தான், self, 248. See £п.
易めழ் TIGAR.

 15I, 24I. [c.]

 C., м. т. titttamu.]

Яண், adj. firm, stedfast.

कीமிi, v. (§57) rub; rub off, 397. [c. timir, tiguru. M.]
कीi TIR, turn. [Comp. s. तृ, तिरस्; GR. $\tau \rho \in \pi$ - ; Old Lat. trep-.


 230.
II. Яரை=I. ஆல, wave, 194, 224, 391. Яிळையธட், the billowy sea, 263.

2．By menton．＇sea，＇339．［s．तさ．தुम்ळம．т．ter．c． tore．］


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The goddess of the vast earth to whom the billowy sea is a garment.'
And,
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The goddess of this vast expanding earth，whose garment is the billowy sea，the mountains her bosom，the mighty rivers the garlands around her form，and the clouds her locks．＇］

III．कीロ｜ள்，$u$ ．ball，globe ；cluster．［M．］
v．［§ 56 （III）］．
 ，ிதள்காவ்＝，ிேண்டகாம்ப，rounded stem，199．
，ai $\sqrt{5}$［s．श्री］＇Lakshmi，＇goddess of good fortune， 304 ； ＇wealth，＇167，291．


## ตி் TIL．

Bor，v．（§ 64）gather thick around，boil up，rise up to，embrace．$=$ தவடு ；ஆெரேங்கு．［M．till，tile ce．］


1．．fp，v．（§ 66）［т．tera．c．terra，＇an opening＇］．
With ami，＇open，＇ $8,63,126$ ．
 s．स्थिर．M．，c．terra］good qualities ：乃ीрळ்， 291 ； goodness， 158 ；knowing what befits．
न．के $\overline{\text { ® }}$
ดดใช，millet，Panicum Italicum，L．， 105.
 नृए．］

कด่ TIN，glaze．［M．，C．，т．s．तृन्．］
தின்，v．［§ 56 （III）］eat ：அருங்த，நுథர்，43，112，123，138， 193，197，21I， 289 ；itch， 335.


दी＇shine；＇दिन्，दीप्＇fire，burn ；＇धी＇wisdom．＇т．тī－pi， ＇sweetness．＇Tu．тū．In c．cī＝＇sweet，＇and＇be scorched．＇］
 180，224，225，234，291，298，310；a spark，389＝ §பபொ円ी．



8．（what is）evil，${ }^{21}, 73,152,228,244,284,357$［G．93］．
$\delta_{4}$ ，（ $p l$ ．）evil，evil things， $36,109,158,195,223$（adj．）．


III．छ，ஜ்ம்，$a d j$ ．sweet ：மதுリமாశन，இみிய，I99， 244.
M．tiṇ．C．tīd，tīte．T．tîtta．s．fिह］touch，IOQ．
175．［s．तीघे．］

Gil Tīr．
 Tu．S．तॄ］remove；get rid of ；cure，50，16I， 205.
$\varepsilon_{i}[$ G．153］＝termination＇less，＇ 2,347 ．
So $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{ar}}$ as a termination＝＇frll，never free from，＇in ．
Qwosfr，faultless observances， 152 ． 80 ，absolutely， 204.





Gijறு TīTTU，v．（§ 62）［M．，C．TīD；see §ண்（B）］．
1．Rub，polish：Фேய்．
iI．Feed with the hand：ஊட்（B，350．［M．Comp．कி்， ૬ֿ円ी．］
 xiii．309．］

K．का TU，कூル் TUYY，cujoy；［old c．tuttu＝＇a mouthful．＇Comp． K．I2．தஇ，த்்து，த்ற்．］

I．த，v．（§ $6_{\ddagger}$ ）eat，enjoy：ஞぁウ்．
$5_{5}^{5} \dot{L}_{4}$ ，power， 24 I．
（5）ப்பூவு，enjoyment；means of enjoyment： Бகர்ச்ச，87，289．［See ஒப்புェவு etc．］
サーவை，spiced food， 217 ．


Giving a grain of rice（ $\because \otimes \dot{\theta})$ from（your）food（（\％x்）is the ladder to the bright golden paradise．＇］

II．தघய்，v．$(\S 64)=$ 5，83，93， $167,202,268,273,274$.
1II．த｜த்த，v．（§ 62）190．
IV．ந｜வ்வ，v．$(\S 62)=$ த，250，276， 366.
［There is a conflict．In 190 the oldest copies have gio throughout．］

ஞகள்＝குற்றம்［comp．ஆூள்，so from घொகவ்，ஜோல்．S． धूलि．M．tugal，＇skin of fruit；＇see தோல்．c． tokku，togadu．S．त्वक्त 2.
தகில்＝சீて［M．Comp．தொங்கு．S．टुकूलं］rich attire， 264.

ஆ்்கம்［s．दुख，दुस्，दुर．Comp．தன்பiம，தuர்］＇sorrow：＇ used for＇sin，worldly pleasures；all that brings sorrow of heart：＇संसार，121，123， 190.
gब夫anf，a licentious profligate， 84 ．［S．दुराचारि，an evil－liver．Though sometimes confounded with meem $=\mathrm{S}$ ．तुच，a worthless fellow．］

काஞ்சு TUÑçu，v．（§ 62）die；21，191．［Comp．क्वा in कூஞ்சூ．
м．т．The idea is＇nodding，falling．＇］
E54，a drum， 388 ．［From verb sits，throb．M．，T．，C．tudumu．］

> அடை, v. (§ 64) wipe off, do away with : ஞன்பí, 93. [M., C. TODAI, TOḶEI. T. TUDU, TODU.]

क็ணி TUṆi，v．（§ 57）resolve upon，303．［м．，с．，т．tutni．
Comp．தண்டி．S．तुड्，तुर्ड्．The meaning is（1）cut；（2） decide；（3）venture，dare．］

કுணி｜வ，decision，determination， 55.
துணிவோே்றி，coming to the same conclusion．
girn＝a match，companion，ctc．［м．，c．TOṆE．S．द्वा， हन्द्व．Comp．ฐใซ．］

1． 2,808 ，assistance， $7^{8,136,381}$ help－meet；partner， 392.
2．शबa，measure， $37,38,94,105,140,187,218$ ．196， $23 \mathrm{~s}=\mathrm{m}$ until．Comp．ama， ans，and $\boldsymbol{B} \mathbf{m}$ ．

की क्ष है


Even when a man is in straitened circumstances relations are helps；or（perhaps better），a friend in need is a friend indeed．＇］

ஆணை｜மை＝சாதぁம்，ability，I27．
ஆப்ப，see த．
தூய see த！．
தயர்＝தुयதம்［comp．आबंபi．m．；from s．दुई］sorrow．


நரும்பு＝சக்கை，refuse stalks， 35 ．

தவ்，see து．
ஆூழ TUṚA＝குழை，கல．
துழவ，தழாவு，v．（§ 62）mix，mingle up．
தூழாய்＝தூாவி，3II．［பリப்ப）．］
［In M．TURA，＇a paddle．＇Comp．Фoribu．］

## தூவ் TUI．．

1．தூள｜｜்கு，தூள｜்்கு，தூள｜்்க்்［comp．தyாய்．M．tulayu］ agitation， 189.

தூள்்க $\varnothing$ ，calmly，37I．［ தூளங்கு in T．4I．］
II．ஆள்｜ஞ，v．（§ 62）leap，frisk，caper，64．［Imitative． M．，C．，T．］

का $\dot{1} \mathrm{TURR}=$ take refuge．
1．தற，v．［§ 66．In $\mathrm{M} .='$ open＇＝Яीp．Comp．s．दूर ； hence தைை，a haven；サமக்கம்，heaven］renounce ； reject ；forsake，in，62，78，226， 266.

அறப்யர்， 53 ．
II．துற｜வ，ch．vi，6o，I2I．
அு｜வோ்，ascetics， 273.
த்ற்，see த．


தன்｜பம்，affliction，54，57，60，84，93，205，280， 295. ［Comp．இங்பம்．Aff．4，பі்．］
துன்｜ப＝துன்பம்，74，209， 235.
With $2 . a=บ$ ．［Comp．Ji．Chin．xiii．201．］
gூன் TUN［C．TUR．T．TURU｜MU．M．TURR，TUN］．
து｜ன்，தன்னு，தன்ற，துற $(\$ 62)=$ கிட்ட，பொரூங்த，பெற，有ரூண்கு，approximate，harmonize with；gain；be crowded，76， 205.

घสウாळf，being thick，close packed， 167.


K．कुा Tū［M．Tū．Comp．T．Dū，and s．धू］．
आü，pure，I8g．
ஆாய்，that which is pure．
ூர்தாக，completely，utterly，purely， 270.


M．TŪ́Ṅ．T．，C．TŪG．S．तूरा，तूल］cling to，linger ；hang on ；nod，slumber，121，327．＝த்்கு．
आixions is the name given to the rhythm of verses when only
（－－，－uv，uи－，uvuu）
இuр்இi் are employed，and a long syllable is followed by a short，or $u v$ is followed by a long［G．174，179］．See Introd．p．xxviii．

ஆூணி［м．］a grain，measure，equal to four மゥக்காவ் ； while a பதக்கு is＝two மெக்கால் ：hence ூாணிப்பத்்் $=\operatorname{six}$ மमக்காவ்，387．［Seems a cor．of s．द्रोख．］
अாண்，a pillar，64．［s．स्थूया．］
आпí，see छँ．
कुनांம，distance．［s．दूर．］
कூూ $囚(6$, keep at a distance．
ஊூr，$a d v .=$ away， 75 ．
कु $\pi \dot{\pi}=$ வோ்，root， 138 ．
［As verb，T． 51 ，be in difficulties．S．स्थूल＝स्थूर，see Benfey Lex．in loc．］
 C．TŪR，DŪR．T．DŪR．M．TŪRR，TŪTTU，TŪGU．］ தாற்ற $v$ ．（§ 62）publish abroad，21，75，144， 324.

தெெ்்ு［தேங்கு］$=$ தெண்ான，216， 243.



தொ் TER，clear．［Comp．தோ்，தேறூ，தெள்，கிற．C．terra．M．，C． tili．т．teli．］

I．Фொ［sometimes impersonal，or v．n．or v．a．，§ 57］be understood，clear；enquire，understand，$=\mathscr{\square} \boldsymbol{q}, 135$ ， 168，170，247，316，318．With இゅை， 54.

தொி｜வ，understanding，240， 247.
11．தெருள்（see Qொருள்，அருள்，ctc．），v．［§ 56 （III）］be clear， 30I．［м．，c．］
 தேன்， 15 I．
［Comp．T．，C．teralu．In T．terupu｜maruppu＝＇wayward fits of folly ：＇a reduplica－ tion．H．B．§ 123 3．g．］

தெெ்வ்ம［s．देघे］the deity， 304.
தேவ்்，நேவர்，II2．［S．देव．］
 TEL $=$＇fine，thin．＇T．teli．］

I．Фௌ்，adj．clear ：（தெண்．）
Qெள்ளி5，what is clear：accurate knowledge； $5^{\text {th }}$ for 3 rd இன்＝ஆல்［G．137＊］ 35 ．
தெa்ளாயय， 386.
Фெண்｜ணீ i，44，150， 375.
K．II．Qதबf，v．（§57）understand， 364 ．
［T． 11 ：
 The frequenting of the house of a man who trusts（you）not．＇］
 219.

111．ఫெள்ளூ，v．（§ 62）sift out，throw up， 128 ；examine， 380 ．

தெp,$v .\left(\S 6_{4}\right)$ dash off， 394.
ดெр்றрனт，＇so as to say tettu，＇an imitative word＝ ＇immediately；＇or＇certainly＇（§ 82）I50．

இெண்，adj．southern，243．［Comp．வட，மேல்，๕ழ்．
 Фெே்மொழி＝Tamir．］

Gெ5 TE，sweet．［Comp．马，gii．］
ஞே｜ம．，sweetness，honey，199，239，375．［Comp． Nanniul，214．］
ஞே｜ன்，honey，10， 259.
தேனீ，the bee．Comp．Vēmana ii． 207.
ஞே｜மா，sweet mango， 257.
［C．jē，jēn，jēn＝‘honey．＇M．tèn．T．têne．］
 Рளி．

कே｜u் TĒY，waste．［Comp．Сேே்ப．M．tēyu，tēmbu．C．TĒ，TĒY． （T．deyu．）Comp．s．कि，出य．］

Фேயை，v．（§57）waste away，5I ；wane，grow less， 125 ； pine away， 15 I．

Сூதூit TĒR．［Comp．தெர்，தேサ．］
1．$ே ே \pi$ r，$v$ ．（§57）enquire，discriminate， $119,120,127,177$ ， 282．（தேரு，§ 62．）
 352.

2．Фேே்｜வ，$n$ ．the searching out，comprehension， 259.

 T．54．］

1．ஞேறு，v．（§ 62）be sure，know clearly， 313 ；trust， 379. ［M．c．tērl．T．］
11．ஞேற்ற，v．（§ 62）．
（Int．）know certainly，be quite clear about，274，316， 320， 322.
தேற்கு அழுக்க்்，doubtful（shady）conduct， 75.
（ $T r$ ．）impart certainty，teach， 3 I8．
i11．Фғрррம்，certainty，assurance，confidence，accuracy， 259．［т．，c．tètete，＇clearness．＇］

कை TAI．
ணை $v .(\S 64)=$ உருவ்செ $\dot{\boldsymbol{y}}$ ，penetrate，260．［M．strike， sew．］

தொ $\mathrm{TO}=$ in most words ：the idea is comexion．
Фொ｜த，v．（§ 68）collect，join，284，3I8．［m．］
தெொ்்，gathered together，121．［G． 82 （斿），87．］
Compacted，37．［So யாக்கை．］
தொ（b）TOD，join．
1．ఫொВ，$v .(\$ 68)$ touch．［т．，м．，C．গुட is the older form． Comp．உᄂ，ๆ®．］
Used as a particle＝from，thenceforward，2．［So in m．See н．b．§ 230．］
i1．Dig．［For this Фோண்（B）is used．T．$\sqrt{ }$ tav，trav．］ தெோட்ட for தொட்ட or தோண்டின，dug out， 215 ．
［T． $16:$

He who has dug a well with a copious supply of drinking water．＇
Naid．xx．5：＇ดெォด รடல் உ（த்த சூ～ய்，
Earth girt with the excavated sea．＇See the story of Sāgara．］
in．தொロ，v．（§ 64）tie，connect［cause to touch］，5，26， 393．［m．］

தொடí｜ㄴ，association，intimacy：ஈட்ப，II3，I25， 138，166，204， 21 I－218，222，234，293．［Дெொட்ச்ச is used in T．I ；தொடர்கை and தொடர்ப்பா（B）in K．］
v．தொட｜ங்கு，v．（§ 62）begin ；I73，from the beginning．［T．］
$[\dot{f}, \dot{\phi}, \dot{\otimes}$（with various connecting vowels）added to a root often form derivative verbs．

vi．Qெொ4，a bracelet，bangle，iII．By meton．＇a lady，＇ 376，398．［c．todige．］ தொடீQ，voc．case，G． 64.
viI．தொண்｜G＝பழமை，slavery，a slave，＝தொழூம்பब்， 284 ． ［See தொல்，தொழ்，தொத்த，தொற：a nasalized form of Øெकाด．C．tottu，tort tuu．M．tondan＝＇old man．＇ Comp．T．totti，tonte．］
vii1．தொண்（1）an imitative word， 25 ．
தொல் TOL，old．
 தொட்்．］




11．தொவ்ஜ，antiquity；trouble，perplexity：பゅைைை，ஊத்， IOI，136， 265 ．［м．tolla．］

தொவ்ช०யதத，it is the result of old deeds，－fate， 33 ．
 C．TOL．E．த®囚，A．C．，T．tolagu．］

தொరலமக்்ள்，the hopeless and helpless， 205.
தொชช｜ه，effacement．
தொช๐هில்๐ா，endless，countless， 52.


தொழ் TOR，［தொด，தुด．Folding of hands in reverence．м．
T．dōyali．c．TUR．Comp．s．ह्वन्द，दराए ；தண்டன்，தொண்ால．］
I．தொழு，v．（§ 60）pay homage ：க்்பில，ஈைகு囚，வணங்கு， 176， 373 ．
iI．தொழு，$n$ ．leprosy：बுட்டம்，123．［Comp．தெெக்து．C． tonmu．திबவ．］
III．நொழில்，employment，work，service ：』ใఠ，26，128， 145．［c．turil．］

காஜ்லூூழில்，menial service ：அற்பச்செய்ணை，I93．
செய்தொழில்，active service，347， 350.
மேற்றுழுிி்，noble service， 193.
தூத்தொழிவ்，evil works ：கெட்டகாாயயம்，351．
iv．தொழுத்ணை，a slave girl，326．［c．tortu，tottu．தொழு，a cow－stall．］

தொள் Tol．［c．tore．M．tolla．］
தொாா（தூா）＝தவாゥம்，hole，entrance， 42.
Фொற，（properly Cோற）a collection．［м．tōrmи＝＇ap－ pearance．＇ $\mathrm{C} .=$＇seem＇＝Сேпб்ற．T．dōra，＇heap．＇ The root also means a fold，herd；and slavery． Comp．Фொழ்．］
ดொறு்，தோறும்，Cோறு，＝＇every，whenever：＇a dis－ tributive suffix．


ஞோணி＝மதக்சงம்，boat，136．［s．द्रोयी ；but comp．$v$ ． தோன் $Q$ ，scoop out．T．dōne．Another form is தோண்டி．］

Cெோі் то̄y，touch．［Comp．தேய்，Øெேロ，gடவ，துவை．т．tō－chu．
M．S．तोयं．］
தோய்（p．I）v．$\%$ ．blend with，touch， 387 ，＝ธ๐ ；reach， 1о，69，I42．
 friend．＇T．82．］

Gøொல் то̄L．［c．togalu，tokku．м．，т．tōlu．s．त्वच्，त्वक्．］
I．தோ்ல，$n$ ．leather， 26 ；skin，41，42，46，47， 322.
II．தோவ்，v．（§ 70）தோற்லிதேன்，தோற்றேன்，தோற்பேன்， தோற்க，be defeated，313．（Opp．வெல்．）［Comp． தொல்，વெொலั．M．T．tōlu．C．，Tu．sōlu．］

தோாां［s．दोपन्，दोस्• M．，c．］＝shoulder，arm ；person，85， 312，317，338，375，385， 394.
घேேேन，she whose shoulder is ．．．，47．
［EL．7：＇बேயซ்णதோேी，she whose shoulder is like the bambu．＇］
தோட் बோப்ப（G．34），20， 32 S ．
In journeys the rice is carried in a bundle over the shoulder：هட்டசோg．

## Gकォाị TŌRR．

I．தோன்｜y，தோஜ்｜y，v．（§ 62）appear，2，8，21，27，28，30， 49，83，154，І77，186，197，234．［с．Tō－RU，Tō｜Chu． M．tōrrı，tōımи．T．Tō－chu．See Фொறம்．］
11．தோற்றம்，appearance ；light，7．Lit．＇the sun full of light．＇
 what appears，all，each，every；whenever pleasure is attained， 60 ．

> th NA.

5 $\mathrm{NA}=\sqrt{5}$ ．



2．As a Sanskrit prefix $s=q=$＇not．＇
3．It seems to have been prefixed to some words to strengthen them．Comp．qis and $5 \otimes \dot{\omega}$ ；அயை is radical．

「万安 NAG．［C．NA｜GE．M．T．NA｜GU，NA｜VU．］ ூகு，v．（§ 68）shine ；smile，deride ：இøழ்． B b 2
smex，a jewel ；a langh，377．Es，while ．．．derides，230， 238.



 T．NĀKKU．M．］


Ђ $\dot{\mathscr{F}}$ naç，desire．［See б $\dot{\mathscr{f}} \boldsymbol{f}$ ．M．nachcham．In T．nach－U＝ ரம்ப：so in C．In A．C．NANNI＝ 5 毋ை，and NAÇE＝＇plea－ sure．＇Comp．ரயம்，ढேғம்，Яகேம்，Øெய்，and s．सिह्，सेह． ஈணை＝＇moisture ：＇comp．ஈாம் in both senses．］

I．ஈணை，$n$＝ஆணை，desire，hope，expectation，III，263， $365,3^{81}, 385$ ．
 ［G．I53．］

ஈணைஇ＝ஙணைந்த，desiring，32，286：ஈச்ச．［G．86．］
［In T． 94 ז๓
iII．ரச்ச்，v．（§ 62）desire，lust after．

uผi゙mes，so that many desire their favour， 96 ．



Will they hanker after wealth that abides not？＇］
$\sqrt{5 L^{\circ}}$ NAD，$f i x$.
ஈட，v．（§ 68）tread，walk，live，242，398：＝ஒழுரு，மீकி． ［C．NAD｜E．M．T．NAD｜U．S．नड्．Seems from пьட， ஈণ்，＝＇middle．＇］
เடை，walk ；action，walk in life，position，I3， 343.

历வி்கு，v．or $u$ ．shake．［C．M．S．न己्．］
 see eg．］（1）The needy who come to them for aid；（2）fearing poverty for themselves if they give．
 respect ：＇trembling as to（her）head＝＇with palsied head，＇ 14 ．





 s．नन्द्．T．NANA，＇a bud；＇NANA｜YU，＝＇expand．＇ c．nandu，＇decay．＇］
（2）Die out， $234:=$ बெロด．

ரம்பு $=$ desire， $8 \mathrm{I}, 87$ ：விரு்்ப，ரதச்சr．［T．NAM．C．NAMB；NACH．M．］

I．пய，v．（§66）love ：هிரும்ப， 215.
 267.
iI．ரயயம்，$n$ ．goodness ；＝நன்மை：wise decorum ：ธล்லோ ழூக்க，162，163，239，265， 3 I2． เแ®ゥ்，pleasant people，265， 267.
 From $亠 \pi \dot{\pi}+\dot{\omega} 4$ affix ：comp．பпі்ц．］

ந๓ை，grey hair；age．［Comp．s．जरा．M．nara．C． T．NARI．］שூப்ப，II．
［As $v .(\$ 64)$ grow grey ：

 have been changed into $\sqsubset \dot{\oplus}$, Бன்，ஈ்் as Tamil has no स्． м．，С．Comp．ппஜ，пш．］

1．เั่，adj．good，goodly， $115,154,202,225,239,248$ ， 266，308，336， 387 ．

With $5 \pi$ ® passim，a pleasant land，71，77，23I， 344，353， 369.
With இшம்，ch．xviii．


สके่

ii．Inflected as a குpிப்பீின．［G．93．］
［These forms are precisely analogous to the declension of a Latin adjective ：thus，

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { BON-us, -a, -um, } \\
& \text { กธ்-ธண่T, -ธดั, -ヘ்லg, } \\
& \underbrace{-\mathrm{i},-\mathrm{ae},}_{\text {- คยกี่, }}-\mathrm{a},
\end{aligned}
$$

But the following is a kind of conjugated form :


๘ล่ณルt, the good women, 12,188 .


ธลัะ, good things, $77,136,246,294,334$.
Good, 129, 160, 162, 177, 195. Adv. much, 335.
๘๐ (= = ลัธ), adj. good, 175. ธล่พณะ, 109, 144, 338, 366.
iII. Derivatives.

ஈன்|த, $a d v$. well, 229; very, 218, 3 19.
ஈன்|cுய், $a d v$. well.
 कृतं], III, 323, 357.
 from हन्, 'slay.' The coincidence of $\mathbf{D}$ and Qaraip is curious.


๘๓ம், = excellence, richness, $167,179,333,339,356,386$ ' beauty.'


[T. 72: '
Poverty will fear to approach the man of mind sincere.']
நநலி NALI.
v. tr. (§ 57) afflict, 308. [C. nali, NAVI. T. NAL-I, NAVA. s. नल्. Comp. ஆธ๐, ஆளி.]

நவில் navil. I. Tell ; teach. 2. Learn. ஈ $\AA$ ब்ं $\rho$, taught, 320 . [Not in cognate languages; but comp. $5 \pi$.]


ாவை = கீற்றம், fault, 295.
[Seems to be originally ='a soft spot, decay.' Comp. ©mr.]
நந்் nal, idea of intensity; centre; plant. [m. naḷ.IR, NAṆ|ichu.
A. C. NAl.A = 'joy.' Comp. 厄ட், Бண்.]

1. நளி: पொीய, 'great.' Another meaning is 'cold;' comp. Бேிர், குளிர.

๗ึธட்், 166, 242.


11．ᄃゥ்，v．［§ 56 （III）］，Бள்ளூ（§ 62）approach，join，con－ tract friendship．

бட்ぁ，cultivate friendship， 174.
ரட்டான்，friend，128，208，209，223，230，271， 338.

厄ட்டக்கால்，75．厄ள்ளாத， 128 ．
ஈஸ்ஸாாா，receive not as friends， 262.
 friends，207， 27 I.
111．15ட்ப，12．＝ேே்மை，தெொடர்ப［s．सेह．Ind．Sp． 7240 ctc．सख्यं］，215，216，218，219，223，232，237，337，339， 370，371．

ரட்ப்்்கோட்，the forming of friendships， 77 ．
Бட்பாதпய்த்，examination of（candidates for） friendships，ch．xxii．
ஈட்டிற்மிழைபொன்்்்்，bearing with faults in friend－ ship，ch．xxiii．
कृ－டாזட்ப，unreal friendship，ch．xxiv．
1v．เண்பு，I74，213， 339.
［Mü．：

Though you lavish affection on the unloving they are loveless．＇］





It is necessary to abstain from theft，for it brings heavy penalties；
It is necessary not to abandon things of worthy virtue；
It is necessary not to contract friendship with mean people；
It is necessary not to conceive enmity against any．＇
［See II．B．§ 154 ．］




เெறவு＝மணம்，fragrance， 108.
［In C．and M．In common use for＇a bad smell．＇］
ธணி＝very．Much：மிருकியாக，เிळ，I7，200，221，334， 383.
［This is one of the very few real Tamil adverbs．G．120．Nan．388．Comp．S．

## ननु．］

זбп，tongue，335，353．［T．，C．NĀLIGE．M．NĀKKU，NĀVU， NĀ．ராவு，ராக்கு．See ரக்கு．］
15ாவின்்ிித்： சேఎகఎாவล்ดி．
ராவின்， 256.
ஙாப்பாட்，a mere lip－lesson， 312.
เொळம்［s．नाग］a serpent ：மையைதவ，66，164， 240.
ராகு，a heifer ：the young one，II5．பチிவ்்பெ்கன் $y$ ．


 habitable，as distinct from $\pi \pi \square$ ；and rural，as distin－


ゥாடன்＝ゥாட்டதச்்，lord of the land， $10,71,76,77$ ， 79，113，127，128，I54，16I，185，203，212，223，228， 23I，232，234，239，283，285，290，307，319，343，344， 348，353，369．［See also சேர்ப்பன்，வெற்பன்．］

தென்ல்ட்டவா்， 243 ．
The＇LaND＇of the Nāladi is a land of lofty hills，with many waterfalls，a goodly land，well－watered（ $\approx 5$ ），rich in gems（๘नकぁ，75），with flowery glades and a wide sea－board．［See note to ro，and to $\operatorname{sms} s$ ．］

เпВ,$v .=$ gே $Q:$ follow with the eyes，covet，seek， 15,225, 370，37I，investigate ；230，seek out ：ஆూпய்，IOI．

$5 \pi\llcorner\dot{\llcorner } \dot{\dot{ம}}$, investigation， 18.
［Comp．©sr－あब．M．A．C．］
к．நП｜$\dot{\sim}$ NĀN，shame．［C．M．T．NĀ｜NA．Tu．NĀ－CHU．］
 shrinking from disgrace，self－respect，＝மாबம்，8I， 267， 386.
（2）Shame，disgrace：هெட்ゅம்，89，299， $323=$ in－ sensible to shame．

II．ᄃாஞ，v．（§62）feel shame，384，with இய்்்தஞள்，she whose virtues the townsmen reverence．

ธாணி，feeling embarrassed，241， 293.

เธாணல்，suffering shame， 155.
เппӊூத்，a shrinking back， 299.
เாாயை，not feeling abashed，shamelessly， 314 ．
ธாæதம்，we feel abashed，385．［G．83．T．năn－ udu－mu．］

செய்து｜ஙாம்ம்ரா்்செய்வோம்，32，235，390．［Comp． T．CHE－TU－MU．］

नivit，mitet，our own people ： $\operatorname{Ganht}, 205,206$.
 K．or nî．In t．kukka．］ ஈпய்，a dog ：ஞம๐囚，70，213，218，254，322， 345.
 justice is done him in 213 ！


$=ப \pi ғ \dot{\omega}, \varpi \omega\{\mathfrak{y}, 12,26$ ；cord，generally made of vege－ table fibre， 153. $\sqrt{5} \dot{L} 45 \pi \pi$ ，the bonds of friendship， 12.

फाவ் NĀL，நான் NĀN．Root means＇hans．＇

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ராச்ரு, four, 82, 319. [M. C. T. Tuḍa.] } \\
& \text { เொவாய், a ship, }=\text { ம戸க்கఎம், 224. [s. नौ.] } \\
& \text { ராழி = அள்க்க்கரூ』, a measure, 7. It means origin- } \\
& \text { ally a hollow tube, generally a joint of bambu. } \\
& \text { [s. नाडि, नाळम्, नाfठ. Comp. நாழிळஈ.] }
\end{aligned}
$$

 $=$＇middle．＇c．nüle．т．mādul．

I．เாாウ்，a day from sunrise to sunrise［＝ஞூா்ற $] 6,7$ ， 22，54，I35，I54，I59，169，214，258，295，324，349， 394.

An auspicious day，86．Forenoon， 166.



 This ब in a final syllable is often lengthened by a kind of அஎபெயை to ஐ，as though ஏ இ．
（2）Belonging to a day， 54 ．


 $\mathrm{NA} R \mathrm{RU}$ ．］

ராमிலும்（ $=$ மண்்றலும்）， 259.
ராகு（＝பரிமளியாฐ），possessing no fragrance， 266.

๘ாற்றம்，$n .=$ மணம்，வாசใశ，fragrance， 98.

G．72．］
எண் inflexional base，＇my，＇ 399 ；for 2nd case，＇me，＇ 400.

மிொ்［comp．Сேோ，மீா்］one＇s inferiors，64．Here＝6เோ் ？Comp． 72．［Yet nēr in т．$=$＇know；be able．＇Both roots are found in m．and c．Nigar in c．＝＇stand erect，＇as though from nil．］
 Corruption of s．निन्य，निम्यय，निश्यलं．］
к．ถिロ｜ப்ப＝இனப்ப，＝வதமை，poverty；beggary，282， 287 ． ［Comp．s．fन्ड．In this sense it is not to be traced in cognate languages；perhaps a poetic invention to rhyme with இqப்ப，in fact another form of that word．］
मिश $\mid \dot{\oplus}$
คिशம்ப，abundantly，287．［ $\sqrt{ }$ nira．Comp．⿵冂土வ்， Qெெ $_{\text {万P }}$ ，etc．M．T．NERA．C．NERI，NERE．］
 xiii．§ x． $164-178$ ；and T．45．］

c．NIRI．］Row，line，III，288，3I9；herd，3I9．

कीல் NIL［मीब்，மி்ं］，stand．［See s．निली，निलय．c．，T．M．$\sqrt{ }$ NII．． Perh．＝இல்．］

I．ติธ่，v．（§ 70 ）stand．
กி⿴囗十丌pのr［G．95］those things stood fast，or things that stood，4， 182.





नीजेंश［G．S6］24，26，32，67，102， $111,127,128,183,228,353,359,361$ ．






 on a firm basis．
ถிई $=$＝
றிய்்，he fixes not，sets not up（a light of glory）， 9.

［Hence＇mlonp，virtue．＇Ēl．7．］
III．நிலல，（I）$n=$ காலம் ；state ：நிЪேமை，13I，248，267，33I， 365.

S．

［El． 3 ：＂ Bicunnt swerve from integrity．＇］
（iI）$v .\left(\$ 6_{4}\right)$ become fixed．
ถiใuuran［G．94］29；transitory nature， $5^{2,53}$ ，ch．i，ii，iii．

IV．मிலமं［s．निलय］．

2．Earth $=$ पूம் ：21，22，266．हீயிிธ்， 27 ．

 22.

VI．மிலா（मிலவு）＝कிங்கள்，the moon ；moonlight，I5I；that which is not stationary，the changing orb．

万ी ¢் NIR．
к．Бீழ：ல்，$n$ ．shade， $3,38,202$ ；shadow，166．［＝छाया．］
அல்குணிழ்்＝the afternoon shadow．
15ாணிழロ்＝the forenoon shadow．


In T．nüḍa．C．neralu，neralu，nelalu．M．niral．Prob．$\sqrt{ }$ ned $=n i \not q$, ＇lon spread out，diffused．＇］

1．விறம்＝வருணம் ；குணம்， 183 ；colour（golden），I39， 164 ， 177，223，269，360；the glow of youth：＝＇purpureum lumen juventutis．＇
［M．NIRRA $=$＇fulness．＇Comp．${ }^{\circ} \dot{\pi}=$ มต่๓ைை．As＇colour＇not to be traced．In K． from $p$ is used as a noun，but not in Nāl．It is perhaps a variation of mimp．］

K．II．நிळp，v．$(\S \S 57,64)$ become full ：ถிлம்பு ；fill：மிォப்ப， 318 ．
 merit）．


மிใன ninal，think．［Comp．எண் and நெஞ்சம்．］
ถใみ，v．（§ 64）ponder，think over；reflect．ஆлாய்， भ1ธ่รด，33，81，330， 359.

मின்＝உன்，32．See เீ． เீ，thou， $84,266,376,388$ ．［c．D．G．p．279．］

Comp．s．निस्．］
K．I．เீ，v．（§ 64）forsake．
ஙீத்து，having abandoned，28， 30.
மீச் தார்， 2 I4．
เீப்பனு்＝ஜ゙த்தாலு்［H．B．§ IOO］304．
11．ரீ｜க்கு（§62）remove，depart， 30 ，181．
ஙீ｜க்கு（§62）put away；rid oneself of，40，57，138，190， 308， 332.

ரீக்க்்， 104 ．
ஜீ $ச \dot{\pi}, 68,=\mathscr{க} ழ ே \pi \dot{r}:$ base men．［s．नीच．］
நீif NĪr．［S．नीt．t．Nīramu，Nīru．
M．NIRAM，NỉR．
C．NIRU．
In some uses comp．ஈゥம்，周，मி円ை，मிகர்．］

гீர், $n$. (1) 'Fluid, juice,' 44, 156, 175, 394.
(2) 'Water,' $29,44,68,72,90,94,109$, II 7, I35, I77, I84, 200, 210, 217, 22 1, 222, 23I, 236, 240, 245, 275, 282, 331, 360, $3^{82}, 3^{87}, 3^{89}$.
(3) 'Sea,' 227.
(4) 'Nature:' தன்ணை, 236. เீர்மை, 44, 112, 287, 382. பெரூஙீாாா், 236, 355.
(5) Hence, 'goodness, excellence,' as in ভுணம். ஜீூล்วกா், 72, 236.
เீ๓ல่ல, evil things, 64, 72.
ரீ $\boldsymbol{j} \dot{\mathbf{C}}=$ what is proper, 70 .


ரீலம் [s. नील] blue (flower)=lotus : बருங்குவఙూ, 374.
 T. NIL].

1. รீள்(ளு), v. [§56 (III)] lengthen out, grow tall, extend.

हiaceriv, the ample grove, 84, 108, 234, 391. हiemb, grown up, 236, 254 .
 R-GLGeriv, if I reach not forth to give, extend the hand (as giver), 238. [Comp. C. Nipu = 'give.']
siLL, to reach forth, present, 253 . sicurti, 262.
$8\llcorner\backsim \dot{\circ}$, extend the hand (as a snppliant), 288.
iII. $\mathfrak{F} \dot{L} L 4(\$ 64)$ be prolonged, 40 . [m. nitti-kka.]

= 'crush '], ashes, 66, 266.

万5 NU [comp. 5ண், 5亡்].
 NURU-GU. C. NU-GGU.]
 C. NURU, NUSI, NUSU!̣U ; NOḶe.]
III. ந5|ศி= क5, tip, 29, 138. [Comp. बொய், மூஜா, நண். T. KONA.]

The first line of 29 is an imitation of the following：
＇नईलनीदलगतजलवन्तरलं－जीवनं।
Life is unstable，like water on a lotus leaf．＇
（5／क｜ $\mid \dot{\pi}$ ，eat ；experience．［c．NUṄGU，＇swallow．＇］ Бகர்｜வ，enjoyment of society， 233 ．
Бு｜ங்｜｜கு，palm fruit，unripe and gelatinous，44．［T．，M．NON்N்U．］ நங்，see Ђண்．
万5．M．NUNMA．C．NUN．T．NUNU．It is opposed to திண்，＇solid，substantial．＇］

ஙண்，adj．refined，subtle， 260.
நண்｜ணிது，insinuating， 282.


In a commentary，＇exposition of minute details，＇319．［Comp．Nan．18－23．］
万ண்｜ணைண்வ，fine perception，233， 25 I．
நண்｜ணூவ்，a work of accurate learning， 233.
एு ணுக்க்்＝நுட்பமான அறிவு，acumen， 352 ．

Those whose brow is bright， 38 r．
Бறு Бுதலாள்，she of the fragrant brow， 387.
［Comp．S．fनटल．M．K．nosalu．T．nuduru，nosalu．］

Б／$\dot{\omega}=உ \dot{\omega}$ ，comp．$ீ ீ \dot{\pi}, 7$ ，94．［See c．D．G．I think，on the whole， 5 is merely euphonic．］
ஞூ்்த，v．（§ 62）shove，push，326．［Another form of ஊゅ்கு．］
 T．Nūlu＝＇cotton thread．＇M．C．See ゥன்னூல்，24， 25．The word is used in imitation of s．सूच＝ ＇thread＇］，136，3¹7，319，320，341，352， 386.

भறிவுூால்，＇sacred books，＇ 140. Opposed to உロகூ $ु \pi வ ், ~ ' s e c u l a r ~ l i t e r a t u r e . ' ~ '$
ظూఎாri，well－instructed persons， 163.
1．Thread， 376.
 （57 ற1，a hundred，357．［с．T．M．］
 M．Comp．5ீற．］

к．Фெஞ்சம்，நெஞ்チ＝உள்ளம்，mind ；soul， $32,49,55,130,131$ ， 214，260，310，369，376， 379.

［ $\sqrt{ }$ EN．月i้ar．I think there is metathesis and reduplication．C．Comp，$\sqrt{ }$ NEN ．




Q／5（b），wide，vast［รீ $\left.)^{7}\right], 238$.
ดெดஷ่，68，265，297，319．Сெப்ด， 288.
 2 ๑，etc．］

## ดெெं［ S ．स्नेह，$\sqrt{\text { सिद्न }] . ~}$

1．Oil（for a lamp），51，282， 371 ．
2．Ghee，butter－oil， $115,124,333,337$ ．
ஆண்பดดดெய்，ghee from the cow， 238 ．


$$
\text { இெெயயயெல், } u . \quad \text { [K. NAIDILE. M. NEYTHAL.] }
$$

1．Maritime country．See note to 10 ．
2．A water flower，Nymphaca Alba， 108 ．
3．Death－drum ：\＆ォ்பணை， $39^{2}$.

 sider அழல் $=$ வெம்ணை $=$ heat ；எரி＝burning heat；ச்B， inflame）．
［T．nerapu＝＇spread，diffuse，illume；＇nippu．So in C．Nerapu＝かीmp，nigủ4． M．nerippu（or $\tilde{n}$ ）．Is m original？Comp．बलि．］

மெธ்，rice unhusked ；the growing rice plant， $133,179,221$ ， $269,367$.
［C．Nel｜lu．M．（In T．vari．）$\sqrt{ }$ Nel $=$ ถीธ่，q．d．standing corn？Paddy，$=$ C．bhatta．Comp．Qsidg．］
 NERA，NER．］
Way， $154,294,309,378,399,400$.

बாமดБゅ，the way of sensual indulgence， 13 ．


毋ロดெெッ，the way of humiliation， 303.


 has grains.]

## Cibit NER.

 parison, rectitude, opposition ; with وப்ப = all alike, 202.


II. СГேז, v. (§ 64).


[T. NĒR='learn; be able.' A. C. NER|RU ='be straight.' M. ='agree, vow ;' NER, NIGAR.]

Фெொ்்த, see Сோ.
நொய், minuteness: 万ुட்பம், சூட்சுமம். [M. NOYI. Comp. T. NŪ-KA. C. NU.]

Qெпи்யத, what is minute, transcendent; the spiritual (body), 4I.
[N. N. 5 : 'فெொ்தேச்், will be small.']

நொ Nō, feel pain; complain of. [§58. IRR. Qெொ. Comp. Сோல், Бோன். C., M. In T. Nơ|CH, Nō.]


Сптп, 277 : $=$ Спгб.
ดெெ亠்்ேே், I who felt aggrieved, $3^{89}$; each person is used as a participial noun. Comp. 126.

ढேேबळ், if you complain of, 76.
[Comp. B. I. S. :
' श्ञात्मानम् फ़्रनुशोच स्बं किम् ज्ञन्यम् पनुशोचfस।
T. 69:

Blame thyself, why blamest thou another?'

A guest who has lost his way, and has come to you in distress.'
T. II:
 It is a thing all the world will blame.']
K. I. எோக்து, v. $(\S 62)=ธ \pi ண$, see, behold, regard, contemplate, 4I, 228, 260, 298. [M., c. NŌ-pu. T. NōRU $=$ 'mouth.' ? From s. लोक्= हु् (Benfey).]

மோக்லி (§ 230) 3r, 54, 60, 95, 165, 241, 389, 394.
i. கோக்ரு, $u$. a glance, 378 . = பாr்ஷை, 86 .

சதூோக்கு, a contemptuous glance, 298, 378.



2. (adj.) mighty. எேгळ்ர்், mighty foot, 198.

There are many derivatives from $\sqrt{ } \mathrm{N} \overline{\mathrm{o}}$. Сбпக்பு. T. Nōmu.
T. 28 : ' ตรтตั่ $\cup$ ดQ, an undisciplined man.']

## $\triangle$ PA.

1. This represents S. प, फ, ब, भ, and often व. On the other hand, these letters often become 』: बहु = வெल्ு.
2. In modern Canarese $\dot{\Delta}$ is often changed into II.
3. $\dot{\text { i is a middle particle of future, or aorist ; often பंப (to keep hard sound). See }}$ $3^{\text {rd }}$ plural in ศซ்ப etc.
 प्र + कृ in प्रकृति $=\Delta$ ©5Я. M. c. bage; hakku. (Tu.) A. C.


4. $\mathrm{\Delta}$, $v .\left(\$ 6_{4}\right)$ divide, share.

山கூத்தூ is written $u$ ாத்த = sharing, 92, 27r.
11. பணை, hatred (as வணை from வகு), 82, 187, 219.

பணைவா், foes, 241 .
iII. பக்் = $5 ா ள ், ~ d a y, ~ 169, ~ 204 . ~$
iv. $\omega \neq \dot{\pi}, v$. (§ 57) say, speak, 256.
 [ $\mathrm{T} .=$ 'pride:' பெருணை.]


 (buffalo).
[In T. 69 the bullock seems to be stigmatized as lazy:



1．Side，79， 266 ：a sign of local ablative $=$ Q ட க்்ஷ்்．
Lब்ळ戸்தrtrt，neighbours， 214 ．
2．An hypothesis，the case of a thing being thus or thus， 244,25 ．

பசं PAç，green；soft，tender．［In т．pasa＝＇bright，fine，golden．＇ Comp．s．भा，भास्．GR．фஸ̂s．m．paça，paya，pachu，pai， ＇green，young，fresh．＇c．hasu，pas，pach．See also S．हरि．］

பક்்பொன்，yellow（pure）gold， 347 ．
 ๑นгш்．］

பச்சோセல，the green palm－leaf， 256.
น円ीwத，what is green， 360 ．

K．11．山ғ๕๐，sallowness，391．

i11．பணை，v．（§ 57）cling to，187，310．［т．pasa＝＇essence；＇ pasa－badu＝＇be devoted to．＇Comp．பாசம் from पश्．The root is Lf ．$\amalg ळ ை=' g u m, ~ g l u e . ' ~ c . ~$ pasa．m．］
 have been formed， 187. பணைதல்，attachment， 60.

## 

To commit suicide by leaping into the fire is better than withdrawal from attached friends．＇］
iv．UF，hunger，286．［м．pai，payi．c．hasi，pasi．］
น9ச்்தல்，the suffering hunger， 302.
v．பஞ்भ，cotton，396．［Nasalized．m．paññi．c．hañji， añji．］

K．LILं PAḌ．［Comp．S．पत्，पट्，बाध्．M．，C．，T．In m．often $p e d u$ ．See C．D．G．p．482．Lat．PAT－IOR．GR．$\pi a \theta-$－］

1．$\Delta$ b，v．$n$ ．［§ 56 （II）］suffer，fall ；be，abide：த்்்கு， 17 ； fall into， 38 ；befall，ı по， 295 ；pertain to．
 out， 6 ；fix upon， 25 ：；issue， 150 ， 2.39 （ซซ்பด），flourish， 246 ；concern， 117 ．

As an auxiliary forming a passive voice ( $\$ 92$, G. 124 ) 18,21 , $2 \ddagger^{2}, 34^{0}$.


[In this use it is pedu in M. Comp. pettu in T.]


Hence (G. 96),-
K. $\omega \pi{ }^{B}$, (1) dignity, 105, 187, 252, 281, 340. [c. pātu, pādu. т.]
(2) Suffering, 292. [Comp. $u \pi \dot{\varphi} . ~ T . ~ p \bar{a} d u$.

Often a mere formative: बนப்பr $Q$, q. v., 26i.
 a wound, 198.
iII. $\angle \mathrm{B}$, adj. (s. पटु) violent : a heavy rain, 27.
 palm, 96. [Comp. т. Paṇ.]
v. படி, v. (§57) sink down : மூழுভு, 33I. [м.]
vi. படi, v. (§57) proceed: செல், I3; spread, as a sore, 168. [м.]

Remembering-allowing the mind to dwell on-thy sweet words.']
VII. $ப \dot{\text { ® }}$ ( s . पद्ट) silk, 264 .
VIII. பட்டினம் [s. पट्वनं, पत्तनं] a sea-port, 250.


A port gains greatness from its merchandise.']
K. IX. படை, 178,363 , = யுதம், கரூவி, instrument. [M. pada (not in this meaning).]

பண்ં PAṆ='harmony; service.' [In T. pani is 'service.'

As harmony from $\llcorner\pi$; so ぁண் from கா.]
r. பணி, $n$. service: பணிஷிடை.
2. பணி, v. (§57) bow, bend : कாழ். [M.]
K. பணி|வ, humility, 24I, 242.

Lemellibe the place where (foes) lie humiliated, 24 r.
 159, 169, 174.

4．ப\％ண，v．（§ 64）flourish，grow thick，25I．［т．pambu．］
 some say $=$ ดォய்．
［Naid．xx．17：＇＇
He whose anointed shoulders were lofty and sturdy as a rocky hill．＇］
5．นண்ணு，v．（§ 64）＝செய்，make，do，37．［м．T．pannu． A．C．GR．$\pi o ́ v$－os．］

K．பண்｜டі்＝பொரூள்，any vessel，utensil，thing，baggage， 13，48，50．［M．Comp．பண்ரணயம்．See s．पाए，पश्， पस्ं ；but perhaps a corruption of भारह $=$＇vessel．＇］
Quatrain 13 is probably the original of the following from B．I．S．79：

The body is shrunken，head is white，mouth is destitute of teeth；yet desire leaves not the frame of him with ornamented staff trembling in his hand．＇
（Benfey would read भरडइस् $=$＇a bufioon ；＇but the Tamil fixes the meaning．）
This Çlöka（which is also in Vēm．i．19）is found in the little poem attributed to C̦ainkarächärya，and entitled Mōhamudgara（ $=$ hammer of infatuation）．It was translated by Sir W．Jones（Works，vol．xiii．p．382）．Note the four rhymes．

பதக்து，a dry measure of two மதக்கா்்，being half a आकी， 387 ．
к．ப团，city，I37；from v．ப母＝fix．［m．So பक्जவ．Comp． s．ख़मरावनि，and هார்பตी，the extensive city．］ பச்த்ர் $=$ Яறதொட்டி，trough， 257.
ப戸்தy，ten，281．［§ 172．It takes forms பத，பன்，வை． In M．，C．，T．，Tu．，etc．Comp．S．प世्⿱亠巾．.$]$ Uम்த由்，real attachment，234．［s．बन्धु．］ பட்தன்，see note to 250 ．
 what is mature；（2）फलं＝fruit；（3）$\Delta F=$ what is green and flourishing．］

1．பயன்，பயเம்，$n$ ．fruit， $28,38,58,65,99$ ；aid，105，106， 109，130，162，202，232，252，265，276；meaning， 316.

பயயன்மரட்，fruit tree， 17 ．
เ1．Luw，$\because$ ．（§ 66）yield， $38,79,84,1$ 18，132， 139.
 பயின்＝பின்，glue，267．［Comp．பணை．M．］

LII PARA［s．पर］．
I．山ォ，v．（§ 66）spread ；extol，68，88，92，297．［Hence $\nu \pi \pi$ ，and $\omega \pi f f$, I5r．］
11．பரல்＝pebbles ：பருக்றை， 396 ．

$山 g \mid \dot{ப} ப=ம$ © ，much， 124.
பதப்ப，table－land：அぁன்றロிட்்， 307.
iv．$ப ர ு ~(ப ர ூ உ)=$ பெரு，great．

v．பரு｜கு，v．（§ 62）drink，sip ：உண்ணு，240．［M．，c．，Tu．］
பரி PARI．［Comp．s．पृ．c．hari．］
I．பாி，v．（§57）（I）grieve over：இдங்கு，35，58，I55，I57，
 （3）Pull to pieces：Ьीff，397．［A．c．pare，pari．］ பกிவ，distress，IIO， 187.

 with teeth， 220.
iI．n．a horse，r49．［s．भृ，हीर．］
பாிஈ＝குணம்，dignity，309．［Comp．هரியை．T．para－sut． M．］
 т．pallamu．］
 as horses；＇but comp．N．M．K． 5 ．

பரூவ்ம்［s．पर्वन्］＝ஆயுள்，ஆண்ல，காஃம்，age， 18 ， 171 ； season， $35^{8}$ ；season of maturity， 274.

Uவ் pal．［s．पुल्，पुलु，पुरू，पृ．Gr．$\pi 0 \lambda v v_{1}$ A．Sax．fela．Goth． filu．Germ．vicl．Lat．plus．Its opp．is Я்்，ஜண்，சி்． c．pala，hala．м．pala．т．palu（comp．balu）．］

1．பذ்［ $\llcorner\dot{\sigma}, ~ 山 \dot{\mathrm{~m}}]$ ，many，IOI，IO6，I18，214，258， 385.


บผ， $37,261 .=$ นผ๔

II．Lล่，tooth， $13,18,45,315$ ．［c．hallu．m．pallu．т．palu．］
i11．பล்｜（5，v．（§ 62）multiply；assemble， 340.
iv．பண்円ி，a pig， 257 （＝the tusker），358．［M．panni． c．handi，pandi．］

பழ் PAR，old．［See பழம்；பண்மி，பண்றை ；பB＝fruit．Comp．
s．फल् and c．D．G．p．484．A．c．pannu（pala，phala）．
т．pandu（pala，phala）．m．panḍu．Lat．frug．］
1．$\sqcup \mathscr{Y}$ ，ancient．［c．hala．］

பழهின＝டுன்செய்திใன，ch．xi， 123.
11．Нゅை，adj．old，123．［c．pale，hale．］
பழங்，23I．
1II．$\sqcup \mathscr{C}, v .(\S 64)$ bear fruit， 202.
பழுத்த்்்ண் శృம்，even when they have yielded fruit， 26 I．
iv．$\sqcup ழ ி(\S 64)$ 13，26，84，312．［A．c．pali，halivu．］
பழிப்ப，blame，revile， 319.
பழித்த்்க，blameworthy deeds， 302.
n．guilt，79，82，108，144，227，272， 295.
v．$\Delta \pi \dot{\varphi}$ ，desolation．$\quad 4$ b， 306 ．［c．hãlu．

பї PARR．［A strengthened form of $ш \pi . ~ S . ~ प ् र . ~ M . ~ c . ~ h a ̄ r u, ~$ pāru．тu．т．pāru．In т．see para｜chu；para｜gu，etc．］

I．$u p, v .(\$ 66)$ fly， 389.
iI． $\boldsymbol{\text { pl }}$ ，v．（§ 64）gather；pluck away，rob of：ப（B்்்ுு， 237，289，389．［m．s．ह्ट＝भृ，see Benfey ；खप्स．］
111．பணை，a drum，24，25，86．［M．parra．c．pare．］
பியப்பறp，மணப்பறp， 23.
K．Iv．（I）山ற்றy，v．（§ 62）hold ；occupy，31，92，93，160， 260 ； séize，193．［м．т．pattul．с．pattu，hattu；pottu， hottu．Tam．əp่ற．］
K．（2）$\llcorner\dot{m} \dot{y}, n$ ．adhesion， 17 I ．
In レaftúpゅy almost redundant：＇The dew looses its hold．＇
［T． 22 ：

The bond and tie called $u \not p m$ ，and the chariot of desire that holds things on all sides with unfailing $\omega \dot{p}$, ，＇grasp，hold，clinging．］
பனி = இமம், குளிர்சंध, coolness ; dew, 17, I71.
 ＇fine drop．＇ru．］

L？ワ，a palmyra tree：Borassus flabelliformis，96， 105， 256.

 the palm was introduced into South India，its name perhaps came with it．The radicals are P－N ：curiously suggestive of фoì－$£ \mathrm{\xi}$ ．］

பாேன்（பாகு）＝பாலன்，பாலனன்，an elephant－keeper， 213.
［S．पाल；but comp．M．pãvan＝＇an elephant－trainer，＇from pã̃utu＇training；＇ дaiga $a$＝＇stable＇in T．］

பாங்கனூi（fem．பாங்லிமார்），［from பாங்கு a corr．of $ப \dot{க ் ம \dot{ம}, ~}$ or பங்©ு］lover：万ண்பனிர， 400.

 பற்ற，விருப்ப்），the family tie，household bond．
பाடம்［s．पाZ］a lesson，312，314， 316 ．

பாணன்［comp．$\omega \pi, ~ ப \pi b, ~ ப ண ்: ~ p e r h a p s ~ f r o m ~ s . ~ भ ा व=~$ ＇emotion．＇So ぁп，ョпb，ぁண்．M．päna＝＇a poem；＇ pānan．See s．वाएा，वाएा，＇a pipe＇］，minstrel，388， 390.
पाळी［s．पारिए］．

$$
\text { (I) = கை, hand, } 16 .
$$

 Youth and love abide not in thy hand．＇
（2）＝ぁாぃம்，362．［？local．］

ungnf，the trumpet－flower tree：Bignonia Chelo－ noides：பாட৯ं．［s．पाठfल（पाट＝＇broad＇）．m．，c．，т．］ Its flower is very fragrant，I39．

hāy u．t．pāy u，pāru．］
um｜i，$v .(\S 57)$ rush in，leap， $51,307,369,372,391$ ； flow， 268.

цாய்பாी，a charger，I49．［G．I53．］
 с．$p \bar{a} v u, h a \bar{v} u l$ ．м．$p \bar{a} m b u$ ．т．$p \bar{a} m u$（ $p \bar{a} k u=$＇creep．＇］

பாí PĀr．［Comp．Сோக்கு，＇regard；＇காண்，＇see，look．＇s． लोक्，＇see，＇is from लोक，＇universe；＇so $u \pi \pi$ ，＇see，＇from unri，＇the earth．＇（So Gundert．）］




$\omega \pi \dot{r}, v .(\S 64)$ look out for， 20 ， 275 ；find，come upon， 26，42．Earth，soil，122．［s．पार्थिन．］

பாோட்ல，v．（＝பாாி் ஆட செய்），48；（§ 62）cele－ brate，make a parade of，340．See ஆட்（6）（அட）．
 hālu．м．，T．Comp．c．D．G．pp．472，473．］

பா๐，things that pertain to．உрற்பால，things that must befall， $97,104,109,117,163 .=\nu \pi$ ๑ணை，what should be done，147，153， 185.
பாேன்（ $\tilde{\pi})$ ，பாヤாா்，205， 225.
บாற்றy［＝பாogg，G．93］what may be classed among things that ．．．，I，I43．

ஆゅற்பாலாா்，those worthy to be deemed， 205.
2．Milk，i16，I I8，i77，206，240，258．［Comp．s．पा and its derivatives．］

［In T． 27 ，レォ
In El．14，பп life of the virtuous．＇］

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { பாவம், } \sin : \text { दீ@ीवन, } 5 \mathrm{I}, 82,295,38 \mathrm{o} \text {. [s. पाप.] } \\
& \text { பாவை }=\text { பிெதிணம, a puppet ; a lady, } 399 . \\
& \text { பா®ாui, (voc.) O lady fortune! } 266 \text { [G. 93. s. भावा]. } \\
& \nu \pi \dot{f}, \text { see } \nu \dot{f}, n \text {. desolation. With } \nu \text { b, become de- } \\
& \text { solate, consumed, Ps. xxxi. Io. }
\end{aligned}
$$

1 Sllq Pipi．
I．S44，v．（§64）hold fast， 5 ．
11．Si4，n．a grasp，handfull，handle．［A．C．pidi，hidi． M．，T．Comp．ப®ங்கு and Soir，＇break up．＇］ சணைப்பிிித்ல்，the bearing in mind，20．［In $\bar{A} t t i$ ．ஈன்மைகாைப்பிடி．］
 т．pinuga．Comp．Sணf．？Corruption of s．पिएs．］ பணப்பணை＝சாப்பறை，a funeral drum， 23. S円ண்த，are（full）of the corpses of，I2I［G．93］． （Here it is predicate．）
 பிணन，disease，（a bond，infliction）＝Сொய்，55，135，173， 329， 363.

1ிச் PIT［comp．Cேฒs］．


i11．பிி｜க்த，v．（§ 62）．［M．？பிதir，a drop．］
பதiக் having expressed，squeezed out， 20 ［G．Io3］．
今用 PIRI：＝（1）twist ；（z）twist off，separate．
S円f，v．（§§ 57，64）sever：போழ்，168，247， 376.
பกி｜வ，severance，173，220， 397.
$\Omega$ คी｜ப் 4 ，mental perturbation， 18 ．
［M．，C．piri，puri．Root is $\mathrm{hf}^{\mathrm{f} .}$ T．］
Soui，$n$ ．a cave ；mine， 160 ．［s．विलं．м．］
［N．M．K． 7 I：

The nature of the spacious cavern he only who has entered it can tell ：＇experientia docet ：against mere ì priori reasonings．］

1月送 PIR［м．，т．pora．c．pililu．Comp．अ्ञम्］．

（1）Escape： | $\dot{\Delta}$ |
| :--- |
| 4 |
| , 6. |


（3）Commit a fault，400．n．a fault，357．［Comp．4ுை．］
（4）Fall short of， 343 ．
 M．т．bidda and pilla．］


Be born，7，199，28i，285，302， 307.

Perhaps B．I．S．668ı may illustrate 7：

## ＇सजातो येन जातेन याति वंश समुन्नतिम् । परिवर्तनि संसारे मृत：को वा न जायते ॥

He is really born by whose birth the family obtains distinction；who indeed in this whirl of worldly existence is not born（again）after death？＇

Be produced， $133,236,245,360$.
Llom，the crescent moon：the nascent one，125， 241. ［M．A．C．T．PINA＝＇young，small．＇］
Sிறப்ப，n．birth：பp｜هி，ғனனம்，302；human exist－ ence，life：சடுғாதம்，I73， 174.

குடிப்பிறப்பாศா்，the high－born，I4I．
இற்｜பெ［இ்்］， $146,320,340$.
11．$\Delta_{p}, a d j$ ．other，comp．வேை．Other things［G．93］＝ besides，105， 134.

Spன்，another ；one＇s neighbour：ஏத்，அயலாா்， வம்பலன்，81 etc．，142，157，158，205， 320.
பறர்மஜன நயவாணை，ch．ix．
Splg，anything else，120， 175 （where some read पெती（5）．
iif．$\Delta$ p｜亡்கு，v．（§ 62）swell， 343 ．
［＇ ©iv々？
iv． $\operatorname{\Delta ிp\dot {\varphi },v.~(§56.~I)~vary,~ilo.~[For~\dot {\varphi },~see~இळ.]~}$
லன் PıN，after．［M．т．pina＝＇little；＇ven．c．BEN．］
（1）（Adj．）after，afterwards，5， 190.
（2）Sign of case，249， 398.
（3）In comp．：பி்்னில்，wait on，follow，381．
பன்செல்，follow，292， 395.
பன்வாங்கு，draw back， 396.
பன்றை［பன்＋த＋$]$ ，behind，after，23， 36. ［Prop．an adj．，comp．இன்ணp．］
பி்்ன，afterwards；see ஐ．
பி்னர்，after，behind， 92.
சீட $=$ பெரூமை，92，26I．［s．पிठ，＇a pedestal．＇］

The embryo， 20 ：முற்குக்கரு．
The germ， 269 ［comp． Q $_{\varphi(0)]}$ ．
$4 \dot{\operatorname{S}}$ PUG，enter．
1．பகு，v．（§ 68）enter：ஞழை，266，282．［м．，C．hogu． A．C．pugu，pogu．］






பு்்க்，a permanent abode，4i．［பகும் இல்．］
11．பகை，（what finds entrance），smoke，282．［c．hoge．
A．c．poge．м．puga．т．poga．］
111．பகல［§56（III）］declare［M．］， 42 ：talk not of desire， but regard it as ．．．
1v．புக்，I．$n$ ．க்ற்க்த，இசை，renown，9，82．［M．，C．logalu． $=\mathrm{S}$ ．की़तें．］

2．v．（§ 57）383．［т．pogadu．］

See B．I．S． 767 ：

## ＇असंभवगुएस्तुत्या जायते स्वात्मनस्त्रपा।

From praise for good qualities that do not belong to one comes shame to oneself．＇


## $4 L^{\circ}$ PUD．

படட［comp．பும்．ஐ as in இடை，கடை．S．पु乙．M．］．
1．$\quad$ ．（ I$)$ பக்க்்，side， $\mathrm{I} 48,297$ ．
புடைப்பெண்டிர்，loose women， 367 ．
（2）Hypothesis， 212 ：பக்கம்．
ஈற்புட，see கொண்டமை．（？A favourable hypothesis．）
［ $\Omega$ சபாை 2 ems is a comparison that holds in some respects only；and is so opposed to cొjறロயm．


2．v．（§ 64）$($ தோட்）புடைக்கொள் $=$ தட்டிக்கொண் $($ ），strike the shoulder，as a mark of defiance， 3 I2．

பணை｜i PuN，combination．［M．c．In old c．ponar．See பூண்． Perhaps from பொா் nasalized．］

புா்，v．join，unite ：（§57）ஃュ（b）சோ்．
Fall to one＇s lot， 144,365 ；intimacy， 162,233 ；as－ sociate oneself with，I73， 247.



K．பண்，a wound，ェ98．［м．с．huп̣ии；puruvu．т．pu？̣du． Tu．pudi．］
4ண்ணியம்，merit，264．［s．पुएयं．］
K．புல்வன்＝பத்திஏன்，son，197．［See A．c．pudu＝＇be born ；＇or s．पुच्न．］
புதவ，door：கதவ，99．［M．＝＇a cover．＇See 4ுத．c． T．podu．］

பது，new， 307 ；fresh， 370.
பு்தோல，a new pot，I39．［H．B．§ I3I．e．］
प月யாா்＝new sorts of people， 307 ．
பு்்த，see पுத． $\qquad$
புத்தळம்［s．पुस्तक्र］book， 3 I8．
L／Tी PURI．
4मी，v．（§57）．
（1）Act：செய்，I54；perform，do， 323 ．
（2）Desire，34I．［Comp．unf．］
［EEl． 3 ：＇sanction．＇］
Чரூவம்，eyebrow，297，395．［S．ㅆू．M．purigam．Lat． frons．GR．ỏфpús，＇brow．＇］

4மை（I）$n$ ．fault，II，16I．［Comp．Soゅ．］
（2）v．（§ 57）resemble：போல்，37．［Namiull． C．，т．purudu．பொரே．］

I． $4 \dot{\circ}$ ，what is mean， $44,45,22$ I，255， 260 ．
II．4ல்，grass，29，171，I78．［м．，с．，т．，Tu．Comp．4ゅண்．］ கொடிப்ப்்， 141 I．




4ion，（adj．）silly，32．［See ¥．］

IV． $4 \dot{ல} \mid ه \pi \dot{4}$ ，a kind of deer：இゅٌல，I49．
v． $4 ல \mid$ ロ்，stench，97．［c．hole．T．pola，＇flesh．＇s．पल．］
vi．பலி，a tiger，193，206．［M．，т．，c．，Tu．pilli．］
K．vii．புல்ல，v．（§ 62）join，agree，embrace，155，303，391， 399．［м．］

புல்லாப்புன்கோட்டி，a low heterodox school， 255 ： $=4$ mi．


K．IX．புலம்，a sense ；sensation；learning．
புலவன்，a learned man，255， 3 I2．
நீப்புலன்（opp．Бற்புலவ்்），the mere pretender， 318．［м．，Т．，С．，Tu．Comp．புமை，ஐம்புலன்．］
அமிவடை 1 ன்ன்， $318,321$.
பலன்கெட்ட，senseless，I2I．
பலன்＝place， 47.
பழுக்கல் $[\sqrt{ }$ பழு－க்ரு．M．In c．pu！u＝＇rot．＇Comp． அடுகு，பூழி］．
$=$ சோற1，parboiled rice ；boiled rice，206．［Jī． Chin．xiii． $3^{86}$ ．］

וில் PUL．［м．т．pulugu．c．lu！． பூழ．］

4．in，fowl，bird，30，12I， 212.

4ளी，acidity．［м．，т．puli．C．puli，huli．A．c．puniche $=$＇tamarind．＇$]$
பளிவிளங்காய்，the sour wood－apple， 328.
Ifị PURR．［Comp．s．द्या，GR．日úpa，Lat．foris，Fr．hors．］ 4piம，the back，or outside，opp．to அぁம்，89．［M．，с． hora．Comp．т．pera，porugu．tu．pida．Comp． also $\Delta_{p}$ ．］


［Comp．Niti．87．So 4рன்னெ і．T．64．］

 slander; or, (2) dumb when others slander him, not rendering railing for railing.

புன்் [from ப்்; comp. பு்செெ், புல்், பொல், an upland plain fit for dry cultivation, and wooded, 178, 180. [m.='a jungle.']
 'freshet'). [M.; A. c. ponalu.]
பіண, v. (§57) adorn, 120, 384. [M. punayu. See цூண், and $s$. भूप्.]
ப்்னன (பன்டன), the Alexandrian laurel : Calyophyllum inophyllum, 97, 117, 246. [м. puma. Ainslie's Mat. Med. Ind. vol. ii. p. 3ro.]
K. பூ, flower $=\omega \diamond \dot{\pi}, 43,107,139,215,221,252,259,262$, 290, 393.

பூங் = பூம், adj. flowery, 117, 128, 212, 370, 399.
[? From s. पुप्प, or $\sqrt{ }$ पू. See பुண். In M., т., c. pu,$p u v v u(h \bar{u})$.]

பூ ண்ં PŪṆ, an adormment, jewel. [м., c., т. pūnut. From S. भूपए.]

பூண், பூஞ్, [§56 (III)] put on, assume the yoke or harness.

பூண்டான், he who has taken the yoke of marriage on him, 56 .
பூண்ட, 56 .
The $\sqrt{ }$ is taken as a noun in 350 .

பூゅழ = வாயல்் [a form of பணழ. Comp. புதவ, பு. See m. pürippadi], a wicket gate, smaller gate in a larger, 282.

பூழ், a quail, 122. [M. pürān. Comp. पள்.]
பெட், see பென்.
பெண்ாே=பூன, palmyra tree, 216.
பெண், see பென்.

பெиі PEY，pour．［Comp．Qொழி．м．т．，C．poyyıl．］
Quí，v．（§58）rain ；pour into；dispose of，throw carelessly ；serve up in，26，97，114，116，147，206， 239，341， 392.

வெய்هใの，bracelets adjusted，strung on；a lady having these，47．［G．93，162．］

பெit per，［வெரும்，Qொிய，பேர்．H．B．§ I3I．G．I2I．Comp．山ரூ ；山ذ்．M．PERU．tu．HER．In old C．C．he｜ChCHU． T．PE＇DDA．S．पुरु，पुलु，वृह्，वर्ह，पर，परि．］

1．पெரு，adj．，77，186，200，236， 296.
பெரூம்，2，6，8，37，47，142，168，251，274，331，332， $360,368,38 \mathrm{I}, 390,398$.
Quffy，it is great，81．［G．93．］An adv．＝very， 17，91，200，26I， 262.
பொிய， 168.

Qufurmsivemburnox，ch．xvi．
II．பெரு｜ணை＝மேம்பா b，$n$ ．greatness，82，164，I70，I77，249， ch．xix．（Opp．円ற｜｜மை．）
iiI．பெரூ．（ு，v．（§ 62）increase ：வளா்，IIO，234， 368.
பெரூக்கம்，a swelling flood：வெள்ஆம்， 354 ．
पெருமிதம்＝இறமாப்ப，மிருத，மேன்மை，291．
［A corruption of S．परिमित．Quढ is confounded with S．परि in its intensive significations．$\Delta_{\mathscr{s} \dot{b}}=$ the mean，moderation．］
iv．போ்，I47，I73．［In வெரு， 2 is lost and எ lengthened by the law of compensation．］

பெல் pel．，பெல்t pen，பெட் ped．［Tu．pon．m．，c．hchunu． т．penti，pcudli．See s．जनि＝GR．रvví＝poet．Bavá． Ir．ben，＇hen．＇］

1．Quண்，a woman，womanhood， 87,25 r， 354,384 ．
பெண்டிட்，women，194，368， 38 I ．
11．Quடை，a hen ；any female，48，240．［M．peda．］

Lெıg PERR，get．［M．c．Tu．ped．Comp．т．Putțu and $\Delta$ g， Quாற，பேy；；and s．भज्，भुज्．］
K．I．பெற，v．（§ 68）obtain，gain，possess， $5,28,34,59,73$ ， 74,80 ，104，162，172，174，207，274，330，38i，386， 398 ；bear（a name）， 59 ；fetch（a price）， 115 ；gain， attain to，335，343；beget，197；enjoy，381 ；reach （haven）， 250 ；get by rote， 314 ．
Сиறேப，they will incur， 377.
पெறைは，what they can yet， 317. ஆனப்செமேம்，we don＇t get our fill， 366 ．
அருபெெロ்，hard to find or obtain，34， $3^{88 \mathrm{r}}$ ．
K．11．பெற்றி $[ப ெ \dot{p}+$ தி］＝தன்றை，nature，acquired character：
‘பெற்pிருக்கஞ்சற்குணக்த்்கு ஆதுபெயர்，＇235，343， 352.
K．HII．Uேy，gain；birth，bearing，56．［G．96．Comp．


பேғ，v．（§ 62）speak，utter，talk．［s．भाष्．m．pēchu． c．，Tu．pèlut，hèlu．］
பேடி［பேண்＋தி］，an hermaphrodite，251．［M．，A．C．， т．，Tu．hīdi．］
பேஞ，v．（§ 62）guard，cherish，381．［Comp．Qusir， Qெட்，பெண்т．M．репиии，рйии．］
பேணை（＋ゅம＋ஆin），a simpleton，33，47，52，71；182， 249，314，335．［？Connected with s．पिन，मीत，or perhaps with டேi்．］

பேஜைமை，folly，ch．xxxiv．
பேi่，a devil， 363 ．Used for＇wild，poisonous，＇if6． ［m．pē．s．पिशाच．］

Cuit（Llilii）PĒR．［M．c．hesart．T．］
I．பேர்，Quiri，v．（§ 64）change，remove，turn over，48， $16 \mathrm{I} ; 67,70$＇in return ；＇＇again，＇ 364.

போ்ற்த，போ்ச்தும，again．
II．பேர்，$n$ ．a name：பெயா்，59，98，I75，199，200， $3^{8 \text { I．}}$
ヒேர்，$a d j$ ．great，147．See பெரு．


カை pal．［M．Comp．s．पेट．Used for ©usy．？Comp．with வை．］

I．மை，sack，bag ；cobra＇s hood．
தேпற்றை，a leathern bag，26，66， 400.
anucien，42．This is very ambiguous．［Lither anu refers to the body，a snake＇s poison bag，or the womb．See $\omega$ pos．］

11．ணபயப，by degrees，slowly，softly， $99,309,388$ ，＝Qமธ்น． ゅபயென，softly， 396 ．


பொங்க் poíg．［Comp．புகை．The $\sqrt{ }$ is பொகு nasalized．T． M．poи̃นัu；comp．podu．c．］ Сொங்（5，v．（§ 62）swell， 72 ；foam，rage，23I．

The tides rise not under the influence of the（sun＇s）hot beams，but of the（moon＇s cool rays．＇］

к．Quாச்சாr，v．（§ 66）＝மص：forget，I82．［Comp．к．ch．liv．］
 For the form，see बטп．］
 ＇cover．＇Comp．Quாச்சா，பதФ．c．pud，pod，hud，hod； A．C．hore．M．pud，pud；படமை：T．POD．］

I．பuா，v．（§ 64）perforate，376．［Comp．பொ பணை．M．C．poda，hoda．T．potti，poda．］
1I．பொ｜圂，v．（§57）be full：ஙிணp， 34 I ．

$$
\text { n. sheath, } 269 \text {. [m. podi. c. podc.] }
$$

［In T．24：

The frog which is put over（as a Qura）to hide the hook．＇］
111．Uuா｜दंधy，v．（§64）be hidden or stored up in；envelope， 310．［M．pottu．c．pochechu．］

பொиі poy．［м．poyi，poli，pollu；Чளூভ্：s．फन्नु．c．pusi， husi．т．bolhu．］

பொ｜i，$n$ ．a lie，falsity．

As adj．false，unreal，42，43，80，I57， 390.
D d

பொய்த்தல்，the deceiving，mi．［G．94．］
பொய்｜ணை，a tank：குゥம்．［M．poyga．］

பொiा POR．［т．pōr；m．；A．c．So ponar from цணri．т． porayu，pondu，ponchu．м．porummu．］

I．பொmी，v．（§ 57）be parched，dry，shrivelled，26I． ［G．I53．м．，т．porantu ；podu．A．c．puri．Comp． பொாி．］
1I．பொரூ，v．（\＄58）fight ；dash against，44，97，149， 389.
i11．பொரூவு，v．（§ 62）fit，agree．

$$
\text { பொfீஇ=பொரூவ, agreeing, } 220 .
$$

к．Iv．பொரூゥं，what belongs：property；reality；meaning， 6，9，65，82，i1ı，I55，18i，195，220，255，273，276， 280,3 17， 3 18， $32 \mathrm{I}, 365,385,386,400$ ．［м．；А．с． purulu．］

ळைப்பெரஏ்்，money in hand， 377.

பொல்（see பொன்）PoL，shine．
பொவி，v．（§ 57）be conspicuous；increase．［m．T． vali．］

பொலிகடன்，interest， 98.
பொலிய＝பொலிவுபபற，هிளங்玉， 3 ．

к． C Lim
1．பொழி，v．（§ 57 ）＝சொศी，pour，259．［M．c．hoy，Pū． т．Ро̄y．Comp．s．वाइ्，and هாri，பெய்，போழ்．］
11．Сொழிப்ப，$n .319$ ，＝பி்்டவணை，தொகுத்தூனா：an epitome in plain easy prose．（See உணை．）［பொழிப்பெனப்
 பதூவே．］
111．பொடூஞ，$n$ ．（1）＇time ：＇கா๐ம்，II5，162，207，329， 382. （போழ்து，போத，போ．）［M．＝＇sun．＇т．proddut，poddu， pudu：podalu＝＇shine．＇c．pottu，hottu：v．＝＇kindle，＇山．ंறg．Tu．portu．Comp．s．पातर्，$\pi \rho \omega i$. ．］

ஒரூபொழூஜைத்த்ன்ப்，temporary afflictions．［æ seems adjectival ；see ппт $0 \pi$ ］， 295.
$(2)=$ ' when,' with a relative participle, $19,62,83,92,120$, 202, 378. [Comp. ஈாவ், ぁடை, ஈண், இடம், உழி, etc.]
(3) போத5, a flower on the point of expansion, 73. [K. 1227.]

LெTị่ PORR, bear. [M., C. poru, horu. T. ört. S. भृ; фєр; fer; Goth. bair; A. Sax. bere. पெற, பேற, Llp.]

1. पuாy, v. (§ 64) bear, carry; sustain; bear patiently with, $58,65,66,75,77,149,172,203$, ch. xxiii, 222, 223, 310, 357.
2. பொணற, $n$. patience: पொறமை, சாத்விதம், 65, 223. [s. घ्षमा, सीहष्पुता.] Ch. viii. So पொलுணை=envy.

லொpி (= பொர), I. $n$. spot, mark, writing: எழூச்த்= (2)ி,S. S. fलपि. Comp. व्रहलेख='fate:' what was inscribed on the cranium before a man's birth; destiny, ifo, 283, 290.
2. v. (§ 64) distinguish, I99.

பெтв், gold, 162, 206, 212, 269, 307, 328, 345, 347, 400. [м., с. honmu. т., ти. $\sqrt{\text { पொல் }=\text { 'shining.' Equiv- }}$ alent to सर्या= சீர்ணiம.] So पொரiம, பொமब்.

பொச்ன்ன்ன்யு, thou who art like Lakshmí! 225. (அब்.)
பொர்பாهாய், O golden puppet! (voc. of பாळ®), 266. [G. 64.]

பொற்வுகு4, O thou with golden bracelets! 376 . [G. J62.]
K. பொஜ்றy, v. (§ 62) die, perish, 323. [A nasalized form of Cur ? Comp. т. polayu.]

Сேt pō. [M. C. т. тu. GR. $\beta a^{-}$; Lat. vA; s. गा.]

1. போ [H. B. § 58] go, pass, perish, 5, 30, 32, 55, 136, 18т, 376.

போயார் = போயூர், போனவi்க், those whose life has passed away, 50. (§87.)
போகும் $=$ அழிய|ு், 34 .
போin, 23. 140, 323. (§72.)

போ円ிய, 169 , = போன (as from போகு inflected as in $\left.\S \S 62,70^{*}\right)$.
டோ|த, go thou! 326.
போக used in adverbial phrases: கடைபோக, 'to the end,' ing.
i1. போதரு, return, 83. [தரு=வரு. G. 124. (6.) ]
iII. போக்கு, $v$. (§62) pass (anything) away, 327.

போகம் [s. भोग, भुज् ] enjoyment, 103, 250.
போத, see பொழ்.
போத்து = பொ்்த, hollowness: உட்புரை, 35I. Comp. K. 468. [هலித்தல் and $5 ீ ட ் ட ் ~(G . ~ 4 I)] ~]$.
[See T. 75: ' Quf
போா் [from பொரு; so பேற゙ from பெற. G. 96].

1. $n$. war, 376 .
II. v. $(\S 64)$ envelope, $3^{8}, 47$.

போா்|வை, an outer garment, 42.

போல் PŌL, like. [Comp. டொவி. M. PŌL. A. C. PŌL|U ; C. hōlike. Comp. also t. POL|U='seem;' PŌL|U; VAL|E.]
Curow is a very useful particle of comparison, 2. (G. Iog.)
போல், v. (§ 70) resemble, 2, II4, 124, 160, 165, 399.
போலும், will appear to be, I8I.
போன்று, (having been) like unto, 182, 216.

போல்=like, 8, 2I, 28, II5, 202, 335, 376, 377 . (H. B. § 227.)

போலl [G. I7].
போல்வார், one's equals, 210 ; those who resemble, 264.

போழ்த, see பொழ், 202. = Сோடைக்கால்.

Cutipy pōtt. [м. т. prōchu, brōdi. Comp. s. पुप्, पोप.]
போற்றy, v. (§ 62) guard ; make much of; cherish, 49, 120, 225, 3I8; guard against, 172.

10 － 10 （b．

## $\angle 0 \mathrm{MA}$ ．




LDக் mag．［Tup̣a mach．c．maga．m．т．maga＝＇male．＇］
1．$ம \varnothing=\mathrm{a}$ child．
ம்்்ள்，children ；men，37，56，121，127，130，134， 205，242．［மகாता is also found．］
毋ீழ்ம்்ள்，the low， 70.
மேன்மக்்ள்，the noble， 70 ．
11．மஈன்＝மみிதன்，son，man，136，201，307， 367 ．
வேச்மேன்்＝＇spear－man，＇ 16.
ஆண்மமகன்，a male，husband，hero，202， 386.
［Comp．ஆண்，ஆள்．］
111．மぁளीr，women，167， 375 ［ch．xxxviii，xxxix］．
1v．மாக்கள்，men，44，45，242，323，393．［Corruption and


ம囚ஷழ，$v .(\$ 57)=$ rejoice，exult，II， 359.
 s．मंगल．］
．மஞ்சள்［s．$\sqrt{ }$ मझ्：］turmeric，Indian saffron（used to beautify the face），І31．Curcuma longa．［т．pasapu． M．maññol．］
மஞ்சு $=$ மேธ் $[\mathrm{s}$ ．मझ्ञ् ］a cloud， 28.
$\omega\llcorner\dot{\omega}$［s．मघ्，मद．It combines the ideas of these roots．m．There is a confusion of matam，madam， and madam ignorance，stupidity，folly；artless simplicity， $4^{1}, 323,382,384$ ．
$\omega\llcorner\mid ம ெ \pi ழ ி ம \pi \neq \tilde{r}$ ，women of guileless speech．
மட｜வோன்， 273.

LIİ MAD，fold．［M．，T．，C．，Tu．Comp．$\omega L$ ，$\omega$（ ，
s．मराइ．］

11．$\omega(), v \cdot\left(\S 6_{4}\right)=$ gூட் ${ }^{( }$，kindle，33I．

மணT MANA．［M．c．＇fragrance，＇maduve（வதுவை）．T．mamuvu （மரு，மரூぁன்）．］

I．மண｜i，$n$ ．marriage， 25 ． மணப்பணை，the marriage drum， 23.
II．மணr，$v$ ．（§ 68）wed， 397.
மணा்்கார்，a husband．
 swarm，collect together；grow vehement，wax fierce，48，62，147，202， 291. மணी［s．मfिए］a gem，127，146，347， 369.
［N．M．K． 5 ：
 Men know the worth of a gem after washing it．＇

மண்டிலம்＝சூரியக்［s．मरडल］sun， 22.
K．பெதใல＝ஆாண்，பற்றுக்கோ（b），support，I97．


LDSी mati．［S．मन्，मfि．］
1．மوी，$v$. （§ 64）estimate ；esteem，61， 354.
$\omega_{,} 9 \mid \dot{\cup} 4$ ，estimation，126，163，229， 294.
அய｜மक்ப்ப，disesteem， 163.
 2I，125，176．［Comp．s．मास，from मा，or मन्，मद्， M．அறைம是＝＇six months．＇］

மதேை［comp．मधुक and மゅதம்］strength ：பலம்，வலி，65， 198， 291.
［Kalit．47：＇உ，
Possessor of might as of one who guards the universe．＇］
மதाரம்［s．मधुर］sweetness， 2 II．
மங்தி＝குபங்கு，a monkey，237．［M．］
மம்மர்＝மயக்்க்，delusion，I32， 393.
மம்ம்கொண் மாந்த்，mortals that cherish delu－ sions， 14 ．
This seems allied to many words．Especially to nibums［S．ममतT $=$＇mineness，＇ the habit of mind that claims things of earth as its own］．See root mor on［moudi，



LOUU [= டை ] MAYA. [See s. माया; மை, மழு ; т. masa.]

1. மu|
II. மu| $\dot{\dot{\infty}(5), v . c a u s e ~ b e w i l d e r m e n t, ~} 189$.
iII. மயவ் $=ம ய \dot{\Phi} \dot{\omega}$, confusion; dried sticks and leaves, rubbish, 43, 183.

[Comp. B. I. S. 1257 :

## ' उदर्तितमfप बहुधानुलिप्रमाप चन्दनागुरूरसाद्यैः। भज़ित तथाfप शरीरं दौर्गन्थ्यं तत्र को हेतु: ॥

Thongh perfumed oft and anointed with sandal, Agil and other fragrant spices, the body even then has a foul odour. What is the cause of this?'


InI MARA.
I. $\operatorname{LI} 4=$ cுமைpமை, course; what is sanctioned by custom ; line, 249, 336. [G. 163. Comp. هழ, பழ, முறை. T. maragu.]
II. மو'ம், மஅன், tree : விருட்ச்், 戸ரு, 30, 197. [Tu. Mar|A ( $\bar{o})$.
м., С., т. mrāmu, mānu.]

பயன்|மรம், 17.
ஙிழன்|மரம், பழு|மரம், 202.
 श;்த + ஆர். G. 93.]

10 (f) MARU [S. महु].

1. மரு|்்கு = side, limit, 8; 'trace' (?). [м. maruiniu.
C. maggal. т. marugu. ? மom.]

மரூங்கற, without 'a wrack behind.'
 Greater than a trackless (boundless) mountain.'

She fell a black stone by his side.']
11. เரு|வ, v. (§ 62) embrace $==$ ¢ோ், 36. [м.]

レூூஉச்வெய்த (for $n$. மரூவு ?), having formed an intimacy; [but see செய், 5 . G. I53.]
மரீ(8) = மரூவி, approaching, 220; defiling, 85, 87 .
மரூஉ $=$ மருவ, union, 246.
 பொரூள், ctc.; and மрறம்] = மயங்கு, be bewildered, 301.

மணை for தォமறை $=$ lotus， $35^{8}$ ．
மतூங்த，medicine，132，340．［Corruption of s．ज्ञमृत； or $\sqrt{ } \omega$ तु．M．，C．，Tu．T．mandu．］

Lロல் Mal．［＝உவ்，வள்，ப்்．S．बल्，मल्．M．，т．，c．The idea is＇strength，expansion，abundance：＇வாமை，வவிமை．］

1．மலி｜ங்ரு，an eel，＝هிலா்்கு，375．［T．malu－ga．Malu－ku is a＇slip－knot＇in т．and c．，hence＇the slippery one．＇Comp．هழ．．］
к．11．மol $\dot{\pi}, n$ ．a full－blown flower：அலi［c．Comp．போதூ， அரும்ப］，209，266， 393.
v．（§57）bloom，flower，215， 283.
к．111．$\omega$ ？०，a mountain［s．मलय．T．，C．，M．］，10，2I，28，203， 237，245，285，353，356，369．［Comp．வணை，வெற்ப， குன்ற ற கிாி．］
K．1v．மல்｜$\dot{\text { ó＝வளப்பம்，abundance，fertility，} 296 . ~}$
v．மo்｜（த，v．（§ 62）abound，swell ：பெரூகு， 263.
vi．ம๐ி，v．（§ 57）be full ：ம冂ணை，73，98．With ๔டல்．
$105 \dot{0}$ MAR，dull．［M．，C．Comp．மரூள்，மாनी，வாゥf．S．वृष् and मसि．］
к．மゅை，$n$ ．rain，cloud，27，97，361．

$L \subset \oiint J$ MARR，$=$＇other，back again，change：＇the strengthened forms are $\omega \dot{m} y$ and $\omega \pi y$ ．Comp．வேற．

1．$\llcorner p, v .(\$ 68$. м．，C．，T．，Tu．）forget， $32,201,293$.
 ［Comp．ьр $\dot{\omega}=$ anger．］
iil．$\omega p$ ，the young of any quadruped．［м．，с．，тu．Comp． மрம்，மற夕，மpf（v．）：the idea is＇motion，frisking．＇］
A lamb，i6．A foal， 42 （？）．
$[\omega p$ as verb means＇arrest；turn ；invert．＇Here it is said to be used as a nomn $=$
 mentator makes $\infty \infty$ to be the poison bag of a serpent：＇as though the poison were poured from the fangs of a snake．＇］

Iv．$\omega$ g＇，I．$a d j$ ．other，I，95，183，209，2 $43,275.329$.
For டூமை，see மை．
2. $n$. a spot, stain: மாசF, மக்耳, 151, 180. ['Something differing from the rest.' м.]
3. v. (§ $6_{4}$ ) repeat ; deny, refuse : மп. $\dot{\mathscr{Y}}, \varnothing \varnothing$.

மதுத்த்், again, 222.
v. மமை [a screen].
(I) $n$. a secret, 158 , 230. [м., T., C., TU. S. मर्मन.]
[T. 5.5 :

Friendship that guards not the profound secret.'
B. I. S. 3942 :

## 'परम्परस्य मर्माfिय ये न रद्वन्ति जन्तः: ता एव निधनं यानि . . .।

People who guard not one another's secrets go to death.'
The revealing of secrets ( $\omega$ mp) is one of the primary sins. Comp. K. 1076.
B. I. S. 5722 :

## 'रहस्पभेदो याच्रा च नैषुर्यु चलचिनता। को १ो नि:सत्यता घ्युतमेतन्मिन्चस्य दूपएम् ॥

Revelation of secrets, mendicancy, harshness, fickleness, wrath, untruthfulness, gambling: these are faults in a friend.']
(2) $v .(\S 64)$ hide.

மறையா = மறைத்த (G. 86. ๘.) 42 (?), 78, 197.
vi. மற்றy, = but, besides [T. KĀNi] $17,20,60,67,72,141$.

Some other time: பி்்னே, Ig.
 furce always $=$ ' but, on the other hand,' 330 .
மpmixurif, others, 184,256 .
மซம் [s. मनस्, Lat. mcns] mind, 23, 33, 89, 127, 128, 146, 212, 244, 245, 291, 298.

மேப்பிரப்ப, distraction of mind, 189.



Ló̇ mañ, permancuce. [s. मन् ; GR. $\mu \in v^{-}$; Lat. man- ; m., T., с., тu. Comp. เə่.]

1. மச், as a particle=indeed, forsooth. See Nannūl, 364, where its uses are said to be six: (I) redundant; (2) indicative of ellipsis ; (3) increase ; (4) excess ; (5) certainty; ; (6) permanence, fo (2), 109 (5), 372 ( I ), 389 ( I ).

iII．மஓூ，（I）a mansion，house ：இவ்，382．［M．T．C．Tu．］
（2）Wife：மでみவி，மてみயாள்，85，ch．ix， 238.
மூみ｜иாா்்（மてみயாட்Яியாゥ்），3，86，36I．
（3）Domestic life：இல்வாழ்க்ணை，54，I30．
iv．மன்｜ன，v．（§ 62）abide，II4． மன்ஜ，unstable，II， 16.

v．மன்｜ $\mid$ ம்（மன்ற $)$ ，$n$ ．a hall of assemblage，23．［м．manu． Comp．மூன，and s．मरडप ．］
loII MĀ．［Comp．s．मह्，மாண்；மாळ்，மாb．］
（I）$a d j$ ．great［s．महा．See மீ，மேல்，மிரு，மாவ்，மாண் ］， 148， 296.
（2）$n$ ．mango plant，shoot，4I．［M．T．māvi．］
（3）$n$ ．an animal，149，152，377．Especially a horse．
 you have saddled and mounted it．＇
 அளிமா＝Я்்கம்，198．ஆமா，சேமா，377．［T．आävu． Comp．क）कன்．S．महा＝＇cow．＇］

மாக்கள்＝மみித்［for மக்கள்，pl．of மண］］，45，96， 334.
மாச二மமற，மை．［M．māchu．c．māsu（mach，மச்ஞை $=$
 fleck，128，I5I．
$\omega \pi L^{\circ}$ MĀD，see $\omega \dot{L}^{\circ}$ ．［M．Comp．s．मट，माfि，मालिका（மாかीळぁ）．］
I．$⺊ \pi\llcorner\dot{ம}$ ，a mansion， 361 ．
II．$\omega \pi$（ $=$ place，and its inflexive base $\omega \pi\llcorner\dot{( }$（ is used as


山ார்மாட்டம்，to every one，any one， $2,14,99,168$.
மாட்ค，see மாண்．

## IDIIgil MĀTH．


மாதூாள்， 384 ．

2．Beauty，$=$ அழகூ， 73 ．
［This is pl．of $\omega 0$ gg．M．S．मातृ．Hence the other meanings．Comp．$\omega$ orcssr．］


மாศ்த்றை［s．माबत］，a moment of time， 302 ；a limit， $24^{2}$ ． மாழோ，an expletive $=\mathbf{O}$ lady！355．［See $\omega \pi \not \subset \tilde{r}$ ．］
$\omega \pi \dot{\oplus} \not \dot{\Pi}=\omega$＝flฐri，men，human beings，14，30，91，257， 313．［s．मानुप．Comp．மைம்घர்．］
 ゅாய்，v．（§57）die，disappear，perish：Фெด，5I，285， 308， 359 ．
 S．मर्मन्．］

ェார்பன்， $3^{87}$ ．
மாกी， $11=$ மழை，v．rain，104，232，370．［M．，T．，Tu． s．वाfर，comp．माfr．］
T． 76 ：

A guest who has arrived in a storm；＇＝an urgent affair．
மார்க்கம்＝வழி，way，323．［s．मार्ग，मृग्＇track．＇］
ц｜ல் MĀL．$[\sqrt{ }=$＇blackness．＇m．т．nal．Comp．v．$\omega \underset{\sim}{\circ}=$＇be confused．＇］

மால்，Indra，373．［s．माल．］
$\omega \pi$ ๑๐，$\mu$ ．
1．A garland，393．［s．माला．］
2．Eventide：（6－IO P．m．）， 393.


O Brähmans whose rule and practice are of the nature that，ctc．；it is your nature and appointed duty to tread this fiery path．＇］

LOII $\dot{1}$ MĀRR，see $ம \mathfrak{J}$ ．
1．மாற夕，a return，recompence： STJ．$_{5}, 98$ ．
к．＝பகை，enmity，67．（T．6I．） மாறேல்，commence hostilities．［ஏふ்．］
k．11．மாற்ஸூர்，foes， 3,67 ．［M．］
111．цாற்றy， $2 \cdot(\$ 62)$ deny，98， 308.
k．மாஜซं $(\omega \pi / \dot{ம})$［S．मान，from मन्，$=$＇opinion＇］．

1．Honour：ぁவைவம்，40，ch．xxx，291，294， 300.
2．Disgrace， $198,=$ அهமாஜनம்．
மான்，a deer，378．［M．，с．，тu．，т．Comp．மп．］
K．I．மீ｜लு［see மீ．Comp．s．महा．M．，c．mig，mitte，mītu． See also மெ，மெச்ன，மிஞ்ண，மீற，மேம，மேல்．T．］， abound，193，34I， 346.

மிळ，much， 3 I．
மிக்玉，abundant，I34，34I．
மீருதச்சொ்்，presumptuous words， 346 ．
K．மிळை，greatness， 163.

Like a fire that devours the forest，he swelled with rage at the attack；＇（＝outrageous assault．）］

K．II．மO｜ணை，i．（a case－ending）＝over，above ；on，upon，2I， 22．（§ 25I．G．63．）
ii．v．（§57）suck，feed upon， 259.
［In T．we find min－cuu，migu，miç，mī，mìdu，mī｜ $\mid r r u, ~ m i t t u, ~ m i g a l, ~ m e ̀ l, ~ m e ̀ n, ~ w i t h ~$ root idea of＇excess．＇M．micha，mi．］

111． $\operatorname{\Delta }$ प4，$n$ ．affliction，56．［M．，с．＝＇a tap．＇］
iv．மிம்க்க，tightness， 93 ．
மமக்க்ற்ற，holding fast．［Comp．இக்்கு．т． mida．］
v．மீゅட，v．（§57）be closely packed，mixed up with： فெரூூ்கு，80．［M．mida＝＇knot．＇］
［Jī．Chin．i． 250 ：


vi．மी：$v .\left(\$ 6_{4}\right)$ trample on，6I．［M．meti；from s．मृद．］
v11．மின்，மின்னு，lightning，8，269．［Comp．மீன்．M．，т．， c．，Tu．］

மின்，a termination of plural imperative．（G．84．）
$10^{\circ} \mathrm{Mĩ}$.
1．மீ（see மிணச，மேல்，மெய்，மீகு），above．
மீப்போர்வை，an external covering， 42.
டீப்போர்த்த，covered over， 47.
しீं்क－$\dot{p} p \dot{\omega}$, eulogy，praise ；authority in words， 53 ．
［See $\begin{gathered}\text { n－} \\ 0\end{gathered}$ ．］


II. เீ $\mid$ த, II5, 389. [M., T.]

யீதூரு $=$ மேல゙ட்வவரு, அடர்ந்தவரு, throng, press on, 60.
மீฆா(B), move over the surface, II5.
மீன், n. (I) a star, II3. [C., M. From மிச்(ன), 'sparkle.'] (11) A fish, 375. [s. मोन.]

Lீத் MĪL.
மீள், v. (§70) return ; redeem.
மீட்ல, (as adv.) in return, 70.
 டீடடடோ், டீடடபய், டீட். M. villuga. C. miḍu.]
(1) mu. The idea is precedence. [м., с., т., тu.]
I. See ef: 'old,' and 'three.'
II. Root form of eصன்ற ' 'three,' 24, 190, 200. (§ I73.)
 mental confusion.' See B. I.S. 1636-1661.

டுகை $=$ அரும்ப: bud, 45. [See çம்ப.]
 Comp. c. mugalu. M. mugil.]

CுL் MUD. [From முடி, 'a crown, knot:' finis coronat opus!
C. MU'GI. M. S. मुच्.]
 accomplished, (ซ. ه.) 190, 250.
v. (§ 64) accomplish, 62.
11. டும|கு, v. (§ 62) hasten, 238. [M., c.]
111. டுடை, $n$. ill odour: ธொற்றம், 48. [м.]

1v. டுட்டிகை, a jeweller's small hammer, 208. [M.mutti. c.]
v. குட்ட, $n$. a hindrance: இடையூ [м., C., т., Tu.], 238, 250, 288.
v. (§ 62) butt against, 64. [Comp. T. $3 \mathrm{I}=$ குறைவுற.]

முш்் [s. मुख], face, $198,260$.
முகம்பு, come before a man as a suppliant, 303 .


[The precise meaning is doubtful. It may le ce.p.sini + ¥uri, 'venerable ascetics,' who
 ढோยாாด, and சோாேด.

## Boundaries of the Three Kingdons (by Ayvai):

1. The $\operatorname{Pä} u d \underset{i}{ }-n \bar{a} d \underline{l} u$ :





The bound of the territory of the Pändi land lies south of the Vella $\bar{r} r \boldsymbol{z} u$ ( $=$ "the white river:" Pālār). To the west of it is Penuveli (the great plain). Its southern point is Kanni, (Kimari, Comorin,) with its clear stream. On the east lies the sea, explored by the spy. It extends 56 Käthams ( 560 miles).'
2. The Çēra-nāơu:




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சோஙா亡்டடல்ண்க எब&&ெப்ப.
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Parani is its northernmost place. The most eastern Çeinkợu ( $=$ "the precipice:" Trichengode). At its western limit is Kori-kựu (="hen-coop:" Calicut. On the south is the sea-coast. Declare the bound of the Çèra country to be So Käthams ( 800 miles)!'
3. The C̦ōra-nādu:

The sea is on the east. South is Velläryu that chafes its banks. Westward is Kottaikarai (the fort-bank). On the north is the river Pennai (Penṇār). 24 Käthams (240 miles) is the bound of the Ço.ra land.' Its capital was Urraiyūr or Kōri.]
tion: $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$. [See இம்ம $\quad$ m.] 346 .

## (e) iuं muy. [Comp. s. नुप्.]

 to, 220, 391, 392. [Comp. s. मुह्ह.]
II. கুயயல், v. (§ 70) use effort, be active [comp. т. moynt, 288 ,= டுயр்Яசெய்த, 326,365 .
111. டுயவ், $n$. (=the active onc), (ுசக், சғம்: a hare. [Comp. s. शू्शी. м., с. mola. т. mosali. тu. muyera.] 176: used for களங்ゅi, spots on the moon's surface. See เюாғ.

டுரச்்＝போிணை，drum，100．［M．murachu．S．मुरज．］

மமคf，v．（§ 64）$=$ டেpl ：break，i23．［c．］
முঞ๐，female breast，（nipple，）85，378，389，397，399，
400．［м．mula．C．molc．т．mola，molaka．Comp．

முல்ல，jasmine，45，287．［c．т．molla．m．mulla． Comp．மல்லிகை．s．मf．्ल．］
மゆழ்கு，v．（§ 62）sound out，thunder，100，146， 392.


முழு［comp．டுற，முற்ற］entire，399．［M．Comp．முடி．］

［In T．9，87，the word is used ironically＝ 4 mgレレா
முఙぁ，a germ， 367 ．［м．mula．c．，т．mul and mo！． From முள்，＇anything pointed．＇］
 rough，violent．＇］

I． $\operatorname{C\varphi p} \boldsymbol{p}=$ தளfir，a tender shoot，16，317．［Properly＇a fragment．＇m．MURRI＝＇break．＇т．，C．MURU，muri．
Comp．டுォ，டுゥி．］
II．டடீ｜｜த，v．（§ 62）become intense，I7I．［м．，т．，Tu．，c．］

iv．டுறp，a course，turn，time，order；justice，56，99， i 1о．［м．murra．т．，с．，ти．Comp．هழ，هரி．］
v．முற்றy，v．（§62）＝மு．कीir，be accomplished， 23 I ；become mature， 19 ．
n．maturity，237．［т．muvart．See שூ，முழூ， மு， 8 आir．M．］

ழுコ் MUÑ．［м．，T．，c．，Tu．from eூ．Comp．முதவ்，முந்தூ．See பின்．］

1．முன்＝before．முன்னர்，முற்，முன்னனன， 190.
With rel．part．＇before they pass away，＇ 22.
முண்னோ，（adv．）before，5， 326 ．
Sign of 7 th case： 5 I，ir 7 ．

அவை Cுக்னா $\dot{r}=$ in presence of the assembly, 325. முன்னர், in front of, 16, 92.
फுன்ใன, (adj.) belonging to the former, 107. [Comp. மே๒, and æ.]
முற்பB, present itself, 237.
i1. குன்னூ, v. (§ 62) design. [p. .]
111. फுனி, $v$. (§ 57) detest, dislike, 92, 208, 316, 338 . फுमीவ, 366.
 மு戸ล், முஈ்், முன், முந்து, முற்ற, முழு. M. C. D. G. p. 226.]
I. ep, v. (§ 64) grow old, 351. [Comp. Gॄாmiம்.] Ever as they wax old.

$$
\text { ய|ப்ப, age, 52, 55, 92, } 326 .
$$

11. ஜூக்கு = nose, 59. [M., т., C., Tu.]
12. மூ = மூன்ற, three, 100 : the மேல், ஜீழ், and $5 ம$, heaven, hell, and earth. [м. mūn. с. mür. т. mūdu.]

மூன்று, I14, 250. (§ I72.)
ผூவா், 363 .
 முஈழி = முகவை, from டுக, 'draw water.' M. A. c. moge.]
[So B. I. S. 3872 :

## ' ग्रात्मानं नैव जानन्ति दर्वी पाकरसं यथा।

They know not the soul, as the ladle knows not the taste of food.']
v. மூळை $=$ உாைை, one dumb, 158. [s. मूक. Lat. mutus.]
vi. உூB , v. (§ 62) cover, 24. [M. Comp. ©̧L, ©ுடி.]

மூட் ${ }^{( }, v$. (§ 62) kindle, rake up, 224.


டெமí mey. [Comp. மை. See மேனி. M., T., C., Tu. மேல், மீ, மீணச. Prob. from மே|வு (மெய்|வு).]

மெய், $n$. (1) body: உடம்ப, 59, 399; while it is in its body, 213. [Comp. மை and s. मय.]
(2) Truth, reality; true, 129, 315. மெய்யாாக, in sooth, $235 \cdot$
In comp. மெiப்்சானம், 'true wisdom,' 3 II.

மெய்ம்மை＝ம்ாமை，truth，reality，ch．xii．［s．सत्यं． See B．I．s．6715－6746．هாய்ணை．］

மெம் Mel．［மெக்，மெண்．s．मृतु．மெது，மெள்．Lat．mollis．］ மเล่๐，calmly，thoroughly，135，253；quietly，53，91，254． மெவ்，$a d j$ ．tender，soft，86， 394.

மெல்｜ดดை， 188.
வமல்｜هியர்＝बளியri，poor people， $178,299$.
மென்｜ணை，gentleness，I88：சாங்க்ம．
 In T ．in all forms．］
1．மேல்，above，upon，after，193，248， 326,383 ；towards， 262．Sign of 7 th case $=$＇on，above＇（redundant in 22），42，6і，85，І I3，186，256， 397.

மே๒，former，3I，IO5．［Comp．முன்னன，and æ．］
மேன் டுゅை，former time， 56.
மேல்，மேலோr்，good people，60，303，304．［Comp． ஜ்ழ்，கேேோ்．］
மேன்மம்்ள்，70，ch．xvi．
［From the root is formed a verb，Сெம்பด，＇rise high＇（which should be Сமertப囚）；and


iI．மே｜ه，v．（§ 62）love heartily，217，372．［M．（mē＝ ＇above＇）．Comp．Qெக்சு．］
iII．மேみf＝உட்்ப，Qெi்，body，3I7．［T．meyi＝mé；（மெi்） ＝＇above：＇மேス்＝மேல்．м．］

மைD maf．［Comp．மெய்，and s．मय．］
1．மை，（I）＇ness，＇as an affix＝தனம்，expressing an abstract quality，as in இ毋｜｜ணை．
（2）＇State，condition．＇See $\llcorner y$, ，，\＆，எ，セ．
（3）＝கீற்றம்，＇fault：＇மாғ，333， 347.
（4）＝மேょம்，＇cloud，＇ 142.
II．மை｜ங்து $=$ மயக்கம்，bewilderment，87．［See மw．Comp． மTff．S．माय．］
111．மைத்தனब்［s．मैथुन］a relation by marriage［boon com－ panion］， 340.

Qொக்ருள் = ( I ) இாம்பூவரும்ப4, குமிழி, a bud.
(2) $5 ீ \dot{க} \dot{க} ம \boldsymbol{b} \varphi$, a bubble in water, 27.
$[\sqrt{ }$ Qors $=$ فori $\leq$, anything spherical. M. mottu. C. mogge. T. mogye. Comp.


Comp. B. I. S. :

## 'यथा जले नश्यति चुदुदो धुवं। तथा भुवं नइयतित रूपयोवनम् ॥

As surely as in the water perishes a bubble, So surely perish beauty and youth.'

மோ(b) [டுகQ. M. mōdi] greatness.
= செல்هம், வெரூணை, $35^{8}$; opp. to எட்ணை.

டெпாழ் MOR. [Comp. குゅை. M. T., с., Tu. mudi.] மொழி, (I) v. (§ 57) speak, 379.
(2) $n$. a word, 379, $382,3^{84}$; renown, 238.
[Comp. т. 32.]
Яன்்மாழியாா், the soft-voiced ones, 362 .
$\qquad$

$$
14 \text { YA. }
$$

r. Used often for $\sigma$.
2. Sometimes $=S$. स् .
3. Often euphonically inserted. G. 23.

IUIT YĀ.
I. $w \pi, v .(\S 64)$ tie, bind, 214 .
$\omega \pi \dot{\text { ¢ंg }} \boldsymbol{\pi} \pi \dot{r}$, close friends, 214.
$\omega \pi \mid \dot{\cup} \varphi$, from $\omega \pi$, a ligament ; imprisonment, $\Phi \dot{\circ}(6)$, 28, 277. [Comp. Niti. 1.]
K. II. $ய \pi \mid \dot{க ் க ை ~[~} \omega \pi=$ 'tie.' ? S. यम्. தொக்க உட்்ப in 37] the body, consisting of ligaments etc., the frame.

யாக்கைமிலயயாமை, ch. iii, 18, 27, 28, 30, 34, 4 r.
=உட்ல, உடலம், உட $\dot{ம} 4$, ஆஆம். [The common s. தேகம் and சரீリம் are not found here, or in k.]
Often written ஆக்கை.
iII. $\mathbf{w \pi}$ as initial interrogative=எ, \%.

$$
\omega \pi \mid \dot{n}=\text { who : எهi, ஆர், } 2,119,127 .
$$

$\omega \pi \mid$｜็ம்，any or everybody， $7,22,282$.

шார்யாரூட்，any people，Io3．
шாங்ळணும்，everywhere，120．$\quad(\omega \pi+\dot{\hbar}+$ ぁண் + உ它．）



шп $\dot{\omega}$ ，pl．＇we ：＇$г \pi \dot{\varphi}, 8,132,293$ ．［ $\dot{\omega}$ is a pluralising letter．］

шாశみ，elephant：ฮளிஜ，3，21，198，213．［ஆใぁ．（Comp．
 （тu．）＝＇bear up．＇A real Drāviḍian word．］


## வ VA．

1．$\omega$ is sometimes used for it：so in Tu．amasara＝थゅซri．．M．varraq̧u＝varadu＝


2．Inserted for euphony．G．23．டடம்பலியெய்，a consonant that aids combination．
3．A sign of the future．G．Si．

（2）फा：फल्＝$=$ बion；
（3）व：बहु $=$ बबत
（4）भ：सभा＝भぁ๔．
 the construction is G． $153=$ கேய்பு் and ஜேம்，and ஃ is aoristic future．

6．ㅇ forms nouns from weak verbal stems ：भp｜థ．G． 94.
7．$\Omega$ is added to any stem ：$\Delta \dot{|c|} \Omega, \infty$ ，

C．D．G．P．II3．］
வரு（§ 70）come，arrive，2，4，II，30，35，55，with சோ்． வந்த，has arrived， 12. هர｜ฝ，coming，birth．（p．I．） வாாமை，the not coming， 326 ．
 ๑ாோ，they come not，ilo．
[』ரூஓாா்='income.' T. 2I.]
K. வணை [from வகு ; comp. பகு] manner, 'as far as you can,' $3^{6}, 7 \mathrm{I}$; 'in the way that,' $3^{84}$. [м., т., c., Tu.] வஜை, a reproach: பழிப்ப, III, I52. [Allied to றை, 'scold.' s. वचस्, 'abuse.' Comp. I I9.]

வஞ்சம், deceit, I72. [s. वश्.्.]
๗ட, northern, 243. [s. उदक्. See هட-க்-ভு, and இட். ]

வட் vap. [m., T., c., Tu.]
I. هடி $=\Delta$ ழி,$v .(\S 64)$ I. squeeze out, 257.
2. Filter, make clear, refine, 163 .
[K. Rām. I. xi. 88 : ' the very essence of austerity)!'
In 279 is it giqur or anturn? the recalcitrant, or that yields.]
 [Comp. هழு. м.]

வட்(6), anything circular: a worthless counter $=$ அடியுந்தセலயுமில்லாதத, 264. [Corruption of s. वृत्न? See هண்.]

வண் (வட்) vaṆ. [Comp. வள்='rounded, bent, curved, encircling.' m., c.]

1. வண்|(6 [வள் + 5) ], a beetle, a scarab of any kind, 73, $223,283,284,290$.
283,290 are versions of the same. Notice the picture of the aima which all these passages give.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { II. வண||்து } \\ \text { வண|க்கு }\end{array}\right\}, v .(\$ 62)\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { bow. } \\ \text { bend. }\end{array}\right.$
[м. c. baggu. т. vanku. s. वह्क्.] (p. І.) 336. வணக்கு தும், we will bend them. (G. 83.)
III. வண்ணணம், way, manner (or beauty, grace, ironically, comp. 15), 50. [s. वर्गा. See வருணய்.]

வம்ட๐ன், a neighbour : அய๐ான் (?), 87.
வाப் VAY.

1. هய|ங்க், v. (§ 62) glitter, gleam : பிெகாச, விளங்்ு, 391. வய்்்ெொளிமண்டிலம், the resplendent orb, 22.
II. هயம்ம் வச்் [s. वश], subjection, 325 .

ஹையهயப்பட்டான்，he who was subjected to abuse：உட்பด．
1i1．هயล்＝ぁழかி，a field，generally of rice， 367,389 ．
 т．bailu．］
iv．هயின்＝இட்［comp．ఐ』，வாய்］，sign of 7 th case． ［G．63．］
v．هuાr［？from هuSy．See c．basurvi］．
＝கருப்பம் ；அタலஇஓண்டாகியCீเோ， 201.
［Found as awa，awneq，aur．

vi．هuใg，belly，121．［м．vayarru．c．basuru（？basi＝ ＇ooze＇）．］

வі் var．［Comp．s．वृ，वर，＇encompass；＇पfि．M．vara，varu． ๑ff．See also ®．］
I．هஜை，$n$ ．［м．，T．］
（1）A mountain：ம宀๐．［Comp．هெற்ப．c．betta．］
 186，223，226，23I，239，283，369，387．Note the variety！
（2）A bambu：மூங்ற்ல்（23I ？）， 226 （？extent）．
（3）A limit（of time or space），24，98，130，153．［62 note．］ அのவ．［See هாी，drazv a line．］

உのவゥฐயாั่，to the extent of their means，271．
11．வணை，v．（§57）＇refuse，reject：＇so some read வணையாதy in 98．But வமையான்＝அளஃன்்．Comp．27I．
III．هو｜ம்பு＝எல்ல，அளவ，a bank，188．＇Let these be your fixed rules of action．＇［m．］
iv．வரी｜ணை，order，249；in the course of things，18； dearer，i25．［т．varasa．］
v．هரு｜ら்த，v．（§ 62）suffer ；take pains about，31，35，155， 202．［Comp．S．वृचा．T．varutu．A．c．bardu．］ வரு｜．தंதம்，suffering，20I．［M．Comp．வウ，வெறு． c．bara＝＇famine ；＇bari．］
vi．வதன்று，v．（§ 62）＝வாரு，as if from வघல் ；கொழி，sweep things along， 369 ．［м．varandu．］

هருணம்ம，caste ：குவம்，I36．［s．वर्ए．See 』ண்ணணம்．］
 ［м．т．c．bari，bare．］
வఎவை $=$ ！ாணணிใ，a shameless person，268．Said to be a priest of a demon temple．［Comp．இணியா ธாற்่பது，3．］

வல் val，power．［s．बल्，and Āryan cognate forms．Comp． வள்，வண்，பெ๐ன்，பல்．Also ஜவ்இ．T．valadu．c．balu．］

I．வல்（வன்，வற்），adj．powerful，hard，cruel，331．［So வன்சொல் is opposed to இன்சொல்．N．N．I8．K． 99. K．வன்கண்，வன்கண்ணை．Ēl．23．］

வல் ஐற்றy，a spring in the rock， 263.
II．ه囚ி，strength， 53,85 ．Ch．iv．அறன்வலி，the might of virtue．
iII．வ்்｜லே，$a d v .=$ இிゥங்தூ，promptly，4．［Jī．Chin．i． 236 ． т．vala．m．］
IV．هல｜மं，the right hand side， 388 ．
v．வவ்｜அதத்，the being able ：＝is permissible，309．［As from $v$ ．வล่ญ．M．vallu．］




vi．வன்｜மை，ability：வவ்லமை，திறம்（＝\＆தனப்பாலு）， $3^{13} 3$.
viI．வఙ๐，a net，331．［c．bale．T．vala．M．Comp．வ๐か， and வலி＝＇draw．＇］

வல்ด，food：உணவ， 328.
வவ்வ，$v .(\$ 62)$ snatch away：கவ்வு．
வவ்வார்，they（can）not snatch away，I34．

к．வழ் var，pass on，slip，glide by．［Comp．ๆழூ．м．பழ．］
I．هழி｜்்（ு，v．（§ 62）expend，give，9，276， 277.
Used as a v．intr．and $t r$ ．（1）be in use，pass current；（2）use，spend．So doon， बि बुपंश




II．வழி，a way：Фெெமி， 3 II．［M．，C．Comp．هாி and வஙை．］ வழிப（ு，be devoted to，wait upon， 309 ；manner， 102．［Comp．ÉEl．2：＇வழிவந்தார்，men of un－ deviating obedience．＇］
111．வழூ，n．a slip，mistake，fault，253．［M．］
வழி｜்கே，v．（§ 62）slip，escape from，7I．
வழு｜க்கு，$n$ ．fault，slip， 362 ．
IV．வடு｜ம்ப，fat，46．［M．］Sliminess，fault， 352.
v．வடு｜தூணா，brinjāl：Solanum Indicum．＝வழு｜ぁலல， கத்தூf，264．［M．varudina．］

வல் val．［Comp．வல்．S．वल्，बल．M．，T．］
1．வள்，adj．strong ：வ்்，198，or சゥாிய，sharp．
II．வண்｜மை＝கொடை，உபகாதம்，ஈணை，liberality，269， 279. வள்ளன்மை，liberality，386．［வள்ளல்＋மை．M． Comp．Ēl．2．See n．m．к．ı6：

Liberality grows in the flower－bed of abundance．＇Here $\sqrt{ }$ vat is well illustrated．］
III．வளம்，abundance， 103,367 ．［s．फल．M．Comp．வளர்． Lat．al．］
［The commoner form is बั๓me，as in the following（comp，102，ing）：

There are none undying of all that have been born； there are no powers that decay not；
there are none that have attained a youth that grows not old；
there are none that have gone on in abundance that knew no destruction．＇］
IV．வளி，whirlwind，wind，19，108．［M．Comp．வி்ு． S．वा．］
v．வণฺ，a bracelet ；and by met．a lady．［s．वलय．See வண்．C．D．G．p．460．］

பெய்வளாய்，thou who wearest bracelets， 47.
［G．93．］
［N．N．：

Thou adorned with twinkling bracelets of gold．＇］
vi．v．＇bend；＇as $\pi$. ＇a rat－hole．＇
n．வใே｜வ，＇a bend．＇


வந் VARR，$d r y$ ．［Comp．வேற，வரு．M．，T．，c．］
1．هص，v．（§66）grow dry，fail，IO4， 232.
II．هற，adj．empty．
வற｜ணை，poverty，95， 25 I．
ه（ி｜ங்கோட்டி，ignorant assembly，I， 155.
هpி｜ஞர்，paupers $:=$ هpிய山ir，هpியuri்．［G．12I．］
i11．ه户்றŋ，v．（§ 62）dry up．
هंறph，（the body）having become emaciated， 78 ．
வற்pிய，dried， 256.
［ ฉрळ்＝parched land．

வற்ற，see வ்்．
வன் vaN，adorn．［A variation of வண்，வர்ண．S．वर्या ．］
வேニ அழ®ய beautiful，397．
வன｜ப்பு＝அழு（as if from a v．வன），adornment，grace ； beauty，53．Comp．எழிவ்，அழভை，and Ēl． 2.
［ewnis is used in a remarkable way in T． $7^{8}$ ：

The not uttering with mind or mouth an evil thing though seemingly beautiful．＇ （Cor loquitur！）］

』ா，see ®．
வாக்கு＝தன்ணை，manner，appearance，395．［Comp． т．vättul．It really is s ．वाक्＝＇speech．＇］
வா｜ண்கு，$v$. （§ 62）obtain，receive．［Allied to வாய் ？］ ப்்வாங்கு，draw back， 396.

வाட் vāp．
هாQ，v．（§ 62）fade away，shrivel up，269．［Comp．هண்． м．，с．，т．，ти．In c．badu＝＇thin，poor．＇In т．see $v a d a(ه \pi ゅ)=$＇hot wind．＇（ s ．उद्श्न्．$)]$
வாकी，v．（§ 64）afflict，coerce，66．［s．वाध्，बाध्．Comp．


வा｜uं vĀy．［Comp．s．वहिस्，वास，वाह्，वा．м．c．$b \bar{y} y i . \quad$ т．$v a \bar{u}$, vāyi．See هாuß்்＝هாғ்்；ஹவ，வையம்．］

1．هாய்，v．（§ $6_{4}$ ）obtain，possess；prosper．

In 58 ศกிهாய் where fire rages（G．153）；or（2）＇the place of fire ；＇or（3）＇fiery－mouthed hell．＇

In I34 some say هாய்த்து $\approx ஈ \omega \dot{0}=$＇if possess． ing it you impart it．＇
11．வாய்，$n$ ．I．Place， 279 ；under guard of swords， 362.
2．Entrance，59；desire that has five inlets， 47 ．
வாய்க்காவ்，a channel， 218.
3．Mouth， 8,59 （бпக்கு）， $63,66,70,156,157,396$.
வாய்ச்சொல்， $115,321$.
4．Beginning：$ெ ா ள ் ® ா \dot{u}=$ the morning， 207.
5．A sign of locative case ：மைவாா்， 59 ．
1II．வாய்｜ळை，reality；truth．（p．I．）
［ $\approx \sim \dot{u}=$ truth ：सतं

This is the title of ch．xxx in K．In this work Gெuibanc is its equivalent．

Truth，（reality of character）which makes to prosper the work you have resolved to do．＇］
K．வாாி＝பொருள்வதவ，income，370．［Comp．वार，चारि．
？From வா；but see $v$ ．வாரு．］ வார்，see ه．
வ1ல் VĀL．
K．வால்［』ாஜ்．Comp．』ி்，பால்，வாள்，வெள்．м．］
（I）Purity， 232 ；whiteness， 206.
வாலீத，what is pure，white， $25^{8}$ ．
（2）Tail，213．［м．，с．，т．，Tu．See هんゥ．S．चाल， वाल．GR．ov̀pú．］

வாவ்்，$n .=($（ௌவால்），a bat，261．［M．vavuāl；from வவ்வ．］
 м．，Tu．т．vādu（－（ब）），bratuku．］
к．هாழ்，v．（\＄57）live；live a prosperous life，12，31， 32 ， 40， 74,96 ，105，106，119，122，130，192，194，202， $242,26+, 28$ т，288，290，296，365， 383 ．

வாணழ，$n$ ．the plantain（Musa Paradisiaca）． ？＇The flourishing one．＇



இธ่จாட்ดบய்，a devil in the home， 363 ．
 s．भा，भाल．］

1．வாゅ்，$n$ ．
（1）Light， 176.
（2）A sword ；the bright，keen weapon，129，191， 386. வாட்ธண்యப்！358，362．［But it may be ஆள்＝ ＇husband．＇］
11．வлா் must be＝＇speak，＇though only found in the following negative forms：

வாளா and வாளாதே＝சொல்லாமல்，silently，30， 325 ．
K．வான்［see வால்］purity，exaltation，brightness， 224.
வாணம்，$n$ ．［c．$\sqrt{\text { BA }}=$＇swell ；＇bān．т．vāna＝＇rain；＇ vāmu，＇fashion＇］heaven，sky，cloud，269；（р．г．） 1о， $3^{8,69,80, ~ I ~} 13$, I25，I37，I42．

வானஈக்，heavenly world，300．［அबம்．］
［T．16：＇$ா \dot{ட}\llcorner\Perp \dot{x}$, he who has established reputation．＇］
هிசும்ப＝ஆぁாயiம，the sky，I5I， 176.
＝விண்ஹைモம்，heaven， 373 ．
［S．विपुप＝＇the equinox；＇विघ्．In A．C．visuput＝＇radiance．＇］
வசை，force，impetus，I52， 224.
［M．C．bese．T．vese（vēy
விச்சை，corruption of வித்தை，134．ஆரியமொழி்சிணதவு ＝வ்ச்．

விட் vip．［T．vid，udut，ūd．m．vid．тu．bud．c．Bip̣．Comp．
s．विडी．இВ，ஊ®．］
I．$\AA(6, v .(\S 68)$ Leave．
Depart，pass away， 171 ．
Become，result in（with ஆंய ஆ囚），128，188，200， 357 ．
Prove to be，Io7．
Renounce，abandon，44，45，75，109，224，225，226， 373.

Send forth，IOI ；divulge， 230.
An auxiliary， $8,28,38,72,88,97,99,189,255,356$.
［Comp．н．в．§ 254．］
［هிமா்்கு，§ 97 暍．］
ணைவிద，abandon，43， 76.
iI．$v .\left(\$ 6_{4}\right)$ cause to leave．
 part ；dismiss，93， 143.

இடப்ப＝விக்க，when they dismiss．

（§ 190．）［In m．＝＇house，freehold．＇c．bïdu，＇a temporary residence．＇』（O）．］
iv．ஷிடர்，a fissure，mountain－cleft：கமர்，மЪலப் $ا$ ஊப்பு， முゅழ．$[\mathrm{H} .=\AA$ L®．Comp．s．विदल．］

விண்（ண），the sky，226，233．［Comp．வான்．M．viunu．


The king departed and became a guest of the heavenly ones．＇］
K．هைை｜பч，desire ；eagerness，undue haste ；trepidation， 370．（＝தளக்கு in 371．）［Comp．விு｜ம்ப，விゅை，囚ゅp．M．viduku＝＇be overhasty．＇Comp．s．विधुर．］ வித்தळம்［s．विन्तक，$\sqrt{\text { fिद् }]=\text { ஞூானம்，learning，wisdom，}}$ 315.

வி்த，$n$ ．＝விைை，வி円ை，seed，38，183，315．［s．वोज．c． bittu．M．］

As verb，வி்த，வி்்மு＝விळை， 243.


விiธ vim，szuell．Comp．விண்．
هிம்மு，v．（§ 62）．
（I）Swell．هiமம，tightly， 392.
（2）Sob， 394 ．［M．］

விแI vIYA，admire．［هியம்ம＝＇greatness．＇s．वियत्．］
K．$₫ / w, v .(\S 66)$ wonder at，admire，praise， 267,339 ． வியப்ப＝வியக்ぁ．

வியத்த்்்ான்＝வியக்கத்－，he is one to be wondered at， 325．［G．4I．］


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هிரलு [s. व्रक] means; tact, 279.
\(\AA_{\text {ォதம் }}[\mathrm{s}\). व्रत] \(=\) தீம், vowed austerities, 57.
விதல் [ \(\sqrt{ }\) هிாி], a finger, toe ; claw, 123, 218, 237, 394.
    [т. vrē|lu. c. beralluı. м.]
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விir vir．［See விழ்，விணை，விுந்நீ．］
1．$\AA f \bowtie, v$ ．（§ 62）commingle．
ஷதாஅஅய் $=$ வி』』ி，being uncertain－mingling warmth and indifference－in friendship， 246. வி』வாா்，enemies，88．［So هி』هலர்．N．N．9．］
II．هึfl，v．（§§57，64）expand；expound，i64，34i．［s．वृ，


هிกfீ்i，expanding，blowing， 236.
விரி＝விரியன்，a viper， 240.
iII．هரு｜ம்ப，v．（§ 62）desire，love，200， 22 I．
ه（띤ப，affection，210．［M．］
இருங்．தின்，a guest，286．［From 』ரூந்த，＇a banquet．＇ м．virummu．C．and T．vindu．Perhaps s．विन्दु； the usual word is अनितिय＝अक्ञ5．］

வில் VIL．
 s．ज्या（Benfey）．］
11．விఎ｜ங்கு．［M．］
（I）v．（§ 62）stand off，recede，fail，59， 333.
（2）$n$ ．a beast，irrational being，76，121，315， 375 ．
 இஓலபெறリம்，will fetch a high price， 115.

K．விழ் VIR，fall．
K．I．هழி，v．（§ 64）open the eyes，302．［Vulg．முழி，மிழி． Comp．வள்，வா？，மலஓக்கு．T．minukku．m．miri． s．मिप्，मील्．］

 T．9．］

இழுமித，வழுமிய＝శிறங்சத，excellent，133，217， 228，［as if from a verb هُழூடு．］
هழுமியோா்，the worthy，64，159， 300.
In 329 இழுப்பிை＝a great，fatal disease． See 219：囚ளியாவரூநோய் ；and к． 776. ［Comp．®ழு＝fall ；வீழ்，هீ．］
K．III．விழ，v．［வரு｜ம்ப，வீழ்，வித；s．पिय，पॄ，प्री］．
1．（ $\$ 57$ ）desire eagerly，109，339， 36 I．
［K．T．i．I8：


Is wealth a fit object of desire to those who have gained the joys of youth and love combined？＇］

2．$(\$ 64) 330$ ；but see இழை＝go about to，scheme ：சூூு． （Comp．т．29．）

囚ிழை｜வ，desire．
விழைவிற்ற，it is desirable， 233.
［In T． 95 ఎimpoy $=$ Cusranc．And in T． $93=$ Caicms．

The eager desire that snbjects（men）to the love of unreal things．＇Comp．K． 35 I．
along｜\＆天，$n$ ．＝lust，in Nititi．89．］

K．விள் viL．，open out．［s．वि．］
1．விள்｜எல்＝பிிெவ்，separation，76．［м．vil！．T．vir，vill，

K．II．बிஈ｜க்கு，$\because$ ．（§ 62）enlighten， 47 ；make illustrious， 132.
［м．с．т．vela．тu．BoI．－pu．（Comp．ol．．）］
n．a lamp，5I，189，36r， 37 I ． விக்குற，be a light to， 148 ．


к．（i）Perish，cause，166，198，219， 266.
விஷी｜வ，a perishing， 166.
K．（2）＇Summon＇（or＇dying＇with shame），253．［Comp． ஆணை．M．，Tu．bul．т．pil．Lat．Ap－Pel－L．］
 ఎள்，ఎ๓ர்．M．vila．c．bele．］
v．（§ 64）produce， 218 ．


 விのம் and விஊா்்，IO3，26I， 328.
［This is the＇Gum arabic tree．＇See Ainslie，i．161．M．vilāa．C．belavu，bèla． Or Aegle marmelos．S．विल्व（विल्）．］

هி，விp்［from v．§66，هிp．Comp．இp．Comp．also s．वीर］abundance， 117 ；greatness， 348,369 ．

வின்［เமின்］vIN．
வின，（2n．）I．action，function，43：தொழில்，ஃர்மம்， செய்ஷின．［м．vina，mina．тu．ben．с．vinike． T．vin，＇hear．＇$\AA$＝＇question．＇Comp．s．विनय．］ வினூயாாi，men whose deeds are evil， 172

ஆள்விண，manly effort， 195 －
बใฉவிひ＝द్రీ\＆ใぁ，3，33，58，81，IOI，105， 265.
ぁదிின，124．Сொ囚வின，I24．
ஈล்வினன，merit，goodness，＝4ண்ணியம்，op－ posed to $u \pi$ هi， 5 I， 93 ．
அрهிใみ（see அрம்），virtuous action，326， 332. இணை＠ிひன， 132.

முன் 2ø®ின， 107.
ఢீ囚ிయ，evil，demerit，ch．xiii．
2．Deeds ；merit or demerit， 108.



 சரケாமை சாலப் 4 iov．
It（destined effect of deeds done in former birth）is not removed by learning ；it ceases not by thought；if you praise and pray it changes not；its removal is not possible by ＂decorum＂（K．ch．xiv）．Seeing this clearly，not to attach oneself to strict penance （K．ch．xxvii）is complete degradation．＇ÉEl． 39 ．

（The fool）who says that fate will do it without his own co－operation．＇］

வீ vī．［Comp．ீீ囚 from 』ி，』டு．］
1．هீ，v．perish，106：இゅ．

The three are the seed ：when these cease＂birth＂will die．＂

The lotus which fades before the dew－cloud（light）as the flower（ $\mathfrak{s}^{\circ}$ ）of the Pülai．＇］
11．வீロ［see வி囚］， 59.
1II．かీ｜ங்கு，v．（§62）swell，II7．［M．T．vāchu．ஷீғ．］
 ［C．Bī̀．．Tu．Būr－u．T．vídu．m．］

Фీழ்மாள்，a failing day，i．e．the failure of a day， 22. $n=\mathbb{Q} ழ ு த, ~ t h e ~ f a l l i n g ~ r o o t s ~ o f ~ t h e ~ b a n y a n, ~$ 197 $=$ இழுது．［м．Comp．т．33．］

வெ ve，வெi் vem，வே vē．［§̧ I3t．f．T．Tu．bey．c．bisu． Comp．s．वेग．c．benki＝＇fire．＇］

1．$Q_{ه} \mid \dot{\omega}=$ Фொடிய．（G．I2I．）
வவங்｜ळளம்，slaughter－house， 16.
வெ்்｜ळரூூன，savoury food，207， 2 1о．
［ $\bar{E} l$ ． 11 ：＇Qe்்்asrovcit，a cruel oppressor．＇］
11．Qه｜44，fear， 364 （Qه（ு）．［m．＇explosion．＇т．vera．］
111．ه®｜ம்ப，v．$(\S 62)=Q_{\infty \pi}$ ，glow with heat， 89 ．

So that the tree was dried up with heat to its root．＇

Blazing so that even Yaman would flee confounded and hide himself．＇］
1v．ه®｜ப்பம்，heat， 68.
v．இ®｜｜نய，fiercely，hotly， 33 ．
vi．இ®｜ய囚ல்，sunshine，I71．［M．，c．bisil．］
viI．Q®｜ْ®ே，$v$ ．（§62）desire，I7．（G．92．）
к．vili．வவ｜களூ，v．［\＄56（III）］be wroth， 64. வஉகுளி，wrath，68，ch．vii．［м．］

The school of him who growing speaks in angry，passionate tones．＇

The unchastened man who desiring victory（in argument waxes wroth）．＇

ix. வெ|ரூவ, v. (§ 62) be startled with fear, 399. [வெருளூ. m. c. bedart.]
x. ه®|ங்றை, 289 .
[Generally said to be a kind of grain ; but seems= هெண்தத + ஐ, a cooked meal. See هே.]
xi. هெடி, an explosion; report; fear. [See هெ. м., ru. Comp. வி், விద.]

هெடிபட, fear, 364 : 'so as to inspire awe.'
xiI. வெ|ரூர, a tom-cat. Infl. base வெருக்கு, 210. [§ I3I. c. м. 'a civet-cat.' c. bckku.]
xiII. هவல்(ஓ), v. (§ 70) conquer. [м. vellu. Comp. T. velayu, and ®ी๑r. s. विजय.]

வென்|மி, victory, 355. [母.] Opp. ஞோவ்ه? [M. venni, vetti.]

வெள் vel., white. [м., c. bili. tu. bol. t. VEL|I, VEl|l.A. வெம்ளி $=$ Venus, and silver.]

1. வெஸ், வெண், white, 217 [='useless,' in T. 32 : வெண்ா மொழி. Connected with வீண. Comp. s. पलित; GR. $\pi \epsilon \lambda-, \pi o \lambda t-$; Lat. PALL].

வெஸ்|எறிவினா், the ignorant, 375 .
வெண்|டஆ, skull, 50 (note).
II. வெண்|மை = ஆp/யாாமை, ignorance, 269 .
[Ji. Chin. i. 303: ' СaeminLouviaipan@, the desert place where skulls lay thick.']
III. வெளி, the exterior. [м.]

வெயிப்பB, come abroad, be revealed, 88.

வெற் VERR.
 bari. Tu. vart. Comp. هy.]

வெறு|மை, poverty, 329. [Comp. வண.]
iI. هெறு, v. (§ 64) detest, I6I, I72, 222. [м.]
iII. هெph [c., м., T. ='intoxication'].
$=$ வெமியாட்டு, Bachanalian dance, devil dance, 16 .
$=\omega \varpi \dot{\varphi}$, fragrance, r 8 o .
iv. هெற்பி, a hill. [c. betta.]

வெம்பங், வெற்ப, O Lord of the hills! 142, 226. [Comp. ராட, சேர்ப்ப.]

வே VĒ, see வه.
I. வே, வே|த, v. (§ 58) burn. [C. BE $\mid y u$. M.]

வேம் $(\S 72)=$ வேகும், 35, 180. See هெங்ணை, 289.
II. வேம்ப, the margosa (Port. 'Amargozeira') or Nim tree: Azadirachta Indica, 112, 210, 239, 244. [Comp. s. fनिझ; but see C. D. G. p. IoI. c. bēvu. т. vèm. See Ainslie, Materia Indica, vol. ii. p. 453 etc.; and Ellis, p. 235.]
iII. வோ், $v$. (§ 64) perspire ; fume with anger, 64. [Comp. வใwri. C. bevaru, bem|ar. M. VĒR. S. खेद्न.]
IV. வேங்ळぁ [M. vc̄inĩa].
(1) The Kino tree: Pterocarpus bilobus, 180.
(2) Tiger: $4 \bigcirc 8,300,399=$ ' cruel-paw.' [s. व्याघ.]
v. வேவ், $n$. a weapon, lance. [From இவ்่, 'overcome.' Comp. எய். (T. vēy.) м. т. ballemu. c. balleya.]
=வேோயுத், 213.
வேன்|மぁன் $=$ வேவலத்தாங்கிய பூசாாி, the sacrificing priest, 'the javelin-man,' 16.
வேம்|கண்ணள், she whose eyes are like a dart, 17, 44, 265.

வேேம் [s. वेग] wrath, 348.
வேசை [s. वेष्पा] a wanton, 37 I .
வேசிஆை [s. वेदिका] a raised altar, 96.

வேள் (வேல்ர, வேட்), vĒц, ='desire.' [ $\sqrt{ }$ vE. T. védi.]
I. வேள் [ $\sqrt{\text { வேட்| } ட \text { றேன், -டேன், -டேன், -த. § } 70]}$ long for, love, 215.
11. வேண்ல, $v$. (§ 62) desire, pray for, 103, 109, 159, 187, 222, 300. [м. vén, vēl. Tu. bëdu. С. вЕ-ku, BẼ- $d \mid a$, bedpu. t. védolu, val. Comp. want.]

Impersonal :
வேண்ல்், is needed, 4I, 220.
வேண்டா, is not needed (§ IIO) 158, 167. [®ேண்டாம் $=$ வே ண்டாவாம்.]

1II．Сேளாண்ணம，liberality，207．［ஆஸ்．］
Iv．வேட்｜ணை，desire，59．［M．VĒ！｜cha．］
［For Catr compare K．Rām．I．xxii．103：





After the lovers were zoedded the king distributed all his rightly－accumulated wealth； giving to all that desired what they desired to the limit of their desires，reserving only the renown he had gathered in the former days．＇］

வேழ்ம，an elephant：$ш ா$ ひヵ， 358.
［Anything hollow．See வேய்，வேனை．M．

1．Sugar－cane；2．Elephant ；3．A reed；4．A bambu．S．वेशु，वेन्र．］

K．வேறு VĒRr，diverse，other．［هெற．See மy，மாற．M．T． c．bēre．s．भेद，भिद्ज ；वृ．Lat．var．］

I．வேy．This word is considered to be a finite verb， of the class of 巨ுறிபுவிใன．［G．93；Nanniul，339．］ It is noun，adverb，or adj．with ellipsis．
（I）With ஆக，பb，இரு：3，183，210，236，266， 345 ．
（ii）As predicate：127，264， 318.
（III）With அส்ธ ：370，371．
［T．5：‘‘ap．פari，a strange town．＇］
K．II．வேம்｜றணை＝வேறபால，distinction，difference， 75 ．

வை vaI，place．［m．］
I．வை＝வயின＝வாய்，place ：இட்．
Hence ゅையம்，the earth，94，109，III，114，230，238， 264．This is，perhaps，for வையகம்（அबம்）， 80.
II．ஹையம்，a chariot：தேே்，வாळぁம்，350．［s．वह्，वाह．］

iII．வை，straw，234．（Tu．bai．）＝ைக்கோவ்．

iv．வை，v．（§ 58）abuse， $156,219,325,356$ ：，Bட்（6：opp． to $4 \dot{\varphi} . \quad[\mathrm{c} . b a i=\Omega \pi \dot{u}='$ mouth．＇］
v．வை，v．（§ 64）place，put，I，39，46，293，394．［M．vckka． Comp．பெí，ゅை．］

Store up（with ஈㄴㄴㅂㅇ），10， 273 ．
Keep in restraint，122， 279.
Regard（as important），50，133， 163 ．
வைப்பழிி＝வை்்குமிட்，134．［வை＋ப்ப．K．226．］
வைத்ஞ்！！ye（who have）accumulated，6．Finite verb used as participial noun $:=$ வவ்த்ீ்்்ள்． ［Comp．126．］
vi．வை｜कல்，see 39．［？s．वैकाल，from fि＋काल＝＇after－ noon．＇Tu．baiya $=$＇evening．＇c．baigu．］
 39，94，105，125．［к．83．］

 the passing day， 39 ．
3．هிடிய்，the dawn， 39 ．
vi1．வை｜கு，v．（§ 62）＝tarry the night：இாாத்த்்கு；be， spent（time）， 169 ［＝போ，சென்，ஏழி，ஒழி］．
［In Jī．Chin．i． $7^{6}$ ： ＇凡タタタi masio giviu），
A thousand honses for lodging and food．＇］
ゅவ｜க்ம்，it will tarry， 39 ．
வை｜બதத்，a halt，39．［M．，Tu．］
வைதம்（毋யிதம்）［s．चन्चं］，பூண்，कம்பு

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ First Lessons in Tamil; or, An Introduction to the Common Dialect of that Language, for the us? of forcigners learning Tamil and of Tamilians learning English, with An Easy Catechism in Tamil of both the Colloquial and Classical Dialects, by the Rev. G. U. Pope, M.A., D.D. Fifth Edilion. Oxford : at the Clarendon Press. 1891 .
    ${ }^{2}$ The Sacred Kurral of Tiruvalluva-Nāyanār, with Metrical Translation, Notes, Grammar, Lexicon, and Concordance, by the Rev. G. U. Pope, M. A., D.D. Iondon: Allen \& Co.

[^1]:    Referred to as P. M. and A. N. Çā.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ To native scholars this field of research naturally belongs, and any reader of Mr. P. Sundaram Pillai's able papers in the Madras Christian College Magazine (1891) will see that one of them at least is zealously and ably working in it.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ See Sir M. Monier-Williams' Indian Wisdom, p. 55. How inferior the rerses of Bhartrihari are may be seen by examining the version given in Triibner's Series.

[^4]:    

[^5]:    
    Comp. $5^{2}$ and K. 33 I.
    The past expresses 'swiftness and certainty.' G. 147,8 .
    
    
    Ellis, p. 86.

[^6]:    
    

    Comp. 10, 273, 274, 277, and K. 228. The metre requires क\%

[^7]:    
    
     (sylvan); மததும் (cultivated); and Øெய்த்் (maritime). -These quatrains are addressed occasionally to petty chieftains (ธrนб⿱㇒日: : this is also a title of Çōla kings). Here it is
     products of that region. Hence the simile. This harmony of thought, and appropriate
    

[^8]:    
    

    Comp. K. $33^{8}$.
    There is an infinite pathos in the words with which Çachanthan consoles (but

[^9]:    
    This quatrain is of a very quaint archaic type．Thus ஆ＠ாம்，ஈணைஇ，போ®ாம் （G．77，83），என்லூ，ఎாம்：马 are all ancient forms．
    
     Ellis，p．87．

[^10]:    
    
    

    Comp. K. 340.
     they do not regard the etherial home? ormipeir is ironical.

    There is no chapter corresponding to this in the Kurral; but in Ji. Chin. xiii. 162-201 (very striking verses) we recognise the same spirit. Everything that can be said in disparagement of the 'body of humiliation' is heaped up there. This is a characteristic of Jain works. In Çaiva books the standpoint is somewhat different.

    A foundation is laid in this and the preceding chapters, (which are introductory,) for the doctrine of Renunciation (8Dव).
    The leading idea in the chapter is, that the body is a deception, skin-covered foulness, essential impurity clothed in a fascinating manner. You cannot cleanse the utterly unclean body by any external, ceremonial ablutions. Get rid of it : And then, how unreasonable is love (i.e. lust)!

[^11]:    பைட்மற is ambigtous ='a foal in a sac.'
    Comp. 47. See $\boldsymbol{4}$ டம in Lex.

[^12]:     ஒழகூேே் in this and the next verse may be a finite verb＝＇I will go on my way；＇ or it may be a pasticipial noun $=$＇I who lead a well－ordered life．＇G． 95 ．

[^13]:    ォ：உணையณ்்．ーム：டெறண்．G． 137.
    Comp．T． $61, ¥=$ ¥íणun\＃，＇five organs of sense．＇
     G．93．Such plural neuter forms in \＆（Бล่ญ）are either（1）predicates，இ๗ை ซล่๐＝
    
    

    See K．ch．iii，and Ellis，p．72．Cai்ms qaial aar is either an example of G．I5G， or of 154 ．
     under one＇s controul ：when a man uses，but firmly controuls，his senses．＇T． 6 r．
     filled－the obligations he has taken on himself．＇

[^14]:    

[^15]:     $2 \pi \pi \dot{u}=2 \pi \pi \mathrm{~m}$.
    

[^16]:    
    

[^17]:     சொல่லง.

[^18]:    
    
    

[^19]:    

[^20]:    
    

[^21]:    Comp．K．233， 234.
    G． 93.

[^22]:    
    So Vēm. i. 189: 'Pasula vanne vèru, pālellanokkati:
    The colours of cows are diverse, the milk is one.'

[^23]:     G．I16．But it is the sign of the instrumental case，and hence is equivalent to＇since， by cause that，＇acting as a case－ending to the whole clause，considered as a noun．
    The infin．$\approx \omega$ and $\%(=\% s)$ make time－phrases，＇whin given，＇whilc they exist．＇ G． $1+0$ ．

[^24]:    
    

    Comp．also $125, \mathrm{I} 66$ ．

[^25]:    
    

[^26]:    Comp. 147. See sadi in Lex. Nute the second 马offognai in line 3.

[^27]:    $\theta \theta$ is an arm of the sea, a back-water. Its three enlargements here are Qufis,

[^28]:    
    

    This is the first of seven illustrations of the theme：（1）the sewer and the sacred stream ；（2）the hare in the moon ；（3）milk and water ；（4）grass and the tree－stump ； （5）good grain and good soil ；（6）the boat in the tempest ；（ 7 ）the sandal tree in the thicket．These are parables in the germ．

[^29]:    

    ## －शुप्केखांर्द्र दह्यते मिश्रभावान्नमश्र：स्यात् पापकृङिः।

    The green（grass）is burned up with the dry（stnlble）bccause mixed up with it ：lct there be no mingling with men of sinful dceds．＇

[^30]:    

[^31]:    
    
     people resembles the offshoot of the banyan．＇

    Comp．Jī．Chin．iii． 6 ：

[^32]:    

[^33]:    
    
    
    

[^34]:    
    Comp．K．ch．lxxix，and especially 790．Ellis，p．232．For the double use of
    
    Translate，＇throngh the innate goodness（இயล்ப），by which they are free from（இovi
    
     இ¿or．இウiemit and＠Lavuft may mean＇good＇and＇bad；＇or＇such＇and＇so many．＇

[^35]:    

[^36]:    
    Comp．206，207， 217.
     ＇without consistency like clear water．＇
     ＇brightness and freshness．＇

[^37]:    
    

[^38]:    
    
     $=$＇while it has the dart in its body．＇

    Ellis，p．233．K．814．Three தமி\＆சொந்ள் in lines 1，2，3．

[^39]:     क－कु．G． 93 ．
    
    

[^40]:    
    
     unworthy of confidence．＇K． 816 ．

    In Tel．：Avivēkitō suēhamu kannū
    Vivēkitō virodhamu mēlu．

[^41]:    
    
    
     ดௌถ่ศส่ means 'trying to repress faults, and amend the erring ones.' But see also 229.

    Comp. 75. Ellis, p. 233.
     scrutinize faults you will have no friends.'

[^42]:    
     = arcèrit.
    Comp. ch. viii, and especially 77 .
    The latter clause is difficult: '(men) will endure (even the disagreeables of) the
    
    

    For the repetition (அロக( ©) sec IIIrd G. 200. Here it is $=$ 'exceedingly great and
    

[^43]:    
    

[^44]:     G．I20．Qொтт்่．G． 85.

    This is 221 with variations．There is a play on 及்ம throughout．
    
    

[^45]:     $63,152,25$ ．செல்ச．G． 85.

    Comp．Ellis，pp．233，234．See 238 ， 158 ．
    ［So in this more ancient verse ：
    
    Like the friendship of the dishonourable who learn your secret when joined in intimacy with you，and divnlge it to others when separated from you．＇－$\Phi N$ ．．．i． 25 ．］

[^46]:    
     ®ึம்．G． 93 ．

    Ellis，p． 234.

[^47]:    
    
    Ellis，p． 234.

[^48]:    
    
    

    There is a play on the two uses of $\mathfrak{F}^{\dot{j} \dot{j}=(1) \text { water，（2）wature．}}$

[^49]:    
    
    Ellis, p. 235 . Comp. 230 .

[^50]:    
    

[^51]:     in the town where he dwells, or by his fellow-townsmen.

    But for his presumption the lowness of his origin might have been overlooked: he provokes men to look into it.
    
    

[^52]:    K．595，p．271；Ellis，p．235．This seems to contradict 146 ．
    The idea that＇the mind＇s the standard of the man，＇is a favourite one in Tamil． But Tiruvallluvar＇s（595）
    ＇With rising flood the rising lotus＇stem unwinds； The height of men is measured by their minds，＇
    is uneqnalled．It is curious to read in Landor＇s Gebir，
    ＇The sea－bird rises as the billows rise； Not otherwise when mountain floods descend Smiles the unsullied lotus glossy－haired．＇

[^53]:     G． 86 ．

    Comp． $3^{14}$ ．

[^54]:    ब: தேர்ஷ.—u: எண்லரும் ?
    பூசிசைத்வெவ்லாத, ' not going to feast upon the sweet fragrant flowers.' தாம் is a mere expletive.

[^55]:    
    

[^56]:    
     G. $93,120$. எซேின். G. 86.

    Comp. K. 89.

[^57]:    Comp．280．எ๓ப்பดெロ்，बกப்ப，எவ்खりத்்，யாப்ப are examples of ellipsis of the 5 th case， $=$＇they have been saved from．＇செล่๙円ึ่， 5 th case，$=$＇more than the wealthy．＇

[^58]:    The expression इֹ亡் the whole chapter．There is no real，abiding，untarnished omemio withont भடக்ம்！

[^59]:    These are not words of kindly compassion, but of contempt. Comp. 291, 301 ; and K. 1057.

[^60]:    K. ioir. The whole is a play on the word ゥпшண.

    The verse is very ambiguous. Comp. each word in Lex. The idea may be: (I) 'Nothing is so shameful (disgraceful, degrading, dishonouring) as to be compelled

[^61]:    รமம்மா ல் ஆம் ஆக்கம் இலர், 'they are persons without any resources of their own.' घ्राదمம் seems merely expletive.

    Comp. 53 and 298 for the real position and character of the man whose poverty is voluntary.
     and does not know that the pious mendicant, by his renunciation, which is the result of the other (தெர் $)^{\circ}$ ), is gaining an eternal immunity from births and deaths. See the words in K. Lex.

    The giver is in truth the dependant one: he obtains merit only through the pious mendicant!

    Comp. on the whole subject, B. I. S. 3655 and 3656 .

[^62]:    
    
    
     of himself, why should a man beg of others?
    Good doctrine! When aversion and desire cease, want is not felt. Who limits his desires, enlarges his possessions. 'Godliness with contentment is great gain.'

    Comp. K. 1063 ; and B. I.S. 5436 :

[^63]:    बिпп® for 'than the intterance.' (G. $137^{*}$.) ब $=$ \%. (G. 6.) Comp. 53, 55.
    

[^64]:    
    
    K. 649. Sce Lex, டொล่.

[^65]:    
     rise to propound their opinions as wisdom.' Here $2 m g=$ 'word, opinion,' with aric
    
    
     who rise in the place to speak.' But there are serious difficulties.

[^66]:    
    They will not suceced in obtaining any of the benefits of a rcal, fiting, congenial friendship, though they sacrifice both independence and honesty.

[^67]:    Comp. 165 ; K. 439 ; and N. N. V. 18. Irregular नgens ; see K. Introd. p. xxvi.
    This recalls Horace's 'tribus Anticyris insanabile caput.'
    
    

[^68]:    
    What is the tongue of the abusive man made of?

[^69]:    
    Comp. K. 337, p. ${ }^{2} 4+$.
    There is a pretty play on sion and @iv in this exquisite verse.

[^70]:    Comp．209， 23 S．
    Mcn may lack the ability to relieve，but not to have the mind（几－ब๓ai்）is intolerable

[^71]:    ** The Lexicon and Concordance appended is intended as a small contribntion towards the preparation of a complete dictionary of the Tamil language. The author in his Third Grammar has done something of the same kind for the Nannuil, and in his edition of the Kurral has attempted the same for that important classical work. It is only by an exhaustive examination of the great classics of the language that the lexicon, for which we have been waiting hitherto, can be finally made. Of course there are very excellent Tamil dictionaries already in existence; bnt they lack authority, are not arranged on philological principles, and therefore leave very much to be desired.

    Those who use this Lexicon must not suppose that the writer has attempted to determine the exact theme of every word, or to settle its derivation and affinities. What has been done is to put together hints which may to some extent guide future students in that more complete investigation for which the material is not yet fully accumulated.

    Many of the Tamil roots, which are always monosyllabic, seem to be closely allied to certain Sanskrit roots from which it is yet difficult to think that they are absolutely derived. But much is of Āryan origin that does not on the surface seem so; for it must ever be borne in mind that classical Tamil was elaborated mainly under the guidance of those who used Sanskrit (or Prākrit) very freely, but were anxious to disguise its origin. And as their system of verbal commentaries, and the exigencies of Tamil rhyme, rendered it possible, and almost necessary, to make new words ad libitum, to give them new meanings, and to modify their forms in a very arbitrary manner, I cannot but believe that a good deal of old Tamil is somewhat artificial and literary.

    Of the Drāvidian languages Tamil undoubtedly preserves more of the genuine fragments of the original speech than any other. The question of the origin of the cerebral letters ( $\llcorner, \infty, \infty$, or and $\varphi$ ) is a very important one for Tamil lexicography. It may be that these are all forms of one letter, a hard L ; since they are all often unquestionably interchangeable both in Tamil itself, and in the varions dialects,-the Telugu, for example, asing $d$ for the Tamil b. It seems probable that their use originated in an attempt to express in Tamil sonnds existing in other languages such as Sanskrit, for which the Tamil itself had no characters. Tamil has neither aspirates nor sibilants; nor can it express in general a consonantal diphthong. Thus the Sanskrit श्री cannot possibly be written in Tamil, and is represented by ®©! The Sanskrit खमु or ¥ण्रु is possibly the origin of the Tamil थœ, which in Telugu is $\bar{e} d$. So Vishnu has become sfom $\sigma$. This opens the door to numberless speculations, which may be fanciful, but also may possibly throw light upon the origin of many Tamil forms. It is enough to indicate what is believed to be a very interesting line of investigation.

    The student is advised to compare all the passages referred to, and to advance slowly-and so surely-in the stady of Tamil verse. It is undoubtedly a somewhat difficult, though a very profitable task.

[^72]:    क TA．
    1．क represents S ．त，घ，द，ध．
    2．$\delta$ is used for S．स्，श ；as in $\omega \pi$＝मनस्，$\varnothing \sigma=$ श्री．
    3．$\delta$ is the middle particle or sign of past time ；II．B．§ 15 ．Changing into $\dot{\text { के }} \dot{8}$, $\dot{\hbar} \dot{\phi}, \dot{p}, \dot{L}$ ，and $\dot{\sim}$ ．
    4．$\dot{A}$, ， तद्，Lat．illud．Gr．đó．Goth．thata．M．Sax．that\％

